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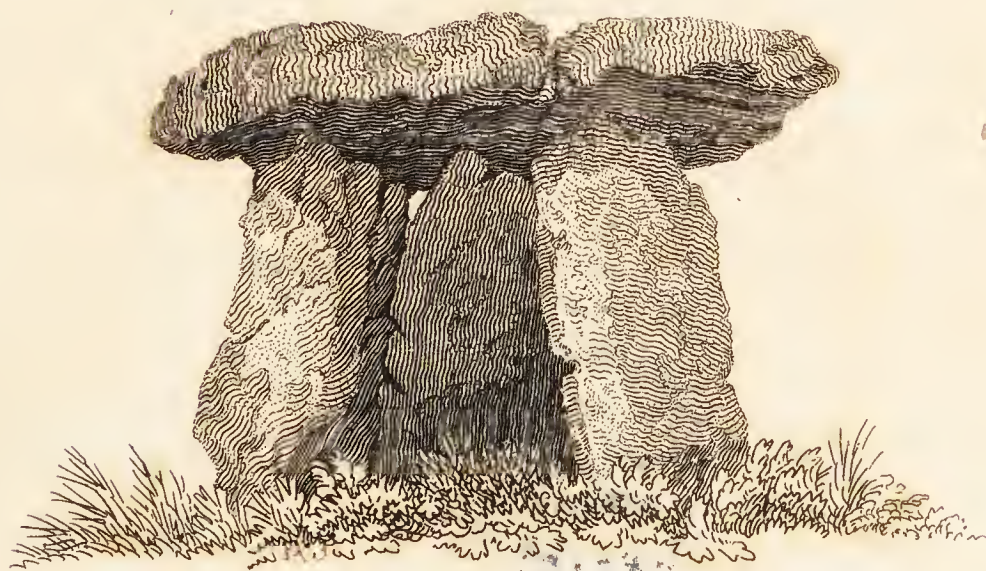
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WITH

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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

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A  
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OF THE  
W E L S H   L A N G U A G E :

*BY WILLIAM OWEN, F. A. S.*



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# SEILIADON IAITH Y CYMRY.

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## THE GRAMMAR

### OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

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WITH respect to Grammar, as a science, no discussion can be required here; I shall therefore proceed immediately to give the Elements of the Welsh Language, under the usual arrangement; and, as far as circumstances will admit, to adopt the terms that are the most approved of in the English tongue.

I have occasionally referred for authority to a curious manuscript treatise, because it may be considered to have been the ancient national Grammar of the Welsh, as it was sanctioned by public authority. Its being so authorized, in a formal manner, is a proof of an attention given to literature by our ancestors, which the learned world probably may be surprized to find; and as the form of that sanction is short, I have given the following verbal translation of it:

“ Be it known that this is the analysis, made by EDEYRN the Golden-Tongued, of the Welsh Letters, Parts of Speech, and the Metres of Vocal Song, to be as a record and a code.”

“ And this he performed at the injunction and desire of these three lords paramount; namely, Llywelyn son of Grufuz, prince of Aber Fraw, and king of all Wales†; Rhys the Little, lord of Dinevwr and Ystrad Tywi; and Morgan the Little, son of the lord

† He began to reign in the year 1254, and was killed in 1282.



Morgan, son of Caradawg son of Rhyzerç son of Caradawg son of Iestyn son of Gwrgant, the lord of the territory between Nez and Avan, and Cil Vai, and lord paramount of Morganwg."

"The aforesaid EDEYRN, from the cultivation of his own genius, profoundly wise in reflection, his various acquirements, his recollection and retention, and the authority of his own tongue, which would confer authority upon any tongue that were instructed and endowed with the power of instruction, did form this analysis of the letters, and of the parts of speech, and of the metres of vocal song, and how to place them in their appropriate collocations; and to be a recorded criterion for them, through memorial and code, and the support of proper instruction. For, as it is herein, does EDEYRN set forth, to the heart that exerts its affection, and to the mind that forms it into thought, and to the tongue that expresses it, and to the memory that retains it, and to the people maintaining it; so that of this matter not any one in the world, possessed of a tongue, could be enabled to recite authoritatively and by instruction, as he could, nor any other person have the power to remove one point of the order of this system of his own memorial and code, nor of the code of any other person whatsoever, even though he should be able to amplify; but no one is able to do so as to his system, but from the code of a people, and which shall not be of his own code."

"Be it known that EDEYRN extracted this Analysis from the Code formed by EINION the Clerk, upon which was obtained the judgement and authority of the sovereign court, and the jury of the country. And with respect to what EDEYRN added to that, he also in the same manner obtained the judgement of the courts of his sovereign, and the jury of the country. And as it is here set forth did he put his code to be preserved, and as a preservation against the loss of the analysis of the letters, and the parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, and the science of bard and bardism, the which was given by God through the holy Spirit, to the bards of the Isle of Britain, of the nation of the Cymry, from age of ages."



PART I.  
O R T H O G R A P H Y.

---

CHAPTER I. OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Ancient British Letters, and those used afterwards.*

THE articulations of the Welsh language are represented by RADICAL and SECONDARY LETTERS.

The RADICAL LETTERS are in number *sixteen*, to express so many primary sounds: that is, 4 *vowels* and 12 *consonants*.

There are twenty-seven SECONDARY LETTERS, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination. Of these 8 are *vowels*, and 19 are *consonants*.

Both these classes together, amounting to 43 Letters, do precisely denote all the simple articulate sounds in the language; and they never vary or serve to express any other sounds; so that every simple articulation has a distinct character to represent it.

But here it is necessary for me to let the student understand, that the positions before laid down have respect to the ancient British characters, denominated COELBREN Y BEIRZ, or *Stave of the Bardic Signs*; and not to the various schemes of orthography, which have been resorted to, since the adoption of the Roman Letters; for expressing the Welsh language.

To have recourse to the genuine British characters was absolutely necessary towards giving a correct and a clear idea of the subject. Not to have pursued this method would have been more unsatisfactory and obscure, in several points, than to attempt explaining the Hebrew language and its orthography, by means of the English alphabet.

But, by adhering to this principle, it is easy to elucidate the whole system of literal mutation, or that aptitude, which the radicals have to change their sounds under certain combinations, so as to require, for the sake of perspicuity, a corresponding modification of their forms, as represented in the secondary letters.



And, it is particularly necessary to be able to discriminate between the **RADICAL POWERS** and their **DERIVATIVES**, as the construction of the language is only understood by that means. The original alphabet has all the appropriate signs of the various modifications in its structure; but the Roman letters, though universally used, are far from being adequate to represent many of those modifications; and we are obliged therefore to recur to the expediency of using several double letters, and in one instance three letters, to represent single articulate sounds.

The **RADICAL LETTERS** of each class have a peculiarity of form essentially different from those of other classes.

The **DERIVATIVES**, or **SECONDARY LETTERS**, preserve the fundamental characteristics of their originals, modified by certain additional signs, to denote the various mutations of sounds, which the primary powers are susceptible of.

The sixteen **PRIMARY ARTICULATIONS** have three distinct principles of mutation, represented by appropriate characters, and which require minute attention, and are therefore the subject of the section on mutations.

In order to understand the connection existing between the **RADICAL LETTERS** and their **DERIVATIVES**, as well with respect to sound as to form, reference should be had to the following list of the letters; wherein they are not arranged in the common alphabetical order, but in classes, according to the analogies subsisting between them; and the radicals are marked out by the figures annexed.

In this table the ancient characters stand in the first column. The next row exhibits the same powers on the principle of the Roman letters, with the additions of such indexes, to denote the mutations, as ought to be used, in giving the language its appropriate orthography, according to such a principle. The third row contains the characters that were first employed after adopting the Roman alphabet. The fourth shews the orthography of the middle ages. In the fifth are the letters, which came into use with the invention of printing, and which are those now popularly adhered to, with the exception of some few deviations. The last column exhibits the characters adopted in this work, by which means some of the double letters are avoided.



1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ^	A, a	a	a	a	a
2 ^	Â, â	aa	a	â	â
2 v	E, e	e	e	e	e
2 v	Ê, ê	e, ee	e	ê	ê
2 v	U, u	u	u	u	u
2 v	Û, û	u	u	û	û
3 	I, i	i	i	i	i
4 ◇	O, o	o	o	o	o
4 ◇	Ô, ô	o, oo	o	ô	ô
4 v	Ô, ô	u	ô	w, u	w
4 v	Ô, ô	ô	ô	w	w
4 v	Y, y	i, e	y, e	y	y
5 v	B, b	b	b	b	b
5 v	Ë, ë	v	v	f	v
† v	Ë, ë	m	m	m	m
† v	M, m	m	m	m	m
† v	Ë, ë	u	v	f	v
7 v	P, p	p	p	p	p
7 v	P, p	f	ph	ph	f
7 v	P, p	p	p	mh	mh
† v	P, p	p	b	b	b
† v	F, f	f	f	ff	f
9 v	D, d	d	d	d	d
9 v	Ð, ð	d, t	t, d	dd, d	z
† v	Ð, ð	d	d, n	n	n
10 v	N, n	n	n	n	n
11 v	T, t	t	t	t	t
11 v	T, t	t	th	th	th
11 v	T, t	t	t, nh	nh	nh
† v	T, t	t	t, d	d	d
12 v	C, c	c	c, k	c	c
12 v	C, c	c	ch	ch	ç
12 v	C, c	c	gk	ngh	ngh
† v	C, c	c	g	g	g

† These have no equivalent characters in the common orthography.



1	2	3	4	5	6
W	H, h	h	h	h	h
C 13	G, g	g	g	g	g
X	G', g'	g	g,ng	ng	ng
h	h, h'	h	hw	chw	çw
N 14	L, l	l	ll	ll, l	ll
h	L, l	l	l	l	l
V 15	R, r	r	r,rr	rh, r	rh
N	R, r	r	r	r	r
V 16	S, s	s	s	s	s

## SECTION 2. *Analytical Classification of the Letters.*

In addition to the foregoing table it is expedient to lay down two arrangements of the LETTERS, in alphabetical order; the first exhibiting only those LETTERS under which the words are to be found in the DICTIONARY; and the other the full ALPHABET now popularly used.

### I. *Initial Alphabet of the Dictionary.*

A B C C' D E F G H I L M N O P R S T U W Y.

### II. *The full and common Alphabet.*

A b c c' d z e v f g ng h i l l m n o p ph rh r s t th u w y.

By the first system of WELSH orthography in ROMAN characters, as exhibited in the second column of the table, there were only the radicals and the letter *H* used for representing all the sounds in the language; so that the reader was to supply the modifications, from knowing the sense of the subject. Hence a critical acquaintance with the mutable accidents of the radical elements and their representatives was requisite, in order thus to determine what particular modification was to be given to them in all cases, so as to read with facility and correctness.

With a view of obviating the difficulties of such a system various methods were invented, at different periods, for representing the literal mutations; and generally such as are inserted in the four last columns of the table.

EXAMPLES.



## EXAMPLES.

1. *From the manuscript at Cambridge under the title of JUVENCUS, as copied by Llwyd; Archæologia, p. 221:*

Niguorcosam nemheunaur henoïð mitelu nit gurmaur mi amfranc dam ancalaaur.

*This, divided into the form of its verse, in the orthography of the dictionary would be thus:*

Ni worçysav, ni'm hunawr henoeth,  
Vy nheulu nid gorvawr:  
Mi a'm franc dav a'n callawr.

2. *From the BLACK BOOK of CAERMARTHEN, a M.S. of the beginning of the 10th century.*

Dricun i mynit avonit igniw  
Gulichid lliw llaur trewit  
Neut gueilgi gveled ir elvit.

*That is:*

Drychin y mynyz avonyz yn ngniw  
Gwlycid lliv llawr trevyz  
Neud gweilgi gweled yr elvyz.

—Arduireaue Dev

Yssi vn a deu. yssi tri heb  
ev. hep haut y amhev. aw  
naeth fruith afreu afop.  
amrifreu.—

*That is:*

—Arzwyreav vi Zuw

Y sy un a dau  
Y sy dri heb au  
Heb hawz ei amhau  
A wnaeth frwyth a frau  
A fob amryfrau.

3. *From a specimen of ancient orthography, at the end of a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of the 12th century:*

Mae elle etal estraun o alanas cemeint abraut enelle cinicier ar dat alanas maab ad dyco iuam ikenedel arall kan eneb aueicus drostau.

*That is, in the orthography of the dictionary:*

Mae y lle y tâl estrawn o alanas cymaint â brawd yn y lle cynnygier ar dâd alanas mab â zyco ei vam yn nghenedyl arall can y neb â veigws drosto.

4. *From*



4. *From the general text of the same manuscript of the laws:*

Gwedý daruo eisted yn gyüreithyaul mal y dywedassam nŷ uchot yna y mae yaun dyweduyt urth y duybleit ymdyweduch.

*That is:*

Gwedi daruo eistez yn gyvreithiawl, mál y dywedassam ni uŷod, yna y mae iawn dywedyd wrth y zwyblaid ymzywedwç.

5. *From a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of about the middle of the 13th century:*

Enep aholu ypenkynyd keisyed yodiwes arywely bore diw kalanmei.

*Which is thus written.*

Y neb à holo y pencynywz ceisied ei oziwes ar ei wely bore dyw calanmaí.

6. *From the MEZYGON MYZVAI, a manuscript of the 13th century:*

Rhiwallawn ay veibon, nyt amgen. Cadwgon a Gruffut ac Eynon—aoydynt oreu a phennaf or medygon.

*That is:*

Rhiwallawn a'i veibion, nid amgen, Cadwgon, a Gruffut, ac Einion—a oeynt oreu a fenav o'r mezygon.

7. *From the ROMANCE of CHARLEMAGNE, a manuscript of the beginning of the 14th century:*

Ynŷr olwyn ymay tri ffeth. both ac adaned achamegev ac vn olwyn yw.

*Which is to be written thus:*

Yn yr olwyn y mae tri feth: both, ac adanez a çamegau; ac un olwyn yw.

8. *From a copy of the HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN, a manuscript, apparently of the beginning of the 14th century:*

Eduar yv gennyu dala yth erbyn ti pan vu yr ymlad rot a Chaswallaun an brenhin ni.

*That is:*

Edivar yw genyv zala i'th erbyn di, pan vu yr ymlaz rhyngot à Çaswallawn ein brenin ni.

9. *From the BOOK OF THE ANCHORITE OF LLAN DEWI BREVI, written in the year 1346.*

Lyma synhvyr euegyl Ieuan ebostol hervyd ydyall ar synhvyr arodes duv yr neb ae troes o ladin ygkymraec.

*Which is thus:*

Llyma synwyr evengyl Ieuan ebostol, herwyz y deall a'r synwyr à rozes. Daw i'r neb a'i troes o Ladin yn Gymraeg.

There



There are certain cases, which render it necessary to make the usual classifications of the LETTERS into *vowels* and *consonants*. Also to exhibit the two-fold divisions of the latter: first, into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*; and secondly, into *labials*, *dentals*, and *palatals*.

The VOWELS are of two kinds, the *immutable* and the *mutable*; and which are exemplified in the section of Mutations.

The VOWELS that suffer no change are, *i, u, y*.

The MUTABLE VOWELS are, *a, e, o, w*.

The CONSONANTS under the class of *mutes* are, *b, p, c, g, d, t*.

The SEMI-VOWELS are denominated *vocal* and *aspirated*:

The *vocal semi-vowels* are, *z, v, l, m, n, r*; and the *aspirates* are, *ç, ng, ngh, f, h, th*.

These four, *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*.

With respect to the organs of speech employed in their articulation the CONSONANTS are thus classed:

LABIALS.	DENTALS.	PALATALS.
<i>b, v, f, m, p, mh.</i>	<i>d, z, n, t, th, nh, s.</i>	<i>c, ç, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r.</i>

There are various combinations of the VOWELS in the Welsh, forming *diphthongs*, *triphthongs*, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.

All the VOWELS preserve their own *primitive sounds* under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number of them come together, whether two, three, four, or more, the sounds intended to be expressed, are those of *all such combined VOWELS*, but rapidly passed over.

The VOWEL SOUNDS, in general, present the greatest difficulties to strangers, especially to the English, in whose language, the vowels often vary their powers, and most combinations of them produce only the simple sound of one. For in the Welsh there are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them: as in *Gwaewawr*.

The following is a list of the common combination of the VOWELS.

	aa	ea	ey	iy	ow	uy	wy				
	ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya				
	ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	ye				
	aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo				
	ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw				
aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	auo	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

## CHAPTER II. OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

### SECTION I. *Of the sounds of the Vowels.*

The *names* of the VOWELS are their *sounds*, or the powers attributed to them, which they preserve in all cases.

A, its sound is that of the English short or open *a*, in *man*, *bar*, *as*, *glass*.

A long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, so that the words *câr*, *dâr*, are well represented by the English words *care*, *dare*.

E, is like the English short *e*, in *men*, *bed*, *fervent*.

E long, or *ê*, is the same sound protracted, so that the French word *meme* might be written *mêm*, in Welsh.

I, has the sound of the English *ee*, as in *sleet*, *street*, *keep*, *see*; and of *i*, as in *king*, *fling*, *sing*.

O, has the sound of the English *o*, as in *go*, *no*, *got*, *not*, *lot*, *from*.

O long, or *ô*, is sounded like the English *o*, as in the words *note*, *bone*, *gone*.

U, has the sound of the English *u*, as in the word *busy*; and of *i*, as in the words *sin*, *thin*, *live*.

W, is sounded like *oo*, as in the words *good*, *hood*; and of *u*, in the word *full*.

W long, or *ŵ*, has the sound of *oo*, as in *mood*, *rood*.

Y, has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*; and of *i*, as in *first*.

Y long,



Y long, or *y*, is sounded like the English *y*, as in *sundry*; and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

The following praxis upon the VOWELS is subjoined, in order to exhibit some English words in the Welsh orthography:

*' I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,  
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.'*

Yi bryidl in myi stryggling miws wuth paen,  
Zat longs tw lânsh intw a bôlder straen.

*' To thee the world its homage pays.'*

Tw zi ze wyrl duts homads paës.

*' Glows while he reads, but trembles as he writes.'*

Glôs whyil hi rîds, byt trêmbls as hi wryits.

*' Brought death into the world, and all our wo.'*

Brôt deth intw ze wyrl, and ôl owr wo.

*' Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.'*

Myrmyring, and wuth hum fled ze siâds of nyit.

*' For thou art but of dust; be humble and be wise.'*

For zyw art byt of dyst; bi hymbl and bi wyis.

## SECTION 2. *Of the sounds of the Consonants.*

The *names* of the CONSONANTS were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but, in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*, namely,

*c, ç, z, v, f, g, ng, ngh, h, ll, l, m, n, r, s.*

The *sounds* of the CONSONANTS, like the VOWELS, are preserved invariably in *all their combinations*, so that none of them ever become changed or quiescent.

The *sounds* of the LETTERS must be considered as the perfect *standard of the pronunciation* of the Welsh language. Therefore a correct knowledge of the powers of its *alphabet* is all that is requisite for enabling any one to read it: And, this is an advantage that probable is to be found in no other tongue.

CLASS 1. *Of the sounds of the Labials.*

The LETTERS, *b, v, f, m, p*, have the same sounds as in English.

The mutation of the *p*, denoted by *mh*, is a kind of aspirated *m*, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of *m*, in the word *am*, to *h*, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase *I am here*.

CLASS 2. *Of the sounds of the Dentals.*

The *d, n, s*, are not different in their sounds from the same English letters.

The *z*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus, neither*.

The *t*, has the sound of the English *t*, as in *not, ten*, and *to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of the English *th*, as in the words *thank, both, nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

CLASS 3. *Of the sounds of the Palatals.*

The *h, l, n, r*, are similar in sound to the same English letters.

The *c*, is always sounded like the letter *k*, in English.

The *ç*, being a mutation of *c*, is a sound for which there is none to compare in the English; but it is like the *x* of the Spanish, the *ch* of the German, the *χ* of the Greek, and the *ך* of the Hebrew. It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngh* is another modification of the *c*, the power of which may be made out in the name *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in the words *go, give, again, leg, peg*.

The *ll* is probably a sound peculiar to the Welsh, among the European languages; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it; and so does the English *l* under some combinations, when forcibly pronounced, as in the words *will, wilt, let*. The sound

is



is produced by touching the palate with the tongue about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated.

## CHAPTER III. OF THE MUTATION OF LETTERS.

### SECTION 1. *The modifications of initial Consonants.*

The principle of LITERAL MUTATION, as a regular system is *peculiar to the Welsh*; though the effect of such an aptitude in some of the LETTERS to *change their sounds*, is seen to pervade *all languages*. But it regulates some of the primary forms of construction in *this tongue*, as well with respect to syntax as to the composition of words.

These modifications, or changes, have always appeared as great obstacles to strangers. Such an appearance of intricacy however has been partly, if not wholly, owing to two causes, neither of which are radical in the system. One of them is, that the analysis of the modifications has not been properly set forth and exemplified. The other is on account of the language having been disguised in an orthography foreign to its genius, and inadequate to represent all its simple articulations, without recourse to irrelevant characters, and in several instances the use of double and treble letters for those of simple forms in the original alphabet.

There are NINE CONSONANTS susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds modified, under certain forms of construction; and for representing such sounds so many *secondary characters* are used with the *radicals*.

The MUTABLE CONSONANTS are, *c, p, t—b, d, g—ll, m, rh*. These are to be formed into THREE CLASSES, with THREE LETTERS in each.

The PRINCIPLE of MUTATION is also *three-fold*; that is to say, the LIGHT, the ASPIRATE, and the SOFT sounds.

CLASS 1. consisting of *c, p, t*, is susceptible of all the *three kinds of modifications*.

CLASS 2. consisting of *b, d, g*, is affected by *two kinds of modifications*, namely, the LIGHT, and the ASPIRATE.

CLASS 3. in which are *ll, m, rh*, has *one principle of modification*, that is, by assuming the LIGHT sound.

For

For the sake of comprehending more clearly the nature of each class the following table may be consulted.

Radical	< c	↑ p	↑ t	↳ b	> d	< g	N l	W m	∇ rh
Light	◊ g	↳ b	> d	↳ v	↳ z	↳	K l	W v	N r
Aspirate	∫ ngh	↳ mh	↑ nh	↳ m	↳ n	∫ ng			
Soft	K ç	N f	↑ th						

## RULES for the Government of INITIAL MUTATIONS.

### CLASS 1. *The assumption of the LIGHT SOUND.*

1. After all VERBS, except of the infinitive mood; after INTERJECTIONS, and also when in the OBJECTIVE CASE if the SUBJECT or NOMINATIVE intervene.
2. After all PERSONAL PRONOUNS; after the POSSESSIVE *dy*, thy; *mau*, mine; *tau*, thine; after *ei*, when it denotes *his* and *its*, but not when it denotes *her*; after the RELATIVES, *pa*, which, or what, *prwy*, who, and *à*, that.
3. The initials of NOUNS and VERBS become LIGHT, when, by inversion of the common order, they are preceded by their ADJECTIVES; also by the FORMATIVE ADVERBS; and the NOUNS when they are the *subject*, preceded by those that are the *object*; and AGNOMENS after PROPER NAMES.
4. The initials of ADJECTIVES become LIGHT, when their preceding NOUNS are *feminine*; and after the FORMATIVE ADVERBS.
5. Initials become LIGHT after the duals *dau*, *dwy*, two.
6. The LIGHT initials come after all PREPOSITIONS, except *yn*, in; and *tua*, towards.
7. After the PRONOMIAL PREPOSITIONS, when they are the *subject* of the *verb*.
8. The initials of FEMININE NOUNS become LIGHT after the ARTICLES.
9. The PARTICIPIAL SIGN *yn* makes the initial of the *object* LIGHT.
10. Also, after the DISJUNCTIVE *neu*, or, all words have LIGHT initials.

### EXAMPLES.

The figures over the words refer to the rules; and then by knowing the table of mutations the radical letters are known.

Dinas<sup>1</sup> á<sup>1</sup> 'zifyz<sup>1</sup> 'zifaith.

*Llevoed.*

A city will *extinguish* a wilderness.

Caravi



Carawi <sup>1</sup>gaer <sup>4</sup>valçwaith o'r <sup>8</sup>Gyvyłçi;

Anwar <sup>3</sup>don <sup>4</sup>lavar <sup>á</sup> <sup>1</sup>levawr <sup>1</sup>wrthi.

*H. ab Owain.*

I love a fort of *stately work* in the *Cyvyłçi*;

A raging wave that is loud is roaring by it.

Gwell genyv arnav, ernyw <sup>3</sup>elyn Lloegyr,

<sup>4</sup>Wallovriad aur melyn,

No'th <sup>2</sup>vâr, <sup>3</sup>vawrez <sup>3</sup>gar <sup>3</sup>ganlyn,

Bâr y sy ar y <sup>8</sup>zaiar o <sup>6</sup>zyn.

*G. Ryfel.*

Rather I would have upon me, destructive foe of Lloegyr,

*Distributor* of yellow gold,

Than thy *wrath*, in greatness a friend adhering,

The wrath of any that is on the earth of man.

Ei <sup>2</sup>vraint, wrth ei <sup>2</sup>vryd, yn <sup>9</sup>vreiniawg y syz,

A'i elvyz yn rhyz, yn rhiezawg.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

His *privilege*, according to his *mind*, secured is,

And his land being free, being regal.

Hylithyr <sup>3</sup>vu i <sup>6</sup>lu <sup>3</sup>lawer rhêg dy <sup>2</sup>vyw,

Hwylva glyw <sup>3</sup>glôd <sup>3</sup>redeg.

*Blezyn Varz.*

Aptly gliding *was* to a host many a gift thy being alive;

The course of a chief the race of fame.

Gnawd canav ei <sup>2</sup>voliant, mal Avan Verzig,

Neu <sup>10</sup>varzwawd Aronan.

*Cynzelw.*

Habitually I sing his *praise*, like Avan Verzig,

Or the *bardic eulogy* of Aronan.

A'th <sup>2</sup>orçmynav <sup>1</sup>gan y mawr <sup>3</sup>Drugar,

Plaid à <sup>2</sup>gâr <sup>1</sup>blant Azav.

*Cynzelw.*

I thee commend to be with the great Merciful One,

The guardian that loves the sons of Adam.

Am <sup>6</sup>zau ystlys dwvyr dovyn avon

Ymzyvustlynt <sup>1</sup>gynt <sup>3</sup>gyngreinion;

Ymzyvustlai <sup>1</sup>lew ar <sup>6</sup>lan Aeron, <sup>4</sup>berth,

Pan <sup>3</sup>borthes eryron.

*Cynzelw.*

About the *two* sides of the water of a deep river

Were wont to dispute *formerly* emulators;

So would dispute a hero on the bank of Aeron fair,

When he supported eagles.

Blaiz gawr Blezynt <sup>3</sup>vab Cynwrig. *Cynzelw.*  
 A wolf of the shout is Blezynt son of Cynwrig.

Mor <sup>4</sup>gyvran, <sup>4</sup>gyvred, ei <sup>2</sup>roziion,  
 Mur mawrgor, Morgant arwyzion. *Cynzelw.*  
 So mutually enjoyed, concurrent, his gifts,  
 The bulwark of ample circle, with Morgant's signals.

Einion <sup>3</sup>wyl <sup>3</sup>olud <sup>3</sup>roziad;  
 Einion <sup>3</sup>ziwyl, ziovyn câd. *Cynzelw.*  
 Einion the bashful wealth bestower;  
 Einion the unbashful, the unterrified of battle.

Rhianez—  
 Am <sup>6</sup>Gynzelw <sup>3</sup>brydyz yd <sup>4</sup>bryderynt. *Cynzelw.*  
 Damsels, for Cynzelw the poet thus they were wont to be concerned.

Mor <sup>4</sup>deg moli, mor <sup>4</sup>deiling,  
 Milwr mawr mal Maeloging. *Cynzelw.*  
 So fair to praise, so meritorious,  
 A warrior great like Maeloging.

Nid i <sup>6</sup>vlaiz praiz y prydav,  
 Namwyn i <sup>6</sup>vlaiz glyw y glewav. *Cynzelw.*  
 Not to a wolf of devouring do I form the lay,  
 But to a wolf a sovereign the bravest.

Trais <sup>3</sup>ormail <sup>4</sup>ormant <sup>4</sup>ormes <sup>4</sup>lovruz gawr,  
 Gorzwy llawr gorzen uz. *Cynzelw.*  
 The oppression of molestation in the extreme of the intrusion of the red-  
 handed one of the shout,  
 The ground confines the ardent chief.

Nid gorthaw à <sup>1</sup>wnav wrth à <sup>2</sup>garwyv,  
 Celadwy <sup>3</sup>lywy <sup>4</sup>liw ton am <sup>6</sup>rwyv. *Cynzelw.*  
 No silence will I keep to that whom I may love,  
 A secluding luminary of the hue of a wave round an oar.

Gwery <sup>3</sup>vanon <sup>4</sup>vanwl, gwar <sup>3</sup>vezwl maith,  
 Gorne gwawr <sup>4</sup>vore ar <sup>6</sup>vor difaith. *Cynzelw.*  
 A chaste nymph of perfection, of gentle mind profound,  
 Of the blush of the dawn of morning on a desert sea.

Rhybyzai



Rhybyzai <sup>1</sup>vau <sup>2</sup>vaith <sup>3</sup>ragor;

Rhybyzwn <sup>1</sup>bencerz pen côr.

*Cynzelw.*

Far would be *mine an extensive pre-eminence*;  
I should by far be *a chief of song* of the chief circle.

Henvynyw <sup>4</sup>dêg o <sup>6</sup>du glenyw Aeron,

Hyvaes ei meillion, hyves <sup>3</sup>goedyz.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

Henvynyw *fair* on *the side* of the banks of Aeron,  
Aptly-spreading its trefoils, aptly yielding acorns *the woods*.

Ysid <sup>1</sup>râd yn ei <sup>2</sup>wlâd, a mât, a maint.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

There is *blessing* in his *country*, and good, and plenty.

Dau yçain Dewi, dau <sup>5</sup>odidawg,

Dodysant hwy eu gwâr tan <sup>6</sup>gâr Cynawg.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

The two oxen of Dewi, two *excellent ones*,  
They placed their necks under *the car* of Cynog.

Caravi eaws <sup>4</sup>vai, vorehun <sup>4</sup>luz.

*Gwalçmai.*

I love the nightingale *of the brake*, the morning slumber's *hinderance*.

Rhagreithia dy <sup>2</sup>air cyn no'i <sup>2</sup>zodi.

*Adage.*

Consider thy *word* before thou *givest it*.

Cnöynt <sup>1</sup>vrain <sup>3</sup>vriwgig o <sup>6</sup>lid llawryz.

*Meilyr.*

Devour would *ravens mangled-flesh* from the *ire* of the slayer.

Dezvau hael wrth <sup>6</sup>bawb a'i holo;

Dioval y <sup>8</sup>wlâd à <sup>2</sup>wledyço.

*Ll. Gwr.*

Of generous habits to *every one* that claims of him;  
Void of care the *country* that *he governs*.

Ni <sup>3</sup>rivavi ar <sup>6</sup>vun vod yn <sup>6</sup>galed,

*H. ab Owain.*

I will not *reckon* of *the fair one* with being *severe*.

Yd <sup>4</sup>garwni <sup>1</sup>vyned——

I edryd llywy lliw ton dylan.

*H. ab Owain.*

Truly *I should love to go*  
To visit the beauty of the hue of the wave of the torrent.

Oesvyr dy <sup>2</sup>alon, aevriw <sup>3</sup>Vareduz.

*Prydyz Byçan.*

Short-lived thy *foes*, broken-shielded *Mareduz*.

Mi anvonav <sup>1</sup>wiail beirzion i <sup>6</sup>vlodeuaw.

*Heinyn.*

I will send *the rods* of bards to *bear flowers*.

CLASS II. *The assumption of the ASPIRATE.*

- †. Initials of words assume the ASPIRATE SOUND after the POSSESSIVE PRONOUN *my*, or *vy*, *my*.  
 ‡. The initials become ASPIRATES after *yn*, when it is the PREPOSITION *in*.  
 \*. All VOWEL INITIALS take the *h* before them, after *ei*, when the object is *feminine*, or when it stands for *her*; after *ein*, our; and *eu*, their.

## EXAMPLES.

The indexes †, ‡, \*, refer to this class; the figures to Class I.

Gorpo teyrn twrv llanwed

Yn ‡nheyrnas nev nozed.

*Cynzelw.*

Securely be the prince of the tumult of a torrent  
 In *the kingdom* of heaven's sanctuary.

Ceritor 'vy †ngherz yn ‡nghyntez,

Yn yd 'gâr gwyr gwanar gwinwlez.

*Cynzelw.*

Loved is *my song* in *a hall*,

Wherein *love* men of gallantry the wine-feast.

Yn ‡nharv, yn ‡nhervysg, yn fysg fyrvder,

Yn ‡nhwrv, yn ‡nhorvoz hydoz hyder,

——Peunyz oez.

*Cynzelw.*

In *pursuit*, in *confusion*, in activity of strength,

In *tumult*, in *the extents of the legions* of confidence, daily he was.

Gwr â 'wyr yn ‡nyz fwyr na fy.

*Cynzelw.*

A man that *knows* in *the day* of dispersion that he will not fly.

Meirw——

Oez 'ryz i 'vleiziau eu \*hargyvrain.

*Cynzelw.*

The dead: the wolves were *at liberty* to glut upon them.

Ni 'çel 'vy †ngherz vy †nghwynvan,

Ni 'çuz 'vy †ngruz vy †ngrizvan.

*Cynzelw.*

My *song* does not *conceal* my *wailing*,

My *cheek* hides not *my woe*.

Boed ev 'vy †Nuw nev vo 'vy †ninas.

*M. ab Gwalçmai.*

Be it that *my God* of heaven be *my safeguard*.

Arvogion



Arvogion gyddyun  
 Yn †ngwythlid, yn †ngwythlawn <sup>3</sup>orun: Cynzelw.  
 Armed ones in concert  
 In *wrathful* ire, in *wrathful* tumult.

Gwyr cyrçiad yn †nghad, yn †nghaledi blwng  
 Ni <sup>3</sup>edynt ystwng Ystrad Tywi. Blexyn Varz.  
 Men of onset in *conflict*, in *sullen* difficulty,  
 They would not *suffer* the subjection of Ystrad Tywi.

Llawer un á <sup>1</sup>zaw eneidiawl yn †ngwasg  
 Yn †ngwisgoz corforawl. Elidyr Sais.  
 Many one will *come* with a soul in *combination*  
 In *corporeal* coverings.

There are some instances, in poetry, and idioms, of *b*, *d*, *g*,  
 which are light letters, assuming the sharp sounds of *p*, *t*, *c*.

### CLASS III. *The assumption of the* SOFT SOUND.

- <sup>a</sup> The POSSESSIVE PRONOUN *ei*, when it denotes the feminine *her*, requires the initials of words next following it to be SOFT.
- <sup>b</sup> The ADVERB *tra*, over, SOFTENS the initials of words *following* and *governed* by it.
- <sup>c</sup> Initials assume the SOFT SOUND, after the CONJUNCTIONS *a*, and; *á*, with; and *no*, than.
- <sup>d</sup> The NEGATIVE ADVERBS *ni*, *na*, and the CONJUNCTIONS *neu*, and *oni*, SOFTEN the initials of words *coming next after them*. This rule is an exception to the LIGHT SOUND, as to such letters as have the SOFT SOUND.
- <sup>e</sup> Initials become SOFT after the NUMERALS *tri*, three; and *çwe*, six.

### EXAMPLES.

The letters over the initials refer to similar ones prefixed to the rules of this class; the figures to Class I.

Py dawant anant na <sup>d</sup>frydant <sup>1</sup>wawd? Meilyr.  
 Why keep the minstrels silent that they do not *sing* praise?

Na <sup>d</sup>çar â mi maith <sup>3</sup>gytgam ;

Ac na <sup>d</sup>çrêd <sup>1</sup>gyhuzed <sup>4</sup>gam.

*Einion Wan.*

Do not *love* with me long *to joke* ;  
And do not *believe* a *false accusation*.

Gan <sup>6</sup>rewyz ni <sup>d</sup>fell <sup>3</sup>vyz rhîn.

*Llevoed.*

With a *gossip* not far *will be* a secret carried.

Dyçyvervyz trwç â <sup>c</sup>thrîn.

*Llevoed.*

The froward will be meeting with *contention*.

Mareduz——

Aerwalç eirv ni <sup>d</sup>theirv, ni <sup>d</sup>theiç.

*Prydyz Byçan.*

Mareduz——

The battle-hawk of arms that will not *be scared*, will not skulk.

Cynan a <sup>c</sup>Çadwaladyr, cadyr yn lluyz,  
Edmycawr hyd <sup>6</sup>vrawd.——

*Golyzan.*

Cynan and *Cadwaladyr*, mighty in arms,  
Will be celebrated until *judgement*.

Tyngyrion tynged <sup>4</sup>orvolez.

Ni <sup>d</sup>çarws Tyngyr tangnevez.

*Cynzelw.*

Tyngyrions of the fate of *exultation* :  
A Tyngyrion has not *loved* tranquillity.

Neum rhozesi hîl Rhun <sup>3</sup>ruz a <sup>c</sup>fali ;

Neu <sup>d</sup>çyvyd ynov cov ym cozi !

*Cynzelw.*

Have I not been presented by the progeny of Rhun *with crimson* and  
*velvet* ;

Does there not *rise* within me a recollection of my being vexed !

Banon <sup>4</sup>valç ei <sup>a</sup>thynged,

Lliw ewynvriw têt rhag ton nawved.

*Cynzelw.*

A goddess *high* her *destiny*,  
Of the hue of the fair foam-spray before the ninth wave.

Cavas <sup>1</sup>za ni <sup>d</sup>çavas <sup>1</sup>zrwg.

*Adage.*

He has obtained *good* that has not *obtained evil*.

Ni <sup>d</sup>çêl <sup>1</sup>gruz <sup>3</sup>gystuz calon.

*Adage.*

The *cheek* will not *conceal* the *oppression* of the heart.



Nid pont heb dra <sup>b</sup>font.

*Adage.*

There is no bridge without a place beyond *bridge*.

Y lleç <sup>4</sup>dêg tros <sup>6</sup>waneg a <sup>6</sup>thros <sup>6</sup>weilgi

Ai dyzwg dybu <sup>1</sup>Zuw wrth ei <sup>3</sup>throsi.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

The *fair* tablet over *wave* and over *torrent*

That bore it *God* was in aid when *bringing* it.

Mae yn <sup>6</sup>debyg y gwallt—

I <sup>6</sup>vlaen flam, <sup>4</sup>velen ei <sup>3</sup>fleth.

*D. Nanmor.*

*Similar* is the head of hair—

*To the point* of a flame, *yellow* her *wreathing*.

Ni <sup>6</sup>thyr a'i <sup>2</sup>garn <sup>3</sup>wyth o'r gwellt.

*T. Aled.*

He will not *break* with his *hoof* a *blade* of the grass.

## SECTION 2. *The mutation of Consonants in the Composition of Words.*

1. In forming compound words the *preceding*, component parts require the *initials* of those *united to them* to be LIGHT, with the exception of the PREFIXES, *tra*, *an*, *cy*, *gor*, which transgress the rule, in some cases for the sake of euphony.
2. The PREFIXES *an*, and *cy*, ASPIRATE the *c*, *p*, *t*, *b*, *d*, when they are *initials* of words affixed to them.
3. The PREFIXES *gor*, and *tra*, are generally made to SOFTEN *c*, *p*, and *t*, coming after them as *initials* of words compounded therewith, instead of giving the LIGHT SOUND.
4. The INITIALS *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *r*, assume the LIGHT SOUND after *gor*; and after *tra* they *retain* their *proper sounds*.

But the LIGHT SOUND, as a *general principle*, might properly follow those FOUR PREFIXES mentioned in rule 1; and is often found so in old writing, and in existing dialects. Great advantage would result from adhering to such a principle, as it would then regulate the whole system of the composition of words, and with no disadvantage with respect to sound, or to perspicuity.

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

*General principle.*

Gogelu —go—celu  
 Dyben—dy—pen  
 Ymdroi—ym—troi  
 Divarn—di—barn  
 Dizysg—di—dysg  
 Adwez—ad—gwez  
 Diles—di—llês  
 Anvad—an—mad  
 Amryw—am—rhyw

*Instances of the Exceptions.*

Anghar—an—car  
 Anmhar—an—par  
 Annhirion—an—tirion  
 Anmrant—an—braint  
 Annoeth—an—doeth

Cynghanu—cy—canu  
 Cymhar—cy—par  
 Cynhes—cy—tês  
 Cymro—cy—bro  
 Cynnal—cy—dal  
 Gorçaled—gor—caled  
 Gorfwys—gor—pwys  
 Gorthaw—gor—taw  
 Traçaled—tra—caled  
 Trafwys—tra—pwys  
 Trathewi—tra—tewi  
 Trablin—tra—blin  
 Trada—tra—da  
 Tragwyzawl—tra—gwyzawl  
 Tramawr—tra—mawr  
 Trallawn—tra—llawn  
 Trarhedeg—tra—rhedeg

SECTION 3. *Inflection of Vowels.*

The INFLECTIONS, or changes, which the VOWELS undergo, in particular combinations, do not affect the fundamental *principles* of the Welsh language, so as to alter *materially* any of its forms of construction. That being the case, the student, who may only wish to obtain a superficial knowledge of it, may pass over the niceties of the VOWEL INFLECTIONS with only a slight attention.

The inflective VOWELS are, *a*, *e*, *o*, *w*.

The vowel *A* is susceptible of TWO INFLECTIONS: into *e*, and *ei*; as *canu*, to sing, *cenynt*, they would sing; and *cadw*, to keep, *ceidwad*, that keeps. It also forms plurals without lengthening the words; as *març*, a horse, *meirç*, horses; *barz*, a bard, *beirz*, bards; and *cynvarz* forms *cynveirz*, primitive bards.

There are THREE INFLECTIONS to *E*; that is, into *i*, *u*, *y*; as *maen*, a stone, *meini*, stones; *gwnaeth*, he made, *gwneuthynt*, they would make; and it also forms the feminine in words where *y* is masculine; as *dyn llym*, a sharp man, *dynes lem*, a sharp woman.

The



The *o* has TWO INFLECTIONS, into *y*, and *w*: it becomes *y* by forming plurals without extending the words; as *fôn*, a staff, *fyn*, staves; *post*, post, *pyst*, posts; so also in *fo*, a flight, *fy*, he flees; and it forms the feminine gender of words, where *w* makes them masculine; as *pen twn*, a broken head, *calon don*, a broken heart.

The *w* has TWO INFLECTIONS: into *y*, and *o*: it becomes *y* in the middle of a syllable when extended; as *twell*, a hole, *tyllau*, holes; *pendrwm*, heavy-headed, *pendrymu*, to weigh down the head.

It forms the *masculine gender* of words, where *o* is the *feminine*; as *pwn trwm*, a heavy load, *llaw drom*, a heavy hand.

The diphthong *aw*, is inflected into *o* in the middle of syllables, when any addition is made; as *mawl*, praise, *moli*, to praise; *nevawl*, heavenly, *nevolion*, heavenly beings.

#### Table of the vowel inflections.

*a* into *e*, *ei*—*e* into *i*, *u*, *y*—*o* into *y*, *w*—*w* into *y*, *o*—*aw* into *o*.

#### EXAMPLES.

The figures answer to those under the vowels, in the table.

Nid<sup>1</sup> edewis<sup>1</sup> ei<sup>3</sup> lys<sup>10</sup> lês<sup>10</sup> cerzorion Prydain. *Aneurin.*

*There forsook not his court the benefit of the minstrels of Britain.*

Cywir<sup>1</sup> yth<sup>3</sup> elwir<sup>1</sup>, enwir<sup>1</sup> weithred. *Aneurin.*

*Just art thou called, unrighteous deed.*

Gan Vynyzawg

Bu adveiliawg<sup>10</sup>

Eu gwirodau.

*Taliesin.*

*With Mynyzog there was a failure of their banquets.*

Brenin<sup>6</sup> myr<sup>5</sup> a syr<sup>10</sup> a'm synwyro;

Breiniawl<sup>1</sup> yw ei hawl<sup>10</sup> ar à holo.

*M. ab Gwalçmai.*

*The sovereign of mobilities and stars may he make me-wise;  
Priviledged is his claim upon what he shall claim.*

Gan

Gan Erod greulawn—<sup>1</sup>

Llazwyd meibion,<sup>2</sup>

Gwirion gweinion,<sup>2</sup>

Gwae eu mamau!

A nid gwae nhwy;

Gwyn eu byd hwy

Bod yn seinniau.<sup>1</sup>

*Mad. ab Gwallter.*

By *cruel* Herod were slain *children*, innocent and weak, woe their mothers! but not woe to them; blest their state by being *saints*.

Gelwysid ar Neivon—<sup>1 2 3</sup>

Hyd pan y gwaretai.

*Taliesin.*

*Invocation was had on the supreme floater,*  
Until when he should deliver.

Govwy hinon,

A mêl, a meillion,<sup>2</sup>

A mezyrn mezwon.<sup>6</sup>

*Taliesin.*

The visitation of serenity, and honey, and *trefoils*, and the *mead-horns* of drunkards.

Eirioes y perthaist parth ag atan<sup>1</sup>

Emys llaw llamhir a dan lluman.<sup>8</sup>

*Cynzelw.*

*Splendidly* thou *didst* distribute towards us  
*Steeds* of hand of long stride beneath a standard.

Llovruz vy neuruz—<sup>10 1</sup>

Lleuver ebyr myr morveyz dylan<sup>1 5 6 1</sup>

Pan llewyç huan ar van vynyz.<sup>8</sup>

*Ior. Vyçan.*

The *ravager* of my *countenance*, is of  
The splendor of the *effluxes* of the *waters* of the flooding *sea-shores*,  
When the sun shines on a lofty *mountain*.

Pan gafo pen gwyr pevr ymzired

Gan engylion voes, ni'm oes neued.<sup>1 5</sup>

*Meilyr.*

When the chief of men obtains a glorious confidence  
In the society of *angels*, I have no anxiety.

Avon—



Avon—

Gogwn pan zyveinw;<sup>3</sup>

Gogwn pan zyleinw.<sup>3</sup>

*Taliesin.*

A river—I know whence *it disappears*;  
I know whence it becomes full.

Avallen beren á dyv ar lan avon.<sup>8</sup>

*Merzin.*

A delicious apple-tree doth *grow* on the side of a river.

Gwyzyl a Brython a Rhomani,<sup>5</sup><sup>8</sup>

A wnäont dyhez a dyvysgi.

*Merzin.*

Irishmen, and *Britons*, and Romans,  
Who should make a calm with confusion.

Yd lysg vy nghalon val etewyn!<sup>6</sup>

*Meigant.*

So *burns* my heart like a brand!

Ni nawd i ziriad ymioli á Duw,<sup>10</sup>

Yn erbyn dýz cyni:

Ni thebyg drud y trengi.<sup>1</sup>

*Elaeth.*

The nature of the wicked is not to *employ himself in interceding* with God,  
Against the day of trouble:

The thoughtless one does not imagine that *he shall die*.

Digarz harz ei varz, a'i vaon,

A'i vyrzau, a'i vyrz arvogion.<sup>8</sup>

*Hywel Voel.*

Void of reproach and fair his bard, and his retinue,  
And his *tables*, and his myriad of armed men.

Neud caith beirz cyviaith am eu cyvez!<sup>3</sup><sup>2</sup>

*Gwil. Zu.*

Are not the *bards* of common language *distressed* ones for their mutual  
banquet!

Tyran<sup>8</sup>t am eu rhwyv rwysg anogawn.

Torvoz amniver.<sup>9</sup>—

*Cynzelw.*

*They throng* about their chief of mighty onset  
*Hosts* of multitudinous number.

## CHAPTER IV. OF THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *Of syllables.*

The component parts of DERIVATIVE WORDS, or SYLLABLES, are themselves ELEMENTARY WORDS in the Welsh language; and therefore the division of all words longer than monosyllables, is determined in every case by analyzing their combination.

So also the SOUNDS, of which ELEMENTARY WORDS consist, are represented by corresponding SIMPLE CHARACTERS; and it is thus that the letters, which denote the various articulations unalterably, are to be considered as the true standard of pronunciation, and the criterion of correct speaking.

The vowels and consonants, necessary to express the words of the Welsh language, are equal in number upon a general average.

All words have their ORTHOGRAPHY exactly corresponding with their DERIVATION. But this simple principle is very unnecessarily departed from in a few instances of popular practice, by doubling certain consonants in the accented syllables, instead of depending upon the general rule of accentuation as sufficient to mark the accent; which it does, excepting in a few monosyllables, and those ought to have their proper accents on the vowels.

<i>Instances.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Which ought to be thus:</i>
Corr, <i>a dwarf</i> ;	Corrod,	Cor, còrod
Cor, <i>a circle</i> ;	Corau,	Côr, corau
Glann, <i>a bank</i> ;	Glannau,	Glan, glànau
Glan, <i>pure</i> ;	Glanion	Glân, glánion
Penn, <i>a head</i> ;	Pennau,	Pen, pènau
Llam, <i>a stride</i> ;	Llammau,	Llam, llamau.

The avoiding of these few common inadvertencies of orthography is easy, if the component parts of the derivative words are known; and to acquire that knowledge there is no difficulty, where no words are pronounced alike that are differently written, but every character represents uniformly one appropriate sound. And this close conformity between the written language and the spoken language renders the reading and speaking of Welsh easily attained; and is, I believe, an excellence not to be found in any other tongue.



SECTION 2. *Of Words in general.*

The ACCENTATION of all words is known by one general rule: that is, such as consist of SEVERAL SYLLABLES have the ACCENT on the PENULTIMA, and upon every SECOND SYLLABLE backwards. The same principle is applied to SEVERAL MONOSYLLABLES coming together, by accenting every SECOND WORD to the LAST BUT ONE inclusively.

The Welsh abounds greatly with MONOSYLLABLES, OR PRIMITIVE words.

The DERIVATIVES are very various in their formation; but in general they are not long; not many exceeding four syllables; and words having more than five are seldom used, except from a sort of affectation.

The PRIMITIVE WORDS have generally the threefold faculty for standing as NOUNS, being as VERBS of the third person singular, and denoting ADJECTIVELY those qualities that agree with their abstract significations. And some of them, in a secondary way, perform the functions of PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and ADVERBS.

Every DERIVATIVE WORD is regularly to be traced, according to the variety of its combinations, to one or more ELEMENTARY WORDS, without any alterations but those which arise from the system of LITERAL MUTATIONS. Thus nothing is left to the fancy of the etymologist, who finds such ample resources for this faculty in other languages.

Besides those DERIVATIVE WORDS of common construction, there are great varieties of COMPOUND EPITHETS, especially in poetical language. Of such epithets the following are given as specimens.

*Aerwawr, gleam of slaughter; slaughter-gleaming.*

*Aerdarv, scare of slaughter; slaughter-scaring.*

*Aerbair, cause of slaughter; slaughter-causing.*

*Aergyrc, resort of slaughter; slaughter-resorting.*

*Aerzraig, dragon of slaughter.*

*Aervleiziaid, wolves of slaughter.*

*Aesvriw, shield-shivering; of shivered shield.*

*Avallvlawd, apple-tree blossom; of apple-tree blossom.*

*Anwylgain, amiably-fair.*

- Arçvain, *slender-bodied*.  
 Balçlun, *proud form ; of proud form*.  
 Balçlwys, *proudly-solemn*.  
 Berthvalç, *elegantly-proud*.  
 Beirzvaeth, *solace of bards ; solacing of bards*.  
 Bleizgrwydyr, *prouling of a wolf ; wolf-prowling*.  
 Brolwyz, *prosperity of a country ; country-prospering*.  
 Berthvryd, *an elegant mind ; of elegant mind*.  
 Brádruthyr, *an onset of treachery ; of treacherous onset*.  
 Buzygvalç, *triumphantly proud*.  
 Basryd, *shallow ford ; of shallow ford*.  
 Ceisglod, *fame-seeking*.  
 Cadwalç, *hawk of conflict*.  
 Ceinvalç, *elegantly-proud*.  
 Cyvlawnrad, *complete gift ; completely-gifted*.  
 Cyngelyn, *mutual foe ; of mutual foe*.  
 Cyvrdest, *thoroughly-severe*.  
 Cyvezwalç, *hawk of banquet*.  
 Cyvred, *a mutual running ; conjointly running*.  
 Cadvlaiz, *wolf of conflict*.  
 Cywiwzawn, *completely-excelling talent ; of completely-excelling talent*.  
 Daroganair, *word of prophecy*.  
 Deigrdwysg, *a shedding of tear ; tear-shedding*.  
 Dedwyzgall, *happily-discreet*.  
 Dibeczoeth, *unsinfully wise*.  
 Dwrdrwv, *water tumult ; tumultuous as water*.  
 Diwagiaith, *without vain language*.  
 Diwallgyrn, *exhaustless horns*.  
 Dewrvryd, *a brave mind ; bravely minded*.  
 Dihunwas, *sleep-bereaved youth*.  
 Doethwlyz, *of wise urbanity*.  
 Eurdorçogion, *golden-wreathed ones*.  
 Esgudvryd, *active mind ; of active mind*.  
 Ebrwyzweilç, *quickly-passing hawks*.  
 Engyldorv, *throng of angels*.  
 Eurvlawd, *gold blossoms ; of golden blossoms*.  
 Eangdorv, *an extensive throng*.  
 Ergydwaew, *propelling spear ; of propelling spear*.  
 Eizilgorf, *slender body ; slender-bodied*.  
 Erçliw, *a gloomy hue ; of gloomy hue*.



- Eurglezyvrüz, *a ruddy golden sword.*  
 Flamzur, *steel of flame; of flaming steel.*  
 Flamglez, *sword of flame; of flaming sword.*  
 Flamzwyn, *flame-bearing.*  
 Flamgryd, *flame-trembling.*  
 Flamgyrçau, *flame onsets.*  
 Frwythlawç, *fruit-cherishing.*  
 Frawzged, *a diffusive treasure; treasure-shedding.*  
 Frawzwyn, *a diffusive passion; of diffusive passion.*  
 Fwyrdaer, *of ardent pursuit.*  
 Fyrvgamp, *a powerful exploit; of mighty feat.*  
 Gloewne, *a transparent hue; of bright hue.*  
 Glewnaws, *brave disposition; of brave disposition.*  
 Gelyngno, *a foe biting; foe-consuming.*  
 Gogyvred, *partly of mutual course.*  
 Gloewzeigyr, *pellucid tears; of crystal tears.*  
 Gorflamliw, *ardent flame colour; of ardent flame colour.*  
 Gweilçlyw, *leader of hawks.*  
 Gwythruthyr, *wrath onset; of wrathful onset.*  
 Gwendon, *white wave; white-waved.*  
 Gwrolgadyr, *of manly power.*  
 Harzliw, *sightly colour; finely-coloured.*  
 Harzlun, *a comely form; of comely form.*  
 Heilhoew, *actively serving.*  
 Heulwez, *sun aspect; of aspect like the sun.*  
 Hoewdeg, *sprightly and fair.*  
 Hirzyz, *long day; of long day.*  
 Hoewvraiç, *active arm; of active arm.*  
 Hyznaid, *stag leap; having the leap of a stag.*  
 Heieirnbly, *iron feathers; iron-feathered.*  
 Haelwawr, *generous luminary.*  
 Iawnvrawd, *a right judgement.*  
 Iawnran, *a right portion.*  
 Iawnryw, *a right kind; of right kind.*  
 Irgrau, *fresh gore.*  
 Irwaed, *fresh blood.*  
 Irwez, *fresh aspect; of fresh aspect.*  
 Ieithvydyr, *metre of language.*  
 Ieithrym, *energy of language.*  
 Iseldrem, *a low glance of the look; a low look.*

Iseldir,

- Iseldir, *low land.*  
 Llavndrogiad, *a blade-drenching.*  
 Llavarwawd, *vocal praise.*  
 Llawçveirz, *protected bards.*  
 Llarieizvalç, *of gentle pride.*  
 Llithrwaed, *gliding blood; blood-gliding.*  
 Llwyrrwared, *complete deliverance.*  
 Llerwzoeth, *meekly wise.*  
 Llithaerau, *allurement of slaughters.*  
 Lloerwyneb, *moon face; moon-faced.*  
 Lluçvrys, *lightning haste; sudden as lightning.*  
 Manod, *fine snow.*  
 Meingan, *slender and white; a slender white one.*  
 Mawliaith, *language of praise.*  
 Mawrvalç, *greatly proud.*  
 Milvyrz, *thousand myriads.*  
 Milcanpraiz, *hundred thousand booties.*  
 Morseren, *star of the sea.*  
 Mingeimion, *wry-mouthed ones.*  
 Mordon, *sea wave.*  
 Mwyalçliw, *ousel colour; ousel-coloured.*  
 Nadlais, *screaming voice.*  
 Nawdfawd, *happiness of temper.*  
 Nawwell, *nine times better.*  
 Nerthawglym, *potently keen.*  
 Nawswyllt, *of wild disposition.*  
 Nosliw, *darkness of night.*  
 Noethdroed, *a naked foot; having a naked foot.*  
 Nwyvwawd, *amatory praise.*  
 Nwydwar, *of gentle passion.*  
 Nyvliw, *snow colour; of snowy hue.*  
 Oedlwyz, *age prosperity; age-prospering.*  
 Oerdranc, *a calamitous end.*  
 Oerlaith, *a calamitous dissolution.*  
 Oesdraw, *economy of life.*  
 Oesgur, *affliction of life; life-tormenting.*  
 Oeswydyr, *of frail life; age of glass.*  
 Onwaew, *ashen spear.*  
 Ornair, *a word of terror.*  
 Oesbraf, *of extended age.*

Ollymbrawv,



- Ollymbrawv, *a trying one's self in all things.*  
 Parawdwysg, *of ready bias.*  
 Parthryw, *a particular kind.*  
 Pedryael, *that is of four skirts.*  
 Parvrys, *of hastening spear.*  
 Pellglod, *far extended fame; far-famed.*  
 Perveznod, *a central point.*  
 Penteyrnwalç, *hawk of sovereignty.*  
 Preizwalç, *hawk of pillage.*  
 Pedeiriaith, *of four languages.*  
 Porthlu, *assisting host.*  
 Rhadwehyn, *a shedding of grace; grace-diffusing.*  
 Rhagoriaith, *an excelling language.*  
 Rhuzbar, *a ruddy spear; ruddy-speared.*  
 Rhuzvedel, *ruddy reaping.*  
 Rhuzglawr, *ruddy ground.*  
 Rhuzgoç, *crimson red; of crimson red.*  
 Rhwyzged, *bounteous of treasure.*  
 Rhullyalç, *frankly proud.*  
 Rhwyzwawd, *easy-flowing eulogy.*  
 Rhyvelvryd, *disposition for war; of hostile mind.*  
 Seindrom, *of heavy sound.*  
 Seilvaen, *foundation stone.*  
 Syçdir, *dry land.*  
 Swyngyvarev, *a dealing in charms.*  
 Synwyrwan, *weak-witted.*  
 Synwyrbwl, *dull-witted.*  
 Synvezwl, *deep thought.*  
 Symudliw, *of moving hue.*  
 Seilgadyr, *of strong foundation.*  
 Serliw, *star-light; glittering like stars.*  
 Taerdan, *ardent fire; of ardent fire.*  
 Tariandalç, *break of shield; broken-shielded.*  
 Taerlaiv, *ardent blade; of ardent blade.*  
 Tawelbryd, *calm aspect; of calm aspect.*  
 Taleithlys, *provincial court.*  
 Taerglau, *ardently continuing.*  
 Tewlwyn, *thick grove; of thick grove.*  
 Treisvraw, *oppressive dread.*  
 Treisvlaiz, *wolf of rapacity.*  
 Trymloes, *heavy anguish; of heavy anguish.*

## PART II.

## N O U N S.

## CHAPTER I. OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *The parts of Speech, as defined by old Grammarians.*

I Consider the division of the PARTS OF SPEECH by the primitive Welsh Grammarians so interesting, that I am induced to adopt it here, for the sake of giving it publicity; and because it appears easy to do so without any material inconvenience, or prejudice to the general arrangement. Supposing also that the reader may be gratified with seeing how this subject was originally treated, I have translated the following passage from the Grammar of EDEYRN:

“ There are TWO PARTS of SPEECH : that is to say, a NAME, and a CAUSAL FACULTY.”

“ A NAME is every word that designates ENERGY, or SUBSTANCE, or any such thing having the idea of existence, without the sign of addition, or being irrelevant to the peculiarity of its kind and its nature; or an accidental quality with respect to energy, and not as to the condition of its being.”

“ A CAUSAL FACULTY, or VERB, is any THING, or WORD, which denotes an ACTION, or CAUSATION, from whatever thing, being, or person, the causing may be; whether from or towards any thing, being, or person. That is to say, every word that denotes ACTION, or SUFFERING of what is acted, with every WORD and CAUSATION; and that combined with time, mode, and person.”

These TWO CLASSES of WORDS furnish all the SECONDARY AGENTS, which are usually employed to express the various combination of ideas. But, from an attentive perusal of the works of our ancient bards, it may be supposed that there has been a period in the history of the Welsh language, when only these two classes of words were used in their original or absolute state; as instances

of



of such a form of construction are frequently to be met with. Such are the following :

Rhyz alav zigrwn, alon zigrain,  
Rhi, rhuzbar cyvar cyvwyrain;  
Rhyn diorzin Brynaic, ran orzawn brain  
A rivir.—

*Llywelyn Varz.*

This quotation consists of nouns substantive and adjective, except the first and last words, which are verbs; the regimen, or form of construction, supplies the connection in other respects, so as to be of the following import in English :

Wealth unhoarded, untouched of foes,  
Gives the chief, of ruddy shaft tempered with uprising wrath,  
The dread unbounded of Bernicians, the superabundant meed of ravens  
That are deemed.

Clêr ysgwn, llavndwn orovyn Llundain lawr;  
Arwr mawr prydawr warant Prydain;  
Aer bybyr eryr dewrwyr dwyrain,  
Aer-gyvrwy gyvrwyz orwyz arwain,  
Arwyz na elwir yn elain veziant.

*Llywelyn Varz.*

The first four lines of the above consist entirely of nouns and adjectives; the last line has the words '*na elwir yn*,' equivalent to—*not to be called as*; and the others are nouns. In English the passage requires to be thus expressed :

The exaltation of minstrels, the broken-bladed terror of London streets;  
A hero of splendid glory, the safeguard of Britain;  
The potent slaughter eagle of the brave men of the east,  
With a led steed slaughter-saddled gifted with fleetness,  
Betokened not to be called as in the reach of the hind.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwesti cyrz,  
Cerzorian gyvloç;  
Coelvain brain, Brynaic gyvogi,  
Celenig branes berthles borthi,  
Ciliaw ni orug.—

*Llygad Gwr.*

The mild prince of mighty ones keeping the festivals of songs,  
Songsters protecting;  
The glad omen of ravens, surfeited with Bernicians,  
A present for a flock of crows whom the fair benefit supports,  
To retreat he will not be compelled.

F

*Llywelyn—*

Llywelyn—cyveisor Eçdor, aerdor eurdeyrn,  
 Eirv drabluz anghuz, angerz Dinbyrn,  
 Arbenig benaeth mab maeth mezyrn. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

This quotation is made up of nouns and two adjectives; and which has this import:

Llywelyn, the counterpart of Hector, the golden prince of battle-breaking,  
 Arms conspicuously confusing, with the ardency of Dinbyrn,  
 A peculiar chieftain the foster-son of mead-horns.

Tarv aergawz, Aergwl gadarnwç,  
 Torv eurgorf eurgyrn gyvezwç,  
 Cyvezaç Voraç vireinwç;  
 Cyvezvalç cyvezweilç elwç,  
 Elyv draig dragon digrivwç;  
 Alav lyw, lluoç amgelwç;  
 Amgelez Brython, brythwç teyrnon  
     Teyrnas ynialwç;  
 Teulu Rhys, teilwng gwrys, gwrysiwç;  
 Gwrys arloes eirioes eiriolwç. *Cynzelw.*

All the above consists of nouns and adjectives, excepting the last words of the two concluding lines; and is to this purport:

A slaughter-galling terror, of the strength of Hercules,  
 The golden-bodied train with golden horns of conviviality,  
 Of the splendor of the banquet of Moraç;  
 Proud with feasting the convivial hawks of triumph,  
 Of a leader of pleasure with power of a dragon;  
 The distributer of wealth, the protection of armies;  
 The defence of Britons, the dread of the princes of  
     The kingdom of barbarism;  
 Family of Rhys, worthy is the contention, contend ye;  
 The splendid contention of keen argument do ye invoke.

## SECTION 2. *Of the usual division of the parts of speech.*

From the two PRIMARY PARTS OF SPEECH, the NOUN and VERB, according to the ancient institutes of the Welsh language, all the other



other species of words are derived, which may be denominated SECONDARY PARTS. That is, those two PRIMARY PARTS respectively have the faculty of becoming the CONNECTING AGENTS of language, usually known by the names of ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, ARTICLES, and ADVERBS.

Some of the SECONDARY PARTS originate from the NOUN; others from the VERB.

The offspring of the NOUN are, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, and the ARTICLE.

The VERB is the parent of the PREPOSITION, the ADVERB, and the CONJUNCTION.

## CHAPTER II. OF SUBSTANTIVES.

### SECTION 1. *Of Gender.*

SUBSTANTIVES are of three genders, the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and the NEUTER.

GENDER is susceptible of a twofold acceptation: one from the obvious DISTINCTION OF SEX, or identity of species; and the other from the GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTIC appertaining to SUBSTANTIVES.

The SUBSTANTIVES, whose GENDERS are designated in consequence of a DISTINCTION OF SEX, are so formed from the apparent identity of such a distinction; or by some conceived analogy.

GENDER, as a GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTIC, affects the form of a SUBSTANTIVE, by some slight change; and also the form of the ADJECTIVE connected with it, either to denote a masculine, a feminine, or the neuter attribute.

SUBSTANTIVES of the NEUTER GENDER are, by a figure of speech, generally resolved into MASCULINES, or FEMININES. This is done by conceiving their properties to bear some resemblance to the qualities that are characteristic of sex, in animated beings.

Thus the MASCULINE GENDER is given to SUBSTANTIVES, which are conspicuous for the ATTRIBUTES of ENERGY; and of acting upon, and communicating to others. To such SUBSTANTIVES as seem to denote the PASSIVE ATTRIBUTES of bearing, containing, or bringing forth, we give the FEMININE GENDER.

Opinions sometimes vary with respect to such classification of attributes; and in some cases the distinction is arbitrary; particularly with respect to collective nouns. Thus many, which are MASCULINES in the dialect of North Wales, are resolved as FEMININES in South Wales.

The characteristic forms of all DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES are known by appropriate TERMINATIONS, and which also denote their GENDERS.

There are some general rules by which these distinctions of GENDER are made. Most commonly the GENDER is discovered in the TERMINATIONS of DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES; and in PRIMITIVES by the MASCULINE or FEMININE VOWELS of which the words may be formed.

1. DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES with the TERMINATIONS—*awr, wr, yz, yll, yn, yr, ur*, are agents of the MASCULINE GENDER.

2. THOSE ending with *as, ec, ed, ell, en, es, uries, wraig, yzes*, are FEMININES.

3. COLLECTIVE or ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES, with the terminations *ad, aeth, ant, i, iad, iaeth, iant, deb, der, dra, dawd, awd, rwyz, yd, ineb*, are NEUTER, but generally resolved into the MASCULINE GENDER.

4. Those terminating in *ai, an, ar, iai, iar, eb, ig, wg, ed*, are agents of the NEUTER GENDER, but generally resolved into the FEMININE.

PRIMITIVE SUBSTANTIVES have their GENDERS often denoted by their VOWELS.

1. The vowel *w* is MASCULINE, which changed into *o* forms a FEMININE of the word.

2. In like manner the vowel *y* in words makes them MASCULINE, which changed into *e* they become FEMININE.

3. The vowel *a* does not characterize a particular GENDER; it therefore most generally denotes such as are NEUTER.

## SECTION 2. *Of number.*

SUBSTANTIVES are of two NUMBERS, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL. And, in a few words we have a DUAL NUMBER, formed by prefixing *dau* for the MASCULINE, and *dwy* for the FEMININE, to such words as are required to be of that number.

SUBSTANTIVES



SUBSTANTIVES are made of the PLURAL NUMBER two ways, by the INFLECTION of their VOWELS, and by TERMINATIONS.

Those made PLURAL by INFLECTION of VOWELS are generally PRIMITIVE WORDS; of which the following are examples:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Aber, <i>a conflux</i> ;	ebyr.
Barz, <i>a bard</i> ;	beirz.
Brân, <i>a crow</i> ;	brain.
Croen, <i>a skin</i> ;	crwyn.
Davad, <i>a sheep</i> ;	devaid.
Fon, <i>a staff</i> ;	fyn,
Govant, <i>a smith</i> ;	govaint.
Maen, <i>a stone</i> ;	mein.
Gwr, <i>a man</i> ;	gwyr.

All SUBSTANTIVES may have their PLURALS formed by TERMINATIONS.

The PLURAL TERMINATIONS are numerous in Welsh; and they may be used indifferently for all words; though some are, by popular custom, appropriated to words of a particular character: that is to say, names of living beings have one class; inanimate things have another; and abstract or collective substantives have also their terminations.

The following is a list of the plural terminations:

*au, awr, ed, ez, i, iau, ion, od, oz, on, wys, yz.*

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Merç, <i>a girl</i> ;	merçed.
Hyz, <i>a stag</i> ;	hyzod.
Teyrn, <i>a king</i> ;	teyrnez.
Golwg, <i>sight</i> ;	golygon.
Dyn, <i>a person</i> ;	dynion.
Pen, <i>a head</i> ;	pênau.
Bryn, <i>a hill</i> ;	bryniau.
Môr, <i>a sea</i> ;	moroz.
Heol, <i>a street</i> ;	heolyz.

Llen,

Llen, <i>a veil</i> ;	lléni.
Gwaew, <i>a spear</i> ;	gwaewawr.
Môn, <i>Anglesey</i> ;	monwys, <i>people of Anglesey</i> .

Such a number of plural terminations, affords a vast scope for varying the expressions, and is particularly convenient for enriching poetical compositions. A few examples of their application are given below.

Dirieidion zynion ni ryžonyç, dâd,  
Diryz fyz foad, brad a'u bredyç. *Casnodyn.*

Mischievous ones of men, whom thou shouldest not have gifted, father,  
Void of the faith of escaping, treachery will betray them.

Ieuaing, henion, gwyryvon, molant Zuw;  
Ymgyvodant.—  
Irwymaw eu breninez mewn caledion evynau. *Davyz Zu.*

Young ones, old ones, chaste ones, they will praise God;  
They will arise,  
To bind their kings in hard ones of fetters.

Hirwyn vy mysawr. *Taliesin.*  
Long and white my fingers.

Molwç yr Arglwyz o'r nevoz,  
Molwç ev uçelion leoz,  
Molwç ev ei holl engylion  
Molwç ev ei nerthoz gleinion. *Davyz Zu.*

Praise ye the Lord of the heavens,  
Praise ye him places that are high ones,  
Praise ye him all his angels,  
Praise ye him his holy powers.

Lloegrwys llezi avrivedi o Bowysyz. *Taliesin.*  
Lloegrians kill an unlimited number of Powysians.

Hen wizon—  
A vai yn llenwi val llong ar zyvrwys. *Taliesin.*  
An old witch that would be filling like a ship on waters.



Nawz Pedyr arbenig lleithig llithion,

Orau porthoriau o'r porthorion—

Duw yn gyntaf

Y cyvarçav,

Bènav biau

Nev a daiar,

A gwyllt a gwâr,

Gwawr ysbrydau.

*Gr. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

The protection of Peter, the peculiar one of the throne of petitions, of porters the best of the porters.—God the first I will greet, the supreme possessor of heaven and earth, and wild and tame, the glory of spirits.

PLURAL SUBSTANTIVES agree equally with SINGULAR as with PLURAL ADJECTIVES; therefore NUMBER may be used optionally with respect to ADJECTIVES, except *da*, good, and *drwg*, bad, which are generally used in the SINGULAR form; and excepting other PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES, which are mostly made PLURAL with SUBSTANTIVES that are so.

There are some SUBSTANTIVES that may be denominated COLLECTIVE, which are only used in the SINGULAR FORM, unless various collections of the same are designed to be expressed; as YD, *corn*; HAIZ, *barley*; AUR, *gold*; ARIAN, *silver*; GRAIAN, *gravel*, and the like.

A PARTICLE, or one of such things as are designated by a collective SUBSTANTIVE, is signified by suffixing one of the DIMINUTIVE TERMINATIONS; as YN for the MASCULINE; EN, for the FEMININE; and AN for the NEUTER.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Hád*, seed; *haden*, *f*, *hedyn*, *m*, a grain of seed; *hadau*, seeds.

*Yd*, corn; *yden*, a grain of corn; *ydau*, various sorts of corn.

*Haiz*, barley; *heizen*, a grain of barley; *heizau*, barleys.

*Aur*, gold; *euryn*, a piece of gold; *euroz*, varieties of gold.

*Arian*, silver; *ariennyn*, a piece of silver; *arianau*, varieties of silver.

*Graian*, gravel; *graiennyn*, a particle of gravel; *graianau*, varieties of gravel.

There

There are some SUBSTANTIVES that are AGGREGATE PLURALS, and which are not used in the SINGULAR NUMBER without the addition of the DIMINUTIVE TERMINATIONS, which are used with COLLECTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

#### EXAMPLES.

PLANT, children; *plenty*n, a child.

ADAR, birds; *adery*n, a bird.

GWYBED, flies; *gwybedy*n, a fly.

CWAIN, fleas; *gwanen*, a flea.

PLU, feathers; *pluen*, a feather.

GWENYN, bees; *gwenynen*, a bee.

EIRIN, plumbs; *eirinen*, a plumb.

MES, acorns; *mesen*, an acorn.

#### SECTION 3. *Of diminutive* SUBSTANTIVES.

The DIMINUTIVE character of SUBSTANTIVES is formed by the suffixing of certain terminations.

There are DIMINUTIVES of the SINGULAR and of the PLURAL NUMBER; and which are joined either to COMMON or PROPER NAMES.

Those of the SINGULAR FORM are, *an*, *en*, *yn*, *ig*, *og*.

Those of the PLURAL are, *aç*, *os*.

By using *aç*, we express CONTEMPT, or WRETCHEDNESS; and the use of *os* denotes AFFECTION, or TENDERNESS.

#### *Examples of the singular.*

*Dynan*, *dynen*, *dynyn*, a manikin, of the neuter, feminine, and masculine gender; from *dyn*.

*Tân*, fire; *tanen*, a spark of fire.

*Oen*, a lamb; *oenyn*, *oenig*, *oenigen*, *oenigyn*, a lambkin.

*Darn*, a piece; *dernyn*, a small piece.

*Mîl*, an animal; *milyn*, a little animal.

*Pwt*, anything short; *pwtig*, *pwtog*, and *pwten*, a short little female; *pwtyn*, a short little thing.

#### *Examples of the plural form.*

*Oen*, a lamb; *wyn*, lambs; *wynos*, pretty lambkins; *wyniaç*, small lambs.

*Dyn*, a person; *dynion*, persons; *dynionos*, poor little men.

*Plant*, children; *da blant*os, *peidiwç*! good little children, be quiet!

Dowç,



Dowç, y pydron zynionaç,

Ynghyd, veirw byd, vawr a baç.

*Gronw Owain.*

Come, ye *frail mortals* of corrupted frames,

Together, dead ones of the world, great and small.

In addition to the regular diminutives, there are some others used in fond language; such as end in *a*, and *ws*: thus, *nain*, a grandmother, forms *neina*, grandmammy; *tâd*, father; *tada*, daddy; *mîn*, the lips; *minws*, sweet little lips; and so for the proper name of William, we say *Bila* and *Bilws*, as they say Billy in English.

#### SECTION 4. *Of the characteristic forms of Substantives.*

All SUBSTANTIVES may be arranged into the three classes of PRIMITIVES, DERIVATIVES, and COMPOUNDS.

The PRIMITIVE SUBSTANTIVES are those that are without any addition of formative TERMINATIONS and PREFIXES; as,

Duw, God.

PEN, a head.

Du, a black.

Dyn, man.

TROED, a foot.

Tu, a side.

Nev, heaven.

LLAW, a hand.

Aw, a fluid.

DAIAR, earth.

BYS, a finger.

CI, a dog.

Tîr, land.

COES, a leg.

To, a covering.

MOR, sea.

BRAIÇ, an arm.

Fo, a flight.

The DERIVATIVES are such as enter into combination either with PREFIXES, or with TERMINATIONS, and with BOTH.

Those of the first form take the following prefixes.

A, augmentative, or emphatic.

Aç, being close upon.

AD, repetition, iteration; equivalent to *re*.

Az, enhansive, in continuity.

Av, void, destitute, negative.

ALL, being outward or other.

AM, encompassing; equivalent to *amphi*.

AN, destitute, negative.

AR, being upon.

As, divergent, separating.

CY, conjunctive, mutual.

CYD, conjunctive, mutual.

CYV, conjunctive, mutual.

G

CYM,

- CYM, conjunctive, mutual.  
 CYN, first, former, foremost.  
 CYNT, first, former, foremost.  
 CYS, conjunctively precise.  
 DAD, iterative of undoing.  
 DAM, iterative of involving.  
 DAR, iterative and over.  
 DED, iterative of reaction.  
 DI, privative, negative.  
 DIR, intensive, powerfully.  
 DIS, negative and precise.  
 DOS, iterative of extenuation.  
 DY, iterative, frequentative.  
 DYM, iterative of mutual or reflective action.  
 DYS, iterative of precision.  
 E, adversative.  
 EÇ, adversative, reflective.  
 ED, denoting reaction; equivalent to *re*.  
 EIL, repeating; equivalent to *second* and *re*.  
 ER, impulsive.  
 ES, parting; answering to *ex*.  
 GO, extenuating; inchoative.  
 GOR, being extreme or over.  
 GOS, extenuating.  
 GWR, being superior.  
 GWRTH, repulsive, contrary; equivalent to *anti*.  
 HAN, expressive of origination.  
 HU, pervasive; aptly.  
 HY, aptly, tending to.  
 LLED, partly, half.  
 LLY, denoting amplitude.  
 OVER, vainly.  
 OLL, all, completely.  
 RHAG, being before; equivalent to *pre*.  
 RHY, excessive, over.  
 TRA, beyond, over.  
 TRY, through, thoroughly.  
 YM, mutual, reflective.  
 YS, denoting precision or certitude.



The foregoing PREFIXES are susceptible of being compounded in various ways; and in that state joined to nouns: as,

ADZY	ANGHYD	DIRAG	TRAYM
ADOR	ANGHYV	DIWRTH	YMAD
ADOS	ANGHYN	DIYM	YMDRY
ADYM	ANGHYS	DIYS	YMZAD
ADYS	ARZIS	DYM	YMZAR
ADYMZIR	CYVYM	DYZYM	YMZI
ADYMGYS	DADYM	GOLED	YMZIR
ANAZ	DARYM	GORYM	YMZIS
ANES	DIA	GOYM	YMZY
ANHY	DIAD	GWRTHYM	YMGY
ANNAR	DIAZ	LLEDAV	YMGYD
ANNED	DIAV	LLEDYM	YMGYV
ANNI	DIAM	LLEDYS	YMGYN
ANNIR	DIAN	OVERYM	YMGYS
ANNIS	DIZOS	RHYZI	YMos
ANNOS	DIZY	RHYZAR	YMRy.
ANYS	DILED	RHYOR	YMWRTH

The second sort of DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES are PRIMITIVES with the addition of various characteristic TERMINATIONS, and of which the following is a list:

AÇ	<i>Ysblezaç</i> , booty.	I	<i>Barzoni</i> , bardism.
AD	<i>Tröad</i> , a turning.	IAD	<i>Toriad</i> , a breaking.
AETH	<i>Gwybodaeth</i> , knowledge.	IAETH	<i>Dysgeidiaeth</i> , education.
ANT	<i>Carant</i> , affinity.	IANT	<i>Mwyniant</i> , enjoyment.
AWD	<i>Peçawd</i> , iniquity.	ID	<i>Rhyzid</i> , liberty.
AWR	<i>Telynawr</i> , harpist.	INEB	<i>Fraethineb</i> , eloquence.
DAWD	<i>Duwdawd</i> , godhead.	WR	<i>Morwr</i> , seaman.
DEB	<i>Crynodeb</i> , summary.	WRAIG	<i>Llaethwraig</i> , dairywoman.
DER	<i>Gwylder</i> , shyness.	UR	<i>Penadur</i> , chieftain.
DRA	<i>Tyndra</i> , tightness.	URIES	<i>Golçuries</i> , a washerwoman.
ED	<i>Tynged</i> , destiny.	YZ	<i>Gweyz</i> , weaver.
EZ	<i>Nerthez</i> , fortitude.	YZES	<i>Gwnïedyzes</i> , seamstress.
ELL	<i>Cyllell</i> , a cutter, knife.	YLL	<i>Brithyll</i> , trout.
EN	<i>Mesen</i> , an acorn.	YN	<i>Dernyn</i> , fragment.
Es	<i>Cares</i> , female friend.	YR	<i>Llywawdyr</i> , governor.

DID	<i>Dyndid</i> , manhood.	IAR	<i>Toniar</i> , a breaker, a wave.
RWYZ	<i>Cyweinrwyz</i> , accuracy.	EB	<i>Traetheb</i> , elocution.
YD	<i>Bywyd</i> , vivacity.	IG	<i>Oenig</i> , a lambkin.
NI	<i>Tryçni</i> , rudeness.	WG	<i>Esyllwg</i> , Siluria.
AI	<i>Llatai</i> , procurer.	WÇ	<i>Mireinwç</i> , splendor.
AN	<i>Gwylan</i> , a coy one; a gull.	EG	<i>Rheitheg</i> , rhetoric.
AR	<i>Gwyar</i> , that flows; gore.	IAC	<i>Cyveilliaç</i> , friendship.

In the above list I have inserted English words with corresponding terminations to those in Welsh, as more likely to convey a better idea of their characteristics than by giving any other kind of illustration.

Some of the foregoing terminations are susceptible of combination; as follows:

AÇWR	<i>Cyvezaçwr</i> , a jovial man.
ADUR	<i>Tracthadur</i> , a reciter.
ADURIAETH	<i>Traethaduriaeth</i> , the office of a reciter.
AETHWR	<i>Tystiolaethwr</i> , a testifier.
AWDWR	<i>Dysgawdwr</i> an instructor.
DODIAD	<i>Dwyrundodiad</i> , theo-unitarian.
DODIAETH	<i>Undodiaeth</i> , unitarianism.
DODWR	<i>Pendodwr</i> , a determiner.
DODYZ	<i>Pendodyz</i> , a determiner.
EDIAD	<i>Tyngediad</i> , destination.
EDWR	<i>Tyngedwr</i> , a destiner.
EDYZ	<i>Tyngedyz</i> , a destiner.
EIAETH	<i>Llateiaeth</i> , the office of a procurer.
ELLIAD	<i>Cyllelliad</i> , a cutting with a knife.
ELLWR	<i>Cyllellwr</i> , a knife-man.
ELLYZ	<i>Taenellyz</i> , a sprinkler.
IACWR,	<i>Cyveilliaçwr</i> , a man who makes friendship.
IADWR	<i>Trewniadwr</i> , an arranger.
IEDYZ	<i>Ceiniedyz</i> , a songster.
INEBWR	<i>Godinebwr</i> , an adulterer.
INEBYZ	<i>Godinebyz</i> , an adulterer.
ODIAD	<i>Penodiad</i> , ordination.
ODIAETH	<i>Penodiaeth</i> , ordination.
ODRAETH	<i>Llywodraeth</i> , governorship.

ODRAETHIAD



ODRAETHIAD	<i>Llywodraethiad</i> , the action of governorship.
ODRAETHWR	<i>Llywodraethwr</i> , a man who acts as a governor.
ODRAETHYZ	<i>Llywodraethyz</i> , one who acts as a governor.
ODWR	<i>Penodwr</i> , an appointer.
ODYZ	<i>Cysodyz</i> , compositor.
ORIAETH	<i>Peroriaeth</i> , minstrelsy.
URIAD	<i>Peçaduriad</i> , one who acts as a sinner.
WRIAETH	<i>Iaçawdwriaeth</i> , the office of a saviour.
YÇIAD	<i>Hezyçiad</i> , pacification.
YÇWR	<i>Hezyçwr</i> , a pacifier.
YÇYZ	<i>Hezyçyz</i> , a pacifier.
YZIAETH	<i>Prydyziaeth</i> , poetry.

The third form of DERIVATIVES are those which have any of the foregoing PREFIXES of the first form, and TERMINATIONS of the second form, into their composition. Such are the following:

DARYMÇWELIAD, an overwhelming.

ANLLYWODRAETHIAD, a non-administration.

DIRGELWÇ, secrecy, or concealment.

DADYMÇWELWR, an overwheeler.

The third class of SUBSTANTIVES are the COMPOUNDS, PRIMARY and MIXED. The PRIMARY COMPOUNDS consist in the union of PRIMITIVES; and the MIXED are the same with the addition of PREFIXES and TERMINATIONS.

#### EXAMPLES.

##### *Primary.*

IRLWYN, verdant grove.  
TANGNEV, celestial stillness.  
COELGREVYZ, superstition.

##### *Mixed.*

DIDANGNEVEZ, want of tranquillity.  
GOGOELGREVYZUSEZ, some degree of  
superstition.

#### SECTION 5. *Of the Syntax of Substantives.*

The various relations and connexions of one thing to another are expressed in Welsh by the COLLOCATION of SUBSTANTIVES, in the first place, without any other aid; in the next, with the addition of a DEFINITIVE ARTICLE; and lastly, with PREPOSITIONS in addition to both the other forms.

The

The SUBSTANTIVES undergo no changes, or inflexions, to denote such relations; therefore the Welsh language is a stranger to those declensions, which occur in many others, under the name of CASES.

There are several MUTATIONS, however, which affect some LETTERS, when they are the INITIALS of words, under different forms of construction; but these arise from causes unconnected with the relations subsisting between one thing and another; and are explained in the analysis of the LITERAL MUTATIONS.

The various RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES are comprehended in the following RULES, corresponding with the CASES in other languages.

1. The simply INDEFINITE SUBSTANTIVE, or that stands alone, and without reference to any object; as,

SAIL, foundation, a foundation.

2. A DEFINITIVE SUBSTANTIVE, without connexion, is preceded by the article Y when it has a CONSONANT INITIAL, and YR when it has a VOWEL; and may precede any word except another substantive.

Y SAIL, the foundation; Y SAIL VAEN, the stone foundation.

YR AVON, the river; YR AVON HON, the river this, this river.

3. By the COLLOCATION of two INDEFINITE SUBSTANTIVES is expressed the simple state of PROPERTY, or POSSESSION, in which the first stands to the subsequent one;\* and in this form many nouns may be collocated successively; as,

SAIL TY, (a, the) foundation of a house.

SAIL TY MAB BRENIN LLOEGYR, the foundation of the house of the son of the king of England.

4. Of two SUBSTANTIVES COLLOCATED the second only can have the DEFINITE ARTICLE, and is POSSESSIVE with respect to the other, thus having the ARTICLE between them; so that two SUBSTANTIVES do not come together with each a DEFINITE ARTICLE; or if the first has the ARTICLE, the SECOND becomes an ADJECTIVE.

SAIL Y TY, (a, the) foundation of the house.

TY Y SAIL, (a, the) house of the foundation.

\* Should any two substantives be joined to form a compound, the above rule is thereby reversed; so that *seil-dy*, would imply house of foundation, or foundation-house. By inadvertently forming such compounds we have many improper names of places in Wales, and particularly of churches: such are Llanvihangel, Llanvair, Llanbedyr, and Llanzewi, which make the saints to be dedicated to the churches, and not the churches to them. They ought therefore to be separate words.



5. If two SUBSTANTIVES only are joined together, one being a PROPER NAME and the other a COMMON NOUN, the latter is DEFINITE; and if it is made to precede the other the ARTICLE must go before it, but not otherwise: as Y BRENIN DAVYZ, king David; DAVYZ VRENIN, king David.

6. The RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES expressed by PREPOSITIONS, when they are INDEFINITE and DEFINITE, are various as the significations of the PREPOSITIONS that may be used; but the form is simple; as follows:

*Indefinite.*

I SAIL, to, or into, a foundation.  
 AT SAIL, to, towards, or as far as, a foundation.  
 O SAIL, of, from, or out of, a foundation.  
 TUA SAIL, towards a foundation.  
 AM SAIL, about, for, or even with, a foundation.  
 ER SAIL, for, or on account of, a foundation.  
 YN SAIL, in foundation.  
 WRTH SAIL, by a foundation.  
 AR SAIL, on a foundation.  
 TAN SAIL, under a foundation.  
 IS SAIL, below a foundation.  
 UWÇ SAIL, above a foundation.  
 TRWY SAIL, through a foundation.  
 TROS SAIL, over, or across, a foundation.  
 MEWN SAIL, in, or within, a foundation.

*Definite.*

I Y SAIL, I'R SAIL.  
 AT Y SAIL.  
 O Y SAIL, O'R SAIL.  
 TUA Y SAIL, TUA'R SAIL.  
 AM Y SAIL.  
 ER Y SAIL.  
 YN Y SAIL.  
 WRTH Y SAIL.  
 AR Y SAIL.  
 TAN Y SAIL.  
 IS Y SAIL.  
 UWÇ Y SAIL.  
 TRWY Y SAIL.  
 TROS Y SAIL.  
 MEWN Y SAIL.

The PLURAL FORM of SUBSTANTIVES produces no alteration of construction in the preceding rules. Thus we form, by rule 1, SEILIAU: Rule 2, Y SEILIAU: Rule 3, SEILIAU TY, SAIL TYAU, and SEILIAU TYAU: Rule 4, SEILIAU Y TY, SAIL Y TYAU, and SEILIAU Y TYAU: Rule 5, I SEILIAU, I Y SEILIAU: and so for all the rest.

The RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES, according to the rules laid down, may be illustrated by selecting some passages from the works of the bards, referring to the rules by the corresponding figures placed after the words in the quotations.\*

\* The quotations, which are given, in general present some of the most uncommon and difficult forms of construction that could be found.

## EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the rules of this section.

Rhys<sup>1</sup> vâb<sup>1</sup> Rhys<sup>3</sup>, dilys dylyed Prydain<sup>3</sup>,  
Prydyzion<sup>3</sup> eizuned<sup>1</sup>. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Rhys son of Rhys, securely let him possess Britain,  
The desire of poets.

Treisiau<sup>1</sup> ardalau<sup>3</sup> ardwy<sup>3</sup> trîn<sup>3</sup> rhyzug. *Ll. P. Moç.*

The spoils of the regions the bulwark of conflict will bear away.

Cyn esgar llew<sup>1</sup> llaçar, lluçwres,  
A'i alon<sup>1</sup>, a'i âl<sup>1</sup> anghymes,  
Cynniviaid<sup>1</sup>, bleiniaid<sup>1</sup>, bleiziau armes<sup>3</sup> câd<sup>3</sup>,  
Bleiziau coed<sup>3</sup> a'u llewes. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Before the separation of the gleaming lion, of burning ire,  
And his foes, with his kindred uncontrouled,  
Conflicting ones, foremost ones, wolves of the pressure of battle,  
The wolves of the wood did them devour.

Llyw<sup>1</sup> glyw, glew naws<sup>1</sup> traws, trwsiad cerzorion,<sup>3</sup>  
Lleon<sup>3</sup> arwyzion, llaw iawn roziad<sup>3</sup>;  
Llorv<sup>1</sup> corv<sup>3</sup> ced<sup>3</sup> ciried<sup>3</sup>, cariad Gwyndodyz<sup>3</sup>;  
Llywyz<sup>1</sup> mau hylwyz yn Môn hoewlad.<sup>3</sup> *Rhisierdyn.*

A commanding leader, of nature persevering and forward, the ar-  
rayer of songsters;  
With the banners of Lleon, of hand rightly giving;  
The pillar of the body of the treasure of comfort, the love of the  
Venedotian,

My regulator prosperous in Mona of active blessing.

Aswynav, arçav arç<sup>1</sup> vawr i Beryv<sup>5</sup>  
A beris nev<sup>1</sup> a llawr<sup>1</sup>. *Cynzelw.*

I seek protection, I ask a great gift to the causer  
That caused heaven and earth.

Aer orun<sup>3</sup>, val Rhun<sup>1</sup> rhuz ci onen<sup>3</sup>,  
Eryr teyrnez<sup>3</sup> i Wynez<sup>5</sup> wen. *Ll. P. Moç.*

The tempest of the slaughter, like Rhun ruddy his ashen shaft,  
The eagle of royalty to Gwynez the happy.

Gwenhwyvar<sup>1</sup> haul daiar<sup>3</sup> hoen. *Gro. Gyriawg.*

Gwenhwyvar the sun of the earth's compass.



Mawr yw i'm draig<sup>1</sup>, wawr<sup>3</sup> fawr<sup>3</sup> faw<sup>3</sup>, fwyr<sup>3</sup> fysgiad<sup>1</sup>,  
Fysglew<sup>1</sup> cad<sup>3</sup>, ced<sup>3</sup> wallaw<sup>1</sup>,

Bod azev nev<sup>3</sup> yn eiziaw.

*Ph. Brydyz.*

Great is it to my chief, of the dawn of the course of glory, the hastener of flight,

The hastening lion of battle, the pourer of treasure,  
The being of the mansion of heaven in his possession.

Teulu<sup>1</sup> Madawg<sup>3</sup>, mur dragon<sup>3</sup>,  
Mal twrv<sup>1</sup> tormennoz<sup>3</sup> Cynon<sup>3</sup>.

*Cynzelw.*

The family of Madog, the bulwark of a chief,  
Like the tumult of the conflicts of Cynon.

Owain<sup>1</sup>——

Drud rwyv<sup>1</sup> torv<sup>3</sup> twrv<sup>3</sup> llanw<sup>3</sup> yn aber<sup>5</sup>.

*Cynzelw.*

Owain,

The bold guide of the host of the tumult of a flood in a conflux.

Hawlwyr<sup>1</sup> hwylynt am breiziau<sup>5</sup>,  
Haelon<sup>1</sup> clezyvau<sup>3</sup> rhuzion clau.

*Cynzelw.*

Claimants were wont to range for booties,  
Generous ones of swords, red ones and persevering.

Gwenwynwyn<sup>1</sup>——

Argae<sup>1</sup> torv<sup>3</sup> rhac twrv<sup>3</sup> aesawr<sup>3</sup>,  
Argleidriad<sup>3</sup> vleiniad<sup>1</sup>, vlaiz<sup>1</sup> gawr<sup>3</sup>.

*Cynzelw.*

Gwenwynwyn,

The stay of a host against the tumult of shields,  
The foremost one of protection, the wolf of the shout.

O orzwy<sup>5</sup> Franc<sup>3</sup> a Sais<sup>3</sup>,

Llyw<sup>1</sup> glyw glewzrud yth welais,

Lloegyr<sup>3</sup> goelcerth<sup>1</sup> llwybyr-draferth drais<sup>5</sup>.

*Ein. Wan.*

From checking a Frank and a Saxon,  
Commanding leader, ardently-brave I have seen thee,  
The conflagration of Lloegria of path-toiling ravage.

Gorug vy llyw<sup>3</sup>——

Gwyar am aer-drydar<sup>3</sup> draed<sup>1</sup>.

*Prydyz Byçan.*

My leader caused  
Blood round the feet of slaughter tumult.

Nid mau tewi——

Am Vorgant<sup>5</sup> gormant<sup>3</sup> gormes<sup>3</sup> Benlli<sup>3</sup>,

Gormeisiad<sup>1</sup>, bleiniad<sup>1</sup> blaen<sup>3</sup> dyvysgi<sup>3</sup>.

*Cynzelw.*

It is not for me to be silent

For Morgant of the plenitude of the ravage of Benlli,

A ravager, a foremost one of the front of tumult.

Gwyçyr zysg<sup>1</sup>, val tervysg<sup>1</sup> taervor<sup>3</sup> gweilgi<sup>3</sup> gan

Gwenyg<sup>3</sup> van am lan<sup>5</sup> yn ymlenwi,

Gwasgarawz alav<sup>1</sup>.——

*G. ab M. ab Daryz.*

Of bold training, like the tumult of the encroaching sea of white torrent

Of loud waves about a shore overwhelming,

He scattered wealth.

Os hyn vyzav, nav<sup>1</sup> neirthiad<sup>3</sup>,

No thi, Veçain<sup>3</sup> ri<sup>1</sup> roziad<sup>1</sup>,

Arvaeth yw genyv, arvau-gyrçiad<sup>3</sup> deuruz<sup>1</sup>,

Dodi dwvyr<sup>1</sup> i'th varwnad<sup>5</sup>.

*Llywelyn Varz.*

If older I shall be, lord of protection,

Than thee, Meçain's king the bestower,

A design is it with me, thou arms-resorting countenance,

To bestow tears to thy death-cry.

Aerwyr<sup>1</sup> gawr<sup>3</sup> arvod<sup>1</sup> vawr varan<sup>3</sup>

Arodiawn<sup>1</sup>, creulawn rhag creulan<sup>5</sup>.

*Cynzelw.*

The slaughterers of the shout of the meeting of ample front

Are the Arodians, cruel before the plain of blood.

Argledrad<sup>1</sup> trevnad<sup>3</sup> travyn<sup>3</sup> broyz<sup>3</sup> gwynvyd<sup>3</sup>

A'm try o gywyd<sup>5</sup> i'm tragywyz<sup>5</sup>.

*G. ab M. ab Daryz.*

The upholder of the order of the course of the regions of felicity

Will turn me from my frail state to my eternity.

### CHAPTER III. OF PRONOUNS.

According to the Grammar of EDEYRN, “ a PRONOUN is that which designates a *personification*, or *personalty*, or *being*, or *agent*, whatever it may be; and also any word that denotes *appropriation* and *relation*. ”

SECTION



SECTION 1. *Of the Personal Pronouns.*

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are these following:

*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Simple.</i>	Mi, vi, i, ym, I, me.	Ni, we, us.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Myvi, I, or me, myself.	Nyni, we, or us, ourselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Minnau, I also, me also.	Ninnau, we, or us, also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Myvinnau, I, me, or myself, also.	Nyninnau, we, or us, ourselves also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ti, thou, thee.	C <sub>5</sub> wi, you, ye.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Tydi, thou, or thee, thyself.	C <sub>5</sub> çwi, you, yourselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Tithau, thou, or thee, also.	C <sub>5</sub> withau, you, or ye, also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Tydithau, thou, or thee, thyself also.	C <sub>5</sub> çwithau, you yourselves also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ev, he, him.	Hwynt, they.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Eve, he himself.	Hwyntwy, they, themselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Yntau, he also.	Hwyntau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ve, he.	Hwythau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Hi, she, her.	Hwy, they, them.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Hyhi, she herself.	Hwynt, they, them.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Hithau, she also.	Hwythau, they also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Hyhithau, she herself also.	Hwyntwy, they, themselves.
<i>Simple.</i>	E, it.	Nhw, they.
<i>Simple.</i>	Vo, it.	Nwythau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	O, it.	Nhwy, they.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Evo, it itself.	Yz, they, them.

The PRONOUNS of the THIRD PERSON, SINGULAR and PLURAL, admit of three GENDERS, the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and NEUTER.

## EXAMPLES.

Dyn ieuanc oez raid yno ;

Gwae vi ! nad vyvi vai vo.

Davyz ab Gwilym.

A young man was necessary there ;

Ah me ! that I myself were not him.

Gwyn EI vyd pydyw y rhoz  
Cerenny Duw a hoedyl hir.

*Llevoed.*

Happy *his* state to whom is given  
The favour of God and long life.

TYDI, Sion, tâd y synwyr.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

*Thou thyself*, John, the father of wisdom.

Dewi—Ag ôl EI varç, a'i ôl YNTAU;  
Ys adwaen y maen y maent ELL dau,  
Yssid HYN ar vryn goleu uçel.

*G. Bryçeiniawg.*

Dewi, with the mark of *his* horse, and *his* mark too;  
For *I* recollect the stone where they are they too,  
As be *this* on a light high hill.

Neum rhozes i Rhun—Cant eidionyz?  
Ac un roz oez well nog uz.

*Llywarç Hen.*

Has there not been given to *me* of Rhun a hundred kine?  
And one gift was better than *them*.

Ev yn llavar, ev yn vud, ev yn vynud.—  
Dycymyg DI PWY yw  
Creadur cadarn cyn dilyw.

*Taliesin.*

*He* is loquacious, *he* is mute, *he* is full of motion.  
Do *thou* imagine *who* is  
A mighty creature before the deluge.

Ceisiwyd cythreuliacth—

Ni allwyd a vynwyd, methlwyd WYNTAU. *G. Bryçeiniawg.*

There was sought the aid of demons:  
What was wanted was not effected, foiled were *they* also.

Crist Celi, poed MI, o'm meithvaint synwyr,  
Ai syniwy cyn henaint.

*Cynzelw.*

Christ the Mysterious, be that *I*, from *my* profound reason,  
May consider *him* before old age.

## SECTION 2. *Of the adjective Pronouns.*

The PRONOUNS OF APPROPRIATION, OR ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS, are of several kinds; namely, the POSSESSIVE, the DEMONSTRATIVE, and the INDEFINITE.

### 1. The



## 1. The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are the following:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
My, vy, ym, <i>my</i> ,	Ein, an, yn, <i>our</i> .
Mau, <i>mine</i> .	Ny, <i>ours</i> .
Eizov, <i>mine</i> .	Einom, einym, <i>our own</i> .
Ty, dy, yth, <i>thy</i> .	Eiç, aç, yç, <i>your</i> .
Tau, <i>thine</i> .	Awç, <i>your</i> .
Eizot, eizyt, <i>thine own</i> .	Eizoç, eizyç, eizawç, <i>your own</i> .
Ei, e, <i>his</i> .	Eu, u, <i>their</i> .
Ei, i, <i>her</i> .	Eizynt, <i>their</i> .
Eizo, <i>its</i> .	Eizu, <i>their</i> .
Eizi, <i>hers</i> .	Eizyz, <i>their</i> .

To the POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS may be subjoined HUN, and HUNAN, *self*, and HUNAIN, *selves*; and in their simple form, or thus combined, they may follow the PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The pronouns YM, EIN, YTH, EIÇ, very frequently suffer an elision of their vowels; and in the dialect of North Wales EI becomes I; and after the preposition I, to, it irregularly changes to W; as I'W, instead of IZEI: and anciently WY was often used.

## EXAMPLES.

MYHUN MI wanglav:

VY mrodyr a'm tymyr á gwynav! *Llywarç Hen.*

*Myself* I feeble and sick:

*My* brothers and *my* native place I mourn!

Gwyç wyd, y valwen——

A rhyvez bod DY zodrevn

I' TH gylç, a' TH dy ar EITH gevn. *L. Morris.*

Clever art thou, the snail;

And surprizing is it that *thy* furniture is

In *thy* compass, and *thy* house on *thy* back,

Ni arvaiz neb y TAU. *G. Ryvel.*

No body dares to come on *thine*.

Marw VY nglyw, byw MY HUNAN! *Llywarç Hen.*

Dead *my* leader, *myself* alive!

A hoenwawr

A loenwawr hav, o'i 'stavell,

A'm dengys a'i bys o bell.

*I. Du y Bilwg.*

And summer of playful ray, from *her* chamber,

Does point of *me* with *her* finger from afar.

MAU gur Owain ab Urien

Reged, am dy weled, wen!

*Gut. Owain.*

*Mine* the pain of Owain son of Urien

Of Reged, after beholding *thee*, fair maid!

Dynesa henaint ar lled arwez;

Dy glust, dy zrem, dy zaint, neud adwez! *G. ab yr Y. Coç.*

Old age draws near over the whole of the aspect;

*Thy* ear, *thy* visage, *thy* teeth, do they not decay!

Tristyd a'm cyvyd covion llev a deigyr

Am degwç tri çantrev.

*G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Sorrow will of *me* raise recollections of moaning and tear

For the beauty of three provinces.

Cymmerawz AN Duw AN dihewyd,

Canys EV a'n gorug ac A'n gweryd.

*M. ab Gwalçmai.*

Take did *our* God *our* resolution,

For *he* did *us* make and *us* will redeem.

Gwel dy HUN yn dy gymydawg.

*Adage.*

Behold *thyself* in *thy* neighbour.

Neud avar galar——

Am vun deg EI llun lliw nyv gorthir!

*G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Is there not the gloom of mourning,

For the maid fair *her* form of the hue of the upland snow!

Nid moz MAU dewi heb honi PWY oezynt,

Prynesynt EU moli.

*Gwalçmai.*

It is not possible for *my* being silent without asserting *who* they were,

They merited *their* eulogy.

Duw dovyziad——

YS TAU DI wlad nev.

*Taliesin.*

God the regenerator,

It is *thine* *thou* the kingdom of heaven.



Oes anhawz ys EINYM oll i gyd.  
A life of difficulty is *ours* altogether.

*Ein. Wan.*

Gwae vi vy mod yn vyw!  
Woe *me my* being alive!

*Llywarç Hen.*

Awç rozav arawd orawen gyfes;  
Awç rozes awç rhên  
Wrth awç boz awç bod yn llawen.

*Cynzelw.*

*You* I will give an oration of acknowledgement of the exalted muse;  
To *you* did *your* lord bestow  
To be according to *your* wish *your* being joyful.

Dym gweza urzas; dym gwazawl â HI:  
Megys i zewrwr y dywedi.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

To me befitting is honour; me endow with *her*:  
As if to a courageous man thou dost speak.

## 2. The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are the following:

Simple.	Hwn, m. <i>this</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hyn, <i>these</i> .
	Hon, f. <i>this</i> .		y rhai yma, <i>these here</i> .
	Hyn, n. <i>this</i> .		
Compound.	Hwnyma, m. <i>this here</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hynyma, <i>these ones here</i> .
	Honyma, f. <i>this here</i> .		
	Hynyma, n. <i>this here</i> .		
Simple.	Hwna, m. <i>that</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hyna. Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object under cognizance.
	Hona, f. <i>that</i> .		y rhai yna.
	Hyna, n. <i>that</i> .		
Compound.	Hwnyna, m. <i>that there</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hynyna. Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object near or present.
	Honyna, f. <i>that there</i> .		
	Hynyna, n. <i>that there</i> .		
Compound.	Hwnacw, m. <i>that yonder</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hynacw: <i>those ones yonder</i> .
	Honacw, f. <i>that yonder</i> .		y rhai acw.
	Hynacw, n. <i>that yonder</i> .		
Simple.	Hwnw, m. <i>that</i> .	} Plural:	y rhai hyny. Speaking of the 3d person, that is distant, or not under cognizance.
	Hono, f. <i>that</i> .		<i>those ones</i> .
	Hyny, n. <i>that</i> .		

These

These DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS make a discrimination of PERSONS and SITUATION, for which the English *this* and *that* are not equivalent.

#### EXAMPLES.

A weli DI HWN? Dost *thou* see *this male*?

Gwelav: a HWNA, a HONA, hevyd. I do see; and *that male*, and *that female* also.

Pwy oez HONO? *Who* was *that female*?

Newyz da yw HYN. Good news is *this*.

PA bryd oez HYN? *What time* was *that*?

Pera i HONA vyned at HONO, bid *that female there* to go to *that female absent*.

Mae yn rhaid i HWN, a HWNYMA, a HWNA, a HWNYNA, vyned at HWNW.

It is necessary for *this male*, and *this here*, and *that*, and *that there*, to go to *that male absent*.

Nid HON, na HONA, ond HONACW vu gyda HWNW.

Not *this female*, nor *that female*, but *that yonder female*, was with *that male absent*.

Treigyl i'r galon HON hoen geirw creignaint glwys

Gloes alar oveiliaint. *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

To *this* heart will the hue of the foam of the fair rock-brooks turn  
The anxieties of the pang of grief.

Ysgavn oez gennyv esgarad pob dyn,

Wrth HWN Llywelyn llyw Pervezwlad. *Blezyn Varz.*

Light was it to me the separation of every man,  
To *this* Llywelyn the ruler of the Midland country.

Braint gwlad Paradwys a'm cynnwyso;

Breniniaeth gywiw gywir HONO. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*

The pre-eminence of the state of Paradise may it harbour *me*;  
A kingdom altogether excellent and perfect is *that*.

#### 3. The INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are these:

Ambell, *some*, speaking of number.

Rhai, *some*, speaking of number.

Rhyw,



Rhyw, *some*, speaking of kind. *Rhyw beth*, some thing.

Arall, *other, another*. *Un ac arall*, one and another.

Arallion, *ereill, others*. *Ni ac ereill*, we and others.

Pawb, *every, every body, all*.

Pob, *every, each*.

Llall, *other*. *Hwn a'r llall*, this and the other.

Lleill, *others*.

Naill, *either; one*. *Y naill ben*, the one end.

Neb, *none; any*. *Nid oes neb*, there is none.

Nebawd, *none*.

Nebun, *no one; any one*.

Un, *one*. *Ni bu yma un*, there has not been one here.

Oll, *all*. *Doant oll yno*, they will all come there.

Rhywun, *some one*.

Rhywrai, *some ones*.

#### EXAMPLES.

*Nid oes anfawd nas gellir rhyw fawd OHANO.* *Adage.*

There is no misfortune that some good fortune may not be had *from it*.

*Ni ellir damwain na vo da i RAI.* *Adage.*

No event can be that may not be good for *some*.

*ARALLION gamweithredo.* *Davyz Zu o Hirazug.*

*Others* of misdeeds.

*Nid da gwaith un clez na yro zau EREILL i'r wain.* *Adage.*

Not good the act of one sword that will not send two *others* into the sheath.

*Nid oes ond dim a dim rhwng y NAILL a'r LLALL.* *Adage.*

There is but nothing and nothing between the *one* and the *other*.

*Os dir un ceugant y LLALL.* *Adage.*

If sure one certain the *other*.

*Ni zigonir NEBAWD*

*Heb gyvoeth y Trindawd.*

*Taliesin.*

Enriched will be *no one*

Without the power of the Trinity.

Llan Gadvan, ger glan glasvor,  
 Ni llevais NEB trais tros ei hysgor;  
 Ni cymhwyl NEB twyll tyllu EI dor. *Llywelyn Varz.*

The church of Cadvan by the shore of the blue sea,  
 None will dare trespass over its bounds;  
 No kind of deceit will contrive to make a hole in its door.

Cynghor da ni thyr ben NEBUN. *Adage.*  
 Good advice will not break the head of *any one*.

—O bobliadon  
 RHAI yn zrud, EREILL yn zoethion,  
 RHAI tra llwyr tra llavar EU son,  
 AC EREILL taerlew termudion. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Of various mortals, *some* are bold, *others* wise ones,  
 Some over timid over loud *their* talk,  
 And *others* ardently vigorous silent ones.

Pei canfai BAWB a'u dyzysgai,  
 Ni gefid annysg yn NEB RHAI. *Adage.*  
 If *all* could perceive what would be instructive to *them*,  
 There would not be found lack of learning in *any ones*.

Na liwia i NEB EI dynged;  
 Heb vai nid NEB á aned. *Aneurin.*  
 Reproach to *no one* his destiny;  
 Without fault *no one* has been born.

### SECTION 3. *Of the relative Pronouns.*

The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are of two kinds, those that answer to an ANTECEDENT; and such as denote an INDEFINITE RELATION, and INTERROGATION.

1. The first class consists of DEMONSTRATIVE and INDEFINITE PRONOUNS, having their forms changed to the RELATIVE by the addition of the ARTICLES; and which are the following:

Yr hwn, m. *he that, whose, who; which.*  
 Yr hon, f. *she that, whose, who.*  
 Yr hyn, n. *it that, that which, that.*  
 Yr hwna, m. *he that, who is present or in cognizance.*

Yr



Yr hona, f. *she that, who is present.*  
 Yr hyna, n. *it there, that, it that is present.*  
 Yr hwnw, *he that, whoso, who that is absent.*  
 Yr hono, *she that, who that is absent.*  
 Yr hyny, *it that, or that which is absent.*  
 Yr un, *the one, whoso, who, which.*  
 Y neb, *that which, whoso.*  
 Y sawl, *whoso; which.*  
 Y rhai, *those, such ones.*  
 Y llall, *the other.*  
 Y lleill, *the others.*  
 Y naill, *the one; either.*  
 Y rhai hyn, *these here, these.*  
 Y rhai hyna, *those there, those present.*  
 Y rhai hyny, *those absent.*  
 Y rhai yma, *these here; these.*  
 Y rhai yna, *those present.*  
 Y rhai yno, *those absent.*  
 Y rhai acw, *those yonder.*  
 Y rhai ereill, *the other ones, the others.*  
 Y naill rai, *the other party, the other ones.*

## 2. PRONOUNS OF INDEFINITE RELATION AND INTERROGATION.

Pwy, *what one; what person, who.*  
 Pa, *which; pas un, which one; pa yr un, which the one; pa rai, which ones; pa sawl? how many?*  
 Py, *what; py beth? what thing? what?*

### EXAMPLES.

Pwy á wyr canu  
 Ger bron yr Iesu?

*Taliesin.*

*Who knows how to sing  
 In the presence of Jesus?*

Prydu á wnav, pa raid nerth?

*Gro Owain.*

*Compose poetry I shall do, what occasion for strength?*

Ni zawr dedwyz pa azev.

*Adage.*

*The happy cares not what habitation.*

PWY enw y teir-caer

Rhwng lliant a llaer?

*Taliesin.*

*What* the name of the three ramparts  
Between the flood and ebb?

Gwreizlew nad byw BA wnav o'i golled!

*Blezyn Varz.*

The courageous lion that not being alive *what* shall I do for his loss!

A wzosti—

Enaid PWY ei hadneu;

PWY bryd EI haelodau—

Daiar PWY EI lled;

Neu PWY EI thewed?

*Taliesin.*

Dost thou know,

The soul *which* her situation;

*What* the aspect of *her* members:

The earth *what* her breadth;

Or *what* her thickness?

A wzosti—

Py goreu mezwdawd

O vez a bragawd?

*Taliesin.*

Dost thou know

*What* has caused intoxication

From mead and bragget?

#### SECTION 4. *Syntax of the Pronoun.*

A PERSONAL PRONOUN must precede a NOUN, if no other word intervenes; and also when it is accompanied only by an ADJECTIVE or by an ARTICLE: as TI ZYN, *thou a man*; EV EGWAN ZYN, *he a feeble man*; HI Y VUN, *she the damsel*.

It is optional for the PRONOUN to precede or to follow a VERB, as well alone as when connected with other words; but with an ACTIVE VERB, when it follows the PRONOUN, it is usual to put the adverbial particle A before the VERB: as SONIAI HI AM HYN, HI SONIAI AM HYN, OR, HI A SONIAI AM HYN, HI AM HYN A SONIAI, OR, AM HYN HI SONIAI, OR, AM HYN SONIAI HI, *about this she would mention*.

The



The POSSESSIVE PRONOUN precedes the NOUN, which it governs; except MAU and TAU, which are PRONOUNS of a peculiar kind, sometimes used in poetical language, and generally after the NOUN preceded by an ARTICLE: as, DY AEL, *thy brow*; GWLAD VY MAM, *the country of my mother*; EIN MAM WLAD, *our mother country*.

When the PERSONAL PRONOUN is required to be emphatic there is a peculiar idiom in Welsh of expressing the POSSESSIVE PRONOUN before the NOUN governed by it and the PERSONAL PRONOUN after it; and with which idiom there is no analogy in English: as, DY LE DI YW HWN AC NID EI LLE HI, *thy place is this and not her place*.

A PRONOUN must agree with its ANTECEDENT, and the NOUN for which it stands, in GENDER and NUMBER.

When *à* performs the functions of a RELATIVE PRONOUN it agrees with the ANTECEDENT of all persons, the VERB agreeing also with the ANTECEDENT; as, DYMA Y VUN A GARAV, *this is the damsel whom I love*. But for the sake of emphasis we also express the PRONOUN: as, C<sup>2</sup>WI OEZ Y RHAI A GARASWN<sup>3</sup>, *you were those whom I had loved*.

## EXAMPLES.

Y mawr drugarawg Zuw PA wnav!      *Llywarch Hen.*  
The great merciful God *what* shall I do!

Ni zawr newynawg PA ys.      *Adage.*  
The hungry cares not *what* he devours.

PY gynnail y byd,  
Na syrth yn eisiwyd;  
Neu'r byd pei syrthiai,  
PY ar yd gwyzai;  
PWY EI gogynnalai?      *Taliesin.*  
*What* sustains the world, that it falls not for lack;  
Or the world if it were to fall, *what* on would it tumble;  
*Who* would it prop up?

MAU aur rhuz YM rhozion glyn:  
MI Lywarch, TITHAU Lywelyn.      *Ll. P. Moç.*  
*Mine* ruddy gold as *my* pure gifts:  
*I* Llywarch, *thou also* Llywelyn.

*Dioryvig*

Dioryvig dyn ni welo ;

Ni zydawr, ni zawr cwz vo !

*Llevoed.*

Void of exertion the man who looks not ;

That concerns himself not, that cares not *what* may be !

Dy deyrn veibon,

Haelav dynedon,

Wy canant eu hysgyron

Yn nhirez eu galon.

*Taliesin.*

*Thy* royal sons, most generous of men, *their* shafts will whistle

In the lands of *their* foes.

## CHAPTER IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

### SECTION 1. *Of the nature and various kinds of Adjectives.*

As A SUBSTANTIVE implies abstractedly any thing capable of being named, so every such SUBSTANTIVE is also possessed of QUALITIES, which its simple name does not express.

Therefore, as expressed by EDEYRN, “the ACCIDENTAL QUALITY, or ADJECTIVE, appertaining to the SUBSTANTIVE, signifies every thing that of itself cannot subsist, without having its concomitant substantive; or, which denotes not the substance in its abstract state, but in its kind, its nature, its complexion, its form, and its attribute; whatever that may be, different from another coexistent with it as to substance, but of a dissimilar aspect, as to the quality of accident.”

ADJECTIVES are formed of two kinds of words; namely, the PRIMITIVES and DERIVATIVES.

The discrimination of GENDER is partial with respect to PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES; and the DERIVATIVES are totally exempt from it.

NUMBER is also partial; and indeed optional in most cases.

The ADJECTIVES are susceptible of DEGREES of COMPARISON.

The rules of LITERAL MUTATION regulate the initial changes, which occur in the collocation and government of ADJECTIVES.



SECTION 2. *Of the Primitive Adjectives.*

The ADJECTIVES of the PRIMITIVE FORM consist of elementary words, without the additions of the common TERMINATIONS, which characterize the DERIVATIVES.

Several ADJECTIVES of this class are susceptible of a MASCULINE and a FEMININE GENDER; and consequently they change their forms, by assuming the VOWELS that are characteristic of the MASCULINE OR FEMININE, so as to agree with the GENDER of the NOUNS with which they are used.

The following are the PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES, which admit of being modified to be MASCULINES OR FEMININES:

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	English.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	English.
Bryç	Breç,	<i>brindled.</i>	Llwm	Llom,	<i>bare.</i>
Byçan	Beçen,	<i>little.</i>	Llym	Llem,	<i>sharp.</i>
Crwm	Crom,	<i>bending.</i>	Melyn	Melen,	<i>yellow.</i>
Crwn	Cron,	<i>round.</i>	Mwll	Moll,	<i>sultry.</i>
Dau	Dwy,	<i>two.</i>	Pwl	Pôl,	<i>blunt.</i>
Gwypm	Gwemp,	<i>splendid.</i>	Swr	Sôr,	<i>sullen.</i>
Gwyn	Gwên,	<i>white.</i>	Swrth	Sorth,	<i>steep.</i>
Gwyrz	Gwerz,	<i>green.</i>	Twn	Ton,	<i>broken.</i>
Hyll	Hell,	<i>frightful.</i>	Tyn	Ten,	<i>tight.</i>
Hysb	Hesb,	<i>dried.</i>			

These ADJECTIVES with GENDER lose that characteristic when they take the PLURAL form, or have any of the TERMINATIONS, by which they become DERIVATIVE; and by losing such a characteristic they retain the form under which they denote the MASCULINE GENDER.

The PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES may or may not agree in NUMBER with their SUBSTANTIVES, optionally, as the euphony may require; but the prevailing form is for both to be in the same NUMBER; that is, when the NOUN is made PLURAL for the ADJECTIVE to be so also.

These ADJECTIVES are made PLURAL two ways, either by the INFLECTION of their VOWELS, or by adding the PLURAL TERMINATIONS *on*, and *ion*, which are the only ones that the ADJECTIVES take.

The

The following are examples of the ADJECTIVES, which generally take the PLURAL form, to agree with their NOUNS:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	English.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	English.
Byçan	Byçain,	<i>little.</i>	Llaes	Lleision,	<i>trailing.</i>
Cain	Ceinion,	<i>bright.</i>	Llawn	Llawnion,	<i>full.</i>
Cam	Ceimion,	<i>crooked.</i>	Llwm	Llymion,	<i>bare.</i>
Coç	Coçion,	<i>red.</i>	Llydan	Llydain,	<i>broad.</i>
Coeg	Coegion,	<i>false.</i>	Mâin	Meinion,	<i>fine.</i>
Crin	Crinion,	<i>brittle.</i>	Marw	Meirwon,	<i>dead.</i>
Crwm	Crymion,	<i>bending.</i>	Mawr	Mawrion,	<i>great.</i>
Crwn	Crynion,	<i>round.</i>	Newyz	Newyzion,	<i>new.</i>
Cryç	Cryçion,	<i>ruffled.</i>	Noeth	Noethion,	<i>naked.</i>
Cryv	Cryvion,	<i>strong.</i>	Oer	Oerion,	<i>cold.</i>
Dall	Deillion,	<i>blind.</i>	Poeth	Poethion,	<i>hot.</i>
Garw	Geirwon,	<i>rough.</i>	Rhyz	Rhyzion,	<i>loose.</i>
Gwag	Gweigion,	<i>empty.</i>	Sâl	Seilion,	<i>ill.</i>
Gwan	Gweinion,	<i>weak.</i>	Tlws	TlySION,	<i>pretty.</i>
Hael	Haelion,	<i>generous.</i>	Trwm	Trymion,	<i>heavy.</i>
Hyll	Hyllion,	<i>frightful.</i>	Tyn	Tynion,	<i>tight.</i>

The PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES combined with NOUNS form compound epithets, which occur very frequently in poetry. They may be also subjoined to PREFIXES, either to enhance or to negative their quality.

#### EXAMPLES.

GWLYZ wrth WLYZ wrth wlad GYVANNEZ;

GARW wrth ARW wrth awr gyminez.

*Cynzelw.*

*Meek to the meek in a social country;*

*Rough to the rough in the hour of conflict.*

HAWZ vu ei çaru——

Hwyl orne haul vre ar vroyz glasvor,

Pan vyz GLOEW goror, GORWYMP llethryz. *Iorwerth Vyçan.*

*It was easy to love her——*

*Of the brilliant course of the rising sun on the regions of an azure sea,  
When bright is the horizon, transcendently brilliant the cliffs.*

*Ton*



Ton WEN orewyn WYCYR wrth drewyz,  
GYVLIW ag arien awr yd gynnyz. *H. ab Owain.*

*A white foam-crowned wave impetuous against the shores,  
Of the same colour with hoar the time it rises.*

Oez GLEW, oez llew cyn llen gël;  
Oez GLWYS, DIGARZ, HARZ, Hywel. *Blezyn Varz.*

*He was brave, he was a lion before the covering veil;  
Lovely, without reproach, comely, was Hywel.*

Rhodri—

Ev yn WYL, yn olud anvon;  
Ev DIWYL diwyll gwleiziadon. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Rhodri,

*He is diffident, bestowing of wealth;*

*He without diffidence supplies the partakers of banquets.*

Cerais—CYVEILIW GWEN wawr yn awr eçwyz. *H. ab Owain.*

*I loved her who is like in hue to the fair dawn in the evening time.*

Wrth gamu brwynen braiz na zygwyz,  
Beçanigen WEN WAN ei gogwyz. *H. ab Owain.*

*In stepping over a rush scarcely but she falls,  
The tiny little fair one weak her gait.*

GWEN a HOEW yw hon,  
GYVLIW ertrai ton,  
Pan vyz EGLUR vron,  
A LLON ei llais. *Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.*

*Fair and sprightly is she, of equal hue to the ebb of the wave,  
When of conspicuous bosom, and pleasing her sound.*

HYLATHYR ei ysgwyd, ESGUD bârau GWRZ,  
HYLYM yn cyhwrz CYHOEZ waedfrau. *Llygad Gwr.*

*Highly polished his shield, swift the ardent shafts,  
Most keenly coming in contact in public blood-spilling.*

RHUZ vyz gryd grym aer;  
Ysgor glyw GLEWDAER  
Ysgwyd GLAER glod arlwy. *Cynzelw.*

*Ruddy will be the dread of the might of slaughter;  
The defence of the leader ardently brave  
A splendid shield preparing the feast of fame.*

Oez BALÇ gwalç golçiad ei lain;

Oez BEILÇ gweilç gweled ei werin.

*D. Benfras.*

*Proud* was the hero of the reeking of his blade;

*Proud* were heroes with seeing his retinue.

—Cyvym daered

CYVLIWION, GWEILWION, gweilç OGYVRED. *Cynzelw.*

Amplly I have been enriched with

*Uniform coloured ones, pale ones, hawks equalling in swiftness.*

Porthais alar TRWM TRAMAWR odrig gwyth,

Am wawr llwyth a lleithig!

*Einion Wan.*

I have borne the *heavy* affliction of the *excessive* tarrying of wrath,

For the glory of a nation and a throne!

CYVLEUER gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt,

CYVLIW eiry GORWYN gorwyz epynt,

Rhin wolaith wolezyv WOLEU dremynt Rhian.

*Cynzelw.*

*Like the radiancy* of the dawn of day when rising in its course,

*Equal in hue* to the snow *transcendently white* of the summit of the precipice;

Of mildness secretly consuming is the *bright* countenance of the nymph.

### SECTION 3. *Of the derivative Adjectives.*

The DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES are other words becoming such, by the addition of certain characteristic TERMINATIONS. There is a great variety of those TERMINATIONS, each of a peculiar import, by which the qualities they characterize are variously modified.

The following is a list of the TERMINATIONS:

<i>Terminations.</i>	<i>Abstract import.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>English.</i>
AID,	<i>Covering; plenal.</i>	Euraid,	<i>Golden, gilt.</i>
AIZ,	<i>Tending to; like.</i>	Mabaiz,	<i>Boyish, boylike.</i>
AIN,	<i>Continuous, full of.</i>	Prydain,	<i>Beauteous.</i>
AWG,	<i>Abounding with.</i>	Boliawg,	<i>Abounding with belly.</i>
AWL,	<i>Relating to.</i>	Gwrawl,	<i>Manly.</i>
AWR,	<i>Continuous.</i>	Geiriawr,	<i>Talkative.</i>
EDIG,	<i>Endued with.</i>	Caredig,	<i>Loved.</i>
VAWR,	<i>Great.</i>	Gwerthvawr,	<i>Costly.</i>
GAR,	<i>Addicted to.</i>	Trugar,	<i>Pitying.</i>



<i>Terminations.</i>	<i>Abstract import.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>English.</i>
IG,	<i>Blended with.</i>	Diawlig,	<i>Devilish.</i>
LAWN,	<i>Full.</i>	Hezyclawn,	<i>Peaceful.</i>
IN,	<i>Consisting of.</i>	Eurin,	<i>Of gold.</i>
ING,	<i>Of the nature of.</i>	Cadelling,	<i>Cadellian.</i>
LYD,	<i>Symptomatic of.</i>	Gwaedlyd,	<i>Bloody.</i>
US,	<i>Involved in.</i>	Drygionus,	<i>Mischivous.</i>

Some of these TERMINATIONS may be joined together, so that the last shall modify the absolute character of the preceding one; as follows:

AWG	AIZ	Taiogaiz,	<i>Rather boorish.</i>
AWG	AWL	Cymydogawl,	<i>Neighbourly.</i>
LAWN	US	Bozlonus,	<i>Contented.</i>
AIZ	AWL	Santeiziawl,	<i>Sanctified.</i>
EDIG	AWL	Caredigawl,	<i>Affectionate.</i>
US	AWL	Iacusawl,	<i>Salutary.</i>
US	AIZ	Trevnusaiz,	<i>Orderly.</i>
IN	AWL	Gerwinawl,	<i>Severe.</i>
VAWR	US	Clodvorus	<i>Renowned.</i>

The DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES have not the characteristic of GENDER in their structure; they are therefore put in construction with NOUNS of all GENDERS.

The ADJECTIVES of this class seldom take the PLURAL FORM, except in poetical language, when they are made to agree with PLURAL NOUNS with happy effect.

The ADJECTIVES in the PLURAL FORM, besides being connected with PLURAL SUBSTANTIVES, do also stand for NOUNS themselves. Thus *nevolion leoz*, are heavenly places; but *nevolion*, alone mean heavenly ones, or heavenly beings.

#### EXAMPLES.

Duw DEWIN, gwerthevin gwyrthau,

Dywallaw attan ran o'th radau.

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

God *omniscient*, sovereign of wonders,

Be shedding towards us a portion of thy blessings.

Ti deyrn TERWYN BUZYGAWL;  
 Mi brydyz brydest ANIANAWL;  
 Ti wron OREU ENEIDIAWL;  
 Mi DIGARZ dy vawr varz a'th vawl.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Thou a *fierce victorious* king;  
 I a poet of *natural* genius;  
 Thou a hero *superior of soul*;  
 I *without reproach* thy great bard that sings thy praise.

Dyniadon deynyziaist i'th ozau.

DYNIAWL zyn DONIAWG wyv innau.

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

Mortals thou hast formed for thy purpose;  
 A *human* being *greatly gifted* too am I.

Yssym uz ARVRUZ—

ARBENIG benaeth mab maeth mezyrn.

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

To me there is a lord of *ruddy* weapon,  
 A *peculiar* chieftain foster-son of mead-horns.

Nid HYGAR ond HAWZGAR;

Nid CAREDIG ond CARIADUS.

*Adage.*

None is *loving* but the *amiable*;  
 None is *beloved* but the *lovely*.

Pan el Rhys yn rhwysg ei arvau,

ARVAWG, CYMYNAWG, cymynad oswyz

Oes izuz nid tynged.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

When Rhys goes in the strength of his arms,  
*Armed, having the power of hewing*, let him hew the flying foes.

Gwae à el yn nghan yn nghymhlegyd Cain,

CYNRYVELAWG, lygriad ENBYD. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*

Woe such as goes into iniquity in the same respect as Cain,  
*Being the first rebellious, of awful* corruption!

Ardwyad cadair, CADYR yth welav heno,

ARWRAIZ Gymro GYMRADW Mordav.

*Llywelyn Varz.*

Ruler of a throne, *powerful* thee I behold this night,  
 A *heroic* Welshman *prodigal* as Mordav.

Y gwr



Y gwr à oreu AWYRAWL ednaint,

Ac adnau DAIARAWL,

Erglyw vi, arglwyz! CANNWYNRAWL

Erglywed gwawrn yved NEVAWL.

*Elidyr Sais,*

The being that caused the *aerial* winged ones,

And *earthly* sojourners,

Hear me, Lord! *congenial*

Is a readiness to hear with the dawn of *celestial* glory.

Duw—Nav DAIAROLION a FELLENIGION FLWÇ. *Davyz Zu.*

God, the supreme of *terrestrial beings* and *distant bodies* full of velocity.

GOGONEZUS Vair, WAR, WEZUS, VEINUS vanon,

Ti á vegaist, ac á borthaist à byrth dynion. *Davyz Zu.*

*Glorious* Mary, a *gentle, comely, delicate* paragon,

Thou didst nourish, and didst support him that will support men.

Yr aelwyd hon ai goglud gawr,

Mwy gorzyvnasai ar ei llawr

Mêz a mezwon EIRIAWR!

This hearth deserted by the shout of war,

More congenial would on its floor have been

The mead and *loquacious* drunken men!

#### SECTION 4. *Of the Comparison of Adjectives.*

ADJECTIVES are susceptible of certain DEGREES of COMPARISON, by which their absolute form is modified, either to enhance or to extenuate its signification.

Such a COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES may be effected by three different ways; namely, by certain qualifying ADVERBS preceding the ADJECTIVE in its positive state; by joining PREFIXES to it; and by adding at the end of it several TERMINATIONS.

The ADVERBS used to denote DEGREES of COMPARISON are, *can*, *mor*, *mwy*, *mwyav*: as, CAN DIRIONED, equally pleasing; MOR DIRION, so pleasing; MWY TIRION, more pleasing; MWYAV TIRION, most pleasing.

The PREFIXES that denote COMPARISON are, *cy*, *cyn*, *go*, *gor*, *lled*, *tra*: as CYVDEG, CYDECED, and CYNDECED, equally fair;

fair; GODEG, somewhat fair; GORTHEG, extremely fair; LLEDDEG, partly fair; TRATHEG, over fair.

The TERMINATIONS, which regularly mark the DEGREES of COMPARISON, are *ed*, *aç*, *av*. By the first is denoted equality; by the next a comparative increase or diminution; and by the last a superlative degree of any quality denoted by the positive state; as,

MAIN, slender; MEINED, so slender; MEINAÇ, more slender; MEINAV, most slender.

HAELIONUS, gracious; HAELIONUSED, so gracious; HAELIONUSAÇ, more gracious; HAELIONUSAV, most gracious.

To these may be added the termination AIZ, which also denotes COMPARISON, like *ish*, in the English word *sweetish*.

The adjectives DA, DRWG, HIR, MAWR, BAÇ, HEN, IEUANC, owing to their being very familiar, are generally compared in an irregular manner, as here laid down.

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Equal.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
1	DA,	Good	MOR ZA	GWELL	GOREU.
2	DRWG,	Bad	MOR ZRWG	GWAETH	GWAETHAV.
3	HIR,	Long	MOR HÎR	HWY	HWYAV.
4	MAWR,	Great	MOR VAWR	MWY	MWYAV.
5	BAÇ,	Little	MOR VAÇ	LLAI	LLEIAV.
6	HEN,	Old	MOR HEN	HYN	HYNAV.
7	IEUANC,	Young	MOR IEUANC	IAU	IEUENGAV.

The above, though they may be all regularly compared, are often supplied from some of the following, owing to their corresponding in the sense required in the comparison.

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Equal.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
1	GWELL,	Improved	GWELLED	GWELLAÇ	GWELLAV.
1	GOREU,	Superior	GOREUED	GOREUAÇ	GOREUAV.
2	GWAETH,	Detoriated	GWAETHED	GWAETHAÇ	GWAETHAV.
3	HWY,	Extended	HWYED	HWYAÇ	HWYAV.
4	MWY,	Magnified	MWYED	MWYAÇ	MWYAV.
5	LLAI,	Extenuated	LLEIED	LLEIAÇ	LLEIAV.
6	HYN,	Senior	HYNED	HYNAÇ	HYNAV.
7	IAU,	Junior	IEUED	IEUAÇ	IEUAV.

The various forms of comparison above explained are applicable to all kinds of adjectives.

EXAMPLES.



## EXAMPLES.

Merç brenin dwyrain á zaeth i Vrevi——

Wrth glywed DAED tynged Dewi. *G. Bryçiniawg.*

A daughter of a king of the east did come to Brevi,  
By hearing *how good* the destiny of Dewi.

Am dy LANED,

Barz tuçaned,

A grizvaned

Gwrz ovynion.

*W. Lleyn.*

For that thou art *so beauteous*, let a bard murmur,  
And let him loudly sigh his ardent wishes.

Vy marc melyngan,

CYVRED á gwylan.

*Taliesin.*

My steed of yellow white,  
*So swift* as a sea-mew.

Gozevwn, gwylwn GWAELED arnan

Gwyth gyman!

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Let us be patient, let us bewail *how wretched* upon us  
The contact of wrath!

Cynnwys á gafav

O'r parth GOREUAV.

*Taliesin.*

Reception I shall obtain  
From the *most exalted* part.

Caru Duw, ev DIATVEIRIAV gwaith;

Eilwaith rhag cyvraith y cyvrivav

Ev yn ziwael hael hawl GYMHENAV. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*

Loving God, it is the *most not to be repented* of work;  
Again for the law I do account  
It an undebased generous privilege the *most dignified*.

Drwg yw yn DRYCED an buçez!

*G. ab Gwrgeneu.*

Evil is it to us that *so evil* our life!

Syniwn——

DIELWED vyz dyn y dyz y ganer!

*G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

Let us consider,

*How helpless* is man the day he is born!

Arien

Arien DECED,

Eirian drevred,

Arwyz cozed

Am dy giried,

Er dy garu!

Gro. Zu.

As the hoar *so fair*, of splendid state, the token of affliction  
For thy pleasure, on account of loving thee!

Gorpwyl—Gorvod gorfowys baradwys bau,

Myn na byz dyn na HYN na IAU! Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

May I be to obtain the rest of the region of paradise,  
Where man will not be *older* nor *younger*!

### SECTION 5. *Syntax of the Adjectives.*

1. The idiom of the Welsh language requires that the ADJECTIVE, in its positive state, should follow the SUBSTANTIVE to which it belongs.

The ADJECTIVES of number are an exception to this rule; and so are the ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS; for both these classes generally precede the NOUN.

The foregoing rule embraces the general idiom, but a deviation from it, as far as no other words are concerned, does not produce a false construction, nor does it in the least alter or destroy the sense; so that, in poetical language it is very frequently done. However, the ADJECTIVE cannot so well precede its NOUN, when it is anywise modified by an ADVERB.

2. No change is produced in the form of a NOUN, except as far as relates to the initial mutation, by being preceded by the ADJECTIVE. A remarkable elucidation of this, in the Welsh, is that NOUNS want no PLURAL TERMINATION, after ADJECTIVES of NUMBER, because the ADJECTIVE is competent to denote a PLURAL in itself. Thus we say TRI DYN, for *three men*, but which strictly means *three of man in the aggregate*. Yet with the addition of a PREPOSITION the NOUN takes a PLURAL FORM with an ADJECTIVE of NUMBER; as TRI O ZYNION, equivalent to *three men*, but more literally *three of men*, or *three from among men*.

3. In



3. In all COMPOUND EPITHETS, the first component part qualifies or modifies the following one; so that ADJECTIVES are always prefixed to NOUNS; and if two NOUNS are joined together, the preceding one assumes the nature of an ADJECTIVE to the other.

4. ADJECTIVES in a state of COMPARISON are so adapted, that they may be optionally made to precede or to follow the NOUNS.

5. Several ADJECTIVES may come together, either preceding or following the NOUN, to which they belong; and they may intervene between such a NOUN and ANOTHER, that is its genitive or object.

### EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the same as are put before the rules.

Llywelyn—Mâb divai, divevyl<sup>5</sup> ei nerth,  
Mab diwan eirian<sup>5</sup> Iorwerth. *Einion Wan.*

Llywelyn, a faultless son, void of reproach his power,  
The void of weakness and splendid son of Iorwerth.

Cynhwrv tân lluç<sup>1</sup> varan lleçau,  
Cyvnewid newyz las arvau. *Llygad Gwr.*

The tumult of the fire of the gleaming aspect of lightnings,  
Be the interchange of new blue weapons.

———Ydoez yn mhob<sup>1</sup> gobant  
Ellyllon vingeimion gant<sup>5</sup>. *Davyz ab Gwilym.*

———There were in every apparent dingle  
A hundred wry-mouthed sprites.

Cadyr y ceidw Cadvan glan glâs<sup>1</sup> weilgi;  
Cadrwas<sup>3</sup> Eneas, gwanas gwezi. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Mightily will Cadvan keep the shore of the blue torrent;  
The mighty youth of Eneas, the support of prayer.

Hylithyr y gwelais dyz golau<sup>1</sup> ei vuz,  
A'i vezgyrn<sup>3</sup> wirodau. *Llygad Gwr.*

Freely gliding I beheld in open day his bounty,  
And his meadhorns' delicacies.

Hydyr, glodryz<sup>s</sup>, gynnnyz gynvlaen lliwed,

Hygyrç<sup>t</sup> oez ei lys.——

*Llygad Gwr.*

Confident, and free of fame, the increase of the preeminent one of  
a tribe,

Free of resort was his court.

Izo—Gwir<sup>t</sup> vrenin Cymru, cymraig<sup>t</sup> zoniau,

Gwrawl<sup>t</sup> hawl, boed hwyl o zëau<sup>t</sup>.

*Llygad Gwr.*

To him, the rightful king of Wales, so ample of talents,  
Of manly claim, be a course in the right.

Triwyr á gollais, tri dyledogion,

Brodorion haelon<sup>t</sup> o hîl Rhodri!

*Blezyn Varz.*

Three men I have lost, three honourable ones,

Generous patriots of the progeny of Rhodri!

Moroz mordon hyson<sup>s</sup>, ac avonyz——

Molwç nâv nev.

*Daryz Zu.*

Seas of mighty wave aptly sounding, and rivers,

Praise ye the lord of heaven.

Am wybod Saesneg, Seisnig<sup>t</sup> don drygwas,

Gwisg a gavas, lâs, laes<sup>s</sup> odreon.

*Ior. Beli.*

For knowing English, Anglified the tone of the wicked chap,

A garment he obtained, blue, of trailing skirts.

Gwelais vyrz<sup>t</sup> o veirz yn oson,

Yn moli Rhodri rwyv dragon.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

I have seen a myriad of bards in gentle murmur,

Praising Rhodri the leading prince.

Er dy lwyrwir<sup>t</sup> varw, er dy elorwyz,

A'r tradoeth gyvod y pryd trydyz<sup>t</sup>,\*

Erbyn vy marwawl ziwezawl<sup>s</sup> zyz!

*Llywelyn Goç.*

For the sake of thy truly complete death, for thy appearing on a bier,

And the transcendently wise rising the third season of time,

Receive my mortal concluding day!

Ys gorwyn<sup>t</sup> ewyn rhyn<sup>t</sup> yn rhedeg.

*Daryz Benfras.*

Transcendently white is the foam agitated in running.

\* This is a singular exception to Rule 1.



Caeth<sup>1</sup> vaeth ei veirz maeth, mwth<sup>1</sup> nêr,  
Coeth, doeth, drud, termud, tyner<sup>s</sup>! *Ll. P. Moç.*

Restricted the fostering of his fostered bards, the active chief,  
Pure, wise, brave, tacit, kind!

Dau<sup>1</sup> wr á volav, val ym caniad Dovy<sup>z</sup>;  
Dau<sup>1</sup> deg, dau<sup>1</sup> zedwyz, dau<sup>1</sup> ryz roziad. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Two men I praise, as I am permitted of the Lord;  
Two fair, two happy, two liberal givers.

—Dwygad<sup>3</sup> vawr<sup>1</sup> varan:  
Un am vro Alun, elvyz can<sup>1</sup>, â Frainc,  
Yn frawzus val Camlan;  
A'r ail yn Arvon, arvor<sup>1</sup> van. *Ll. P. Moç.*

—Two battles of ample front:  
One about the region of Alun, a splendid vale, with the French,  
Being ardent like Camlan;  
And the second in Arvon, a maritime spot.

Rhwyv myrz<sup>1</sup> cyrz, cerzorion wobaith;  
Rhuz diluz<sup>1</sup>, dilezv<sup>1</sup> gydymaith,  
Rhy gelwid Madawg, cyn no'i laith. *Cynzelw.*

A chief of a myriad of songs, the hope of minstrels;  
A ruddy one not to be opposed, an inflexible companion,  
Had Madog been called, before his dissolution.

Am hyn, gwâr<sup>1</sup> vorwyn, liw<sup>1</sup> gwawr vore<sup>1</sup>,  
Clywav vy nghalon, ton, val tanze yn llosgi! *Ll. P. Moç.*

For this, gentle maid, of the hue of early dawn,  
I feel my heart, broken, like a conflagration burning!

Vy hoen—A zygai cyn mai merweryz gyvliw<sup>1</sup>! *Ior. Vyçan.*  
My complexion she would take away before May, who equals in hue  
the agitated torrent.

Gwae vi!—Myned mewn argel<sup>1</sup> wely  
Meinir<sup>1</sup> dwv is mynor dy! *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Woe me! that she of vigorous and slender growth is gone to the gloomy  
Bed beneath black marble!

## CHAPTER V. OF THE ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. *Of the different Articles, and their functions.*

There are two ARTICLES in the Welsh Language, which are Y and YR; but the construction that demands their use is not very frequent, especially in ancient poetry.

These ARTICLES are both of them DEFINITE; that is, they serve to discriminate a DEFINITE NOUN, in various forms of construction, from one that is INDEFINITE, which is always without an ARTICLE.

There is no difference of signification between Y and YR; for the adoption of one in preference to the other is merely for the sake of euphony.

The Y is used before words with consonant initials: and YR precedes those that begin with vowels, and the letter *h*, on account of its affinity to the vocal sound.

The YR very frequently suffers an elision of its vowel, when preceded by another vowel, whatever letter follows, whether a vowel or a consonant. However this practice is too prevalent, and ought to be avoided, especially in elegant composition, and on solemn subjects. But there are causes where this elision prevents a disagreeable hiatus; particularly after the conjunctions A and NO, the prepositions I and O, and the adverb NA.

There are several forms of verbal construction wherein the ARTICLES assume the form of ADVERBS, in going before the verbs.

## EXAMPLES.

Dygetawr Y trillu

Rhag dryç drem Iesu.

*Taliesin.*

*The three parties will be brought*

*Before the look of the countenance of Jesus.*

Gwae wynt Y cybyzion,

A'R hodedzynion,

A'u camvezylion

Nid azola!

*Elidyr Sais.*

*Woe them the misers,*

*And the deceitful men,*

*Who with their erring minds will not worship!*

*Arglwyz*



Arglwyz nev a llawr, gwawr y gwyrthau. *Davyz y Coed.*

Lord of heaven and earth, the dawn of *the* wonders.

O thyr calon rhag galar,

Y vau â vyz dau hanner!

*Cynzelw.*

If a heart breaks from grief,

*The* mine will be in two halves!

Mi osodav fynon yn yr uçelion.

*Heinyn.*

I will place a fountain in *the* high places.

Gyr i forz——

A çur o draw, a çau'r drws.

*Gro. Owain.*

Drive him away, and beat him thence, and shut *the* door.

## SECTION 2. *Syntax of the Article.*

The articles Y and YR by preceding a NOUN render it DEFINITE,

An ARTICLE may be set before an absolute NOUN, or one that is not governed by another, in all cases where it is required to be DEFINITE: as Y TY, *the house*; YR ADEN HON, *this wing*.

But a NOUN that by COLLOCATION stands in the state of POSSESSION, or is OBJECTIVE, by being governed by another NOUN, is rendered DEFINITE by such a COLLOCATION, and does not admit of the ARTICLE: as PEN DYN, *the head of a man*.

When the ADJECTIVE is put before the NOUN, by inverting the common form of construction, the ARTICLE must precede both of them; or if two NOUNS thus come together, the first is reduced to the state of an ADJECTIVE, by the ARTICLE going before them: as, Y PEN DYN, *the head man*; “Y MAWR DRUGARAWG ZUW, BA WNAV!” *the great merciful God, what shall I do!*

Of two NOUNS connected by COLLOCATION, that which is the GOVERNING ONE, or is in the genitive case, admits of the ARTICLE when it is required to be DEFINITE, unless it should be GOVERNED in its turn by another. Thus if several NOUNS follow in succession, the last only can admit of the ARTICLE: as, TES YR HAUL, *the heat of the sun*; GOLAU SER Y NEVOZ, *the light of the stars of the heavens*; CEINION CORON BRENIN Y SAESON, *the jewels of the crown of the king of the English*.

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

Pa lês cael lloçes o'r llaid?

Duw ràno dy i'r enaid!

*H. Huws y Barz Coğ.*

What benefit to obtain a covering of *the* clay?

May God dispense a house for *the* soul!

—Pa le caid awen,

Cŷn—cael o'r môr ei zorau,

A thyle dwr, o'th law dau?

*Gro. Owain.*

—Where was found a muse,

Before there was obtained of *the* sea its gates,

And spread of water, from thy hand?

Aed y llygod i rodio;

Aed o'r tîr adar y to:

Aeth Ieuan, zilan zolev,

A'i dobren o'r nen i'r nev.

*I. G. ab I. ab Lleision.*

Let *the* mice go to ramble;

From *the* land let the sparrows go:

Gone is Ieuan, of disagreeable scream,

With his thatching stick from *the* roof to *the* heaven.

Nid da 'nhro na bai 'r ty 'n rhyz,

A daed ydyw 'r diodyz!

*Ieu. Deulwyn.*

Not good my luck that *the* house be not open,

And so good be *the* liquors!

I ziolç yr av—

Y tarw rhuz, at wr a'i rhoes.

*D. ab I. Du.*

To thank *that* I go

*The* red bull, to a person that it did give.

Am danad ti—

Wylo'r wyv, eiliw yr ôd!

*Gut. Owain.*

About thee weeping *that* I am, second in hue to *the* snow!

Doe y troswyd at yr Iesu,

I'r nev vry.—

*Tudyr Alcd.*

Yesterday *that* he was turned to *the* Jesus,

To *the* heaven above.



## PART III.

## V E R B S.

## CHAPTER I. THEIR VARIOUS CLASSES DEFINED.

SECTION 1. *Of the nature of a Verb.*

ACCORDING to the Grammar of EDEYRN, the VERB, therein called PERWYZIAD, or CAUSAL FACULTY, is described to signify, “any word that denotes ACTION, or CAUSATION, from whatever person, thing, or being the causing may be; whether from, or towards any person, thing or existence. That is to say, every word that denotes ACTION, or SUFFERING of what is acted with every word and CAUSATION; and that accompanied with TIME, MOOD, and PERSON.”

“There are two classes of VERBS: the INTRANSITIVE VERB and the TRANSITIVE VERB.”

“An INTRANSITIVE VERB is that, which has a plenitude of the import of speech in itself, without having an object to another thing coming after.”

“A TRANSITIVE VERB is that, which has an object to another thing following after it.”

“A VERB is of a twofold quality, the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE.”

“The ACTIVE VERB designates the PERFORMANCE of some ACTION.”

“The PASSIVE is that, which expresses the SUFFERING of such ACTION.”

“There are two NUMBERS appertaining to a VERB, as there are to a noun; that is, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL.”

“THREE PERSONS belong to the VERB: the FIRST, the SECOND, and the THIRD.”

“There are SIX MOODS appertaining to a VERB: that is to say, the INFINITIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the INDICATIVE, the SUBJUNCTIVE, the OPTATIVE, and the POTENTIAL.”

“There

“ There are three primary TENSES to the VERB: that is to say, the PRESENT, or that which now is, as *CARWYV*, *I love*; the PERFECT, or that is gone past, as *CARAI*, *I have loved*; and the FUTURE; that is yet to come, as *CARAV*, *I will love*.”

“ In addition to those PRIMARY TENSES, there are two other contingent and SIMPLE TENSES: the first is the IMPERFECT TENSE, which is not gone away completely, as *CARWN*, *I did love*; and the other is the PLUPERFECT TENSE, which denotes what is past prior to a specified past time, as *CARASWN*, *I had loved*.”

The FIRST FUTURE is, from its nature, capable of expressing PRESENT ACTION, as being incipient from that point, which divides it from the past; and is therefore used to signify the PRESENT TENSE, unless the present is precisely to be denoted.

## SECTION 2. *Of the formation of the Verb.*

Many PRIMITIVE WORDS assume the threefold character of—a NOUN, an ADJECTIVE, and a VERB, in their original form: as *BOD*, *a being, existing, to be*; *GOSAWD*, *a placing, placing, to place*; *TRAMWY*, *a traversing, traversing, to traverse*. But in general each class has its peculiar feature denoted by terminations. Thus the VERBS are mostly formed by VOWEL TERMINATIONS, because the vowels abstractedly express motion and action. Therefore VERBS of the infinitive mood are formed from NOUNS, by their taking the following vowel terminations:

*a, aw, i, u:*

As, *LLOFA*, *to glean*; *WYLAU*, *to weep*; *TÒRI*, *to break*; *TALU*, *to pay*.

Some VERBS however take the following elements, as their characteristic endings, in the infinitive mood:

*ed, eg, el, ain, yd, el, yll, w.*

Nevertheless all VERBS fall into one universal form in all their INFLECTIONS, throughout the other MOODS, and their TENSES; and the last class of terminations disappear; so that one uniform CONJUGATION, by INFLECTION, is produced.

But



But a VERB may be formed either by INFLECTION or by AUXILIARY VERBS and PREPOSITIONS. There are therefore two CONJUGATIONS: one by inflections, and the other by auxiliaries.

The CONJUGATION by AUXILIARIES consists in such VERBS taking the INFLECTIONS, instead of the principal VERB, and that retains its form as in the indicative mood throughout.

Some of the AUXILIARIES precede the principal VERB alone; others require PREPOSITIONS to intervene.

The action indicated by a simple VERB is capable of a variety of modifications, through the several moods and tenses, by means of certain transcendental PREFIXES; and more particularly by the following primary ones:

*di, dir, dy, ad, go, gor, lled, tra, rhy, ym, dad, dis, dym.*

And these primary PREFIXES may be combined in various ways, for extending such modifications of the VERB, as exemplified, in treating of the formation of the NOUN, in Chapter II: Section 4; and which is equally qualified by means of such PREFIXES.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS may be used or omitted, with the VERBS, either preceding or following them, in all their inflections. They are more particularly used when an emphasis is required on the PRONOUN.

### SECTION 3. *Of Primitive Verbs.*

In order to obtain a clear knowledge of the Welsh VERBS, it is requisite to direct the attention of the student to the following PRIMITIVE ONES; because they are the basis upon which the formation of all other VERBS depend, through their various INFLECTIONS. Or, strictly speaking, what appears as the INFLECTIONS are identified, on due examination, to be these PRIMITIVE VERBS affixed to NOUNS, so as to form a verbal characteristic, in the different moods and tenses.

The PRIMARY VERBS embrace three principles: one is expressive simply of MOTION; the other of BEING OF TIME; and the last of BEING OF PERSON.

There is a general PRINCIPLE, founded upon the import of the elementary VOWEL WORDS, by which the three PRIMARY TENSES of

M

VERBS

VERBS are characterized; that is, the past, the present, and the future. It is therefore of use to know the signification of those VOWEL WORDS, as far as they respect the formation of such TENSES: The element *o* means *out, of, or from*; and with its inflections, *w, u, y*, represent any *past time* from a certain assigned point; the *a*, implies *present motion or action*, and its inflections, *e* and *ei*, represent an *incipient departure* from the *present*, either to the past or to the future; and *i*, implies a *progress forward, to, or, into*, and therefore any future time.

The PRIMITIVE VERBS are the following:

AU, AZU, ATHU, AETHU, ELU, MYNED.

To continue moving; to proceed, to go.

BOD, to be; BU, was; BI, is to be; BYZ, is to be, will be,  
YW, YDYW, YDI, is; OES, there is; OEZ, YDOEZ, was; SY, SYZ, is,  
MAE, is, there is; YS, is; YDYS, the action is going on.

#### CONJUGATION OF THE PRIMITIVE VERBS.

##### INFINITIVE MOOD.

###### *Present Tense.*

Au, azu, athu, aethu, elu, myned, *to go*.

Bôd, *to be, to exist*.

###### *Perfect Tense.*

Bod wedi myned, *to be after going, to have gone*.

##### PARTICIPLES.

*Present.* Aäd, mynediad—yn au, yn myned, *going*.

Yn bôd, bwyad, *being*.

Adwy, mynedadwy, *being to go; capable of going*.

Bodadwy, *going to be; capable of being*.

*Perfect.* Edig, mynededig, wedi myned, *gone*.

Bodedig, *endued with being*.

Wedi bod, *having been*.

Several of the PRIMITIVE VERBS are compounded with PREFIXES, preserving their original form of conjugation: as, *gwnaeth, daeth,*  
from



from *aeth*; *del*, from *el*; *gwybod*, *gorvod*, *darvod*, *dyvod*, *hanvod*, *canvod*, *adnabod*, and *cydvod*, from *bôd*.

The student is to take notice, that the PRIMITIVE VERBS are very seldom used, in the INFINITIVE MOOD, excepting MYNED and BOD; nor their PARTICIPLES, as above laid down, but as they are used for the TERMINATIONS of DERIVATIVE VERBS. The common form of the PARTICIPLES is, by using the auxiliaries YN, and WEDI, before the VERBS, which then preserve their form of the infinitive mood, for the present; and take the inflection EDIG, for the past, with YN; and the infinitive with WEDI.

#### EXAMPLES.

Plant gwirionez yw hen ziarhebion. *Adage.*  
Children of truth *be* old proverbs.

Nid tavawd yw llavar çâr. *Adage.*  
The tongue *is* not the language of a friend.

A gadwo Duw cadwedig yw. *Adage.*  
That God shall have preserved preserved *is*.

A wneler er ei oçel ys drwg. *Adage.*  
That is done for getting rid of *is* bad,

Caru Duw i bawb oez bybyriav. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*  
To love God to every one *were* the best resolve.

Ei dy yn eglwys—  
Dyna vuz, da iawn ei vod. *H. Huws Barz Coç.*  
His house being a temple,  
That is a benefit, very good its *being*.

Brodir, gnawd ynzi brydyz;  
Heb ganu ni BU, ni BYZ, *H. Huws Barz Coç.*  
A social land, in it is a poet reared;  
Without singing *it has* not *been*, *will* not *be*.

Difrwythwyd daiar trwy garegau dyn;  
Dinam vwyad à vu a'i goreu. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*  
The earth has been made unfruitful through the chastisements of man;  
Faultless *being* that was who it did cause.

Nid oez izu y pucyswn.

*Taliesin.*

*It was not to them that I had shewn anxiety.*

Gwae vi! unig v' awenydz,

O aros awr er y syz!

*Tudyr Aled.*

*Woe is me! solitary my muse,*

*For abiding the hour for what there is!*

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awyv	: â <sup>1</sup>	: aed	: awn	: ewç	: aent.	1. <i>Let me go.</i>
Elwyv	: ela <sup>1</sup>	: eled	: elwn	: elwç	: elent.	1. <i>Let me go.</i>
Byzwyv <sup>2</sup>	: byza <sup>3</sup>	: byzed <sup>4</sup>	: byzwn	: byzwç	: byzent <sup>5</sup> .	1. <i>Let me be.</i>

The negatives of the imperative are NA, NAS, before consonant initials; and NAD, NAS, before vowels.

#### EXAMPLES.

Pieuvo yr henvon,

AED yn ei çynfon.

*Adage.*

*Whoso that owns the cow of proceeding,*

*Let him go at her tail.*

ELED rhîn yn drin.

*Adage.*

*Let a plot become a conflict.*

A vo pen BID pont,

*Adage.*

*That would be the top let him be the bottom.*

Ewç, veirz, o Zinbyç i Vôn,

Iaç ryz, lle mae ywç rozion.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

*Go you, bards, from Denbigh to Anglesey,*

*Safe and free, where there are gifts for you.*

<sup>1</sup> For â and ela, dos is mostly used.

<sup>2</sup> Byzwyv is often used.

<sup>3</sup> Byz is as often used.

<sup>4</sup> Boed and bid are as common.

<sup>5</sup> Boent, and sometimes bint, are used.



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awyv	: awyt	: ayw	: aym	: ayç	: awynt.	1. <i>I am going.</i>
Elwyv	: elwyt	: elyw	: elym	: elyç	: elwynt.	1. <i>I am going.</i>
Byzwyv	: byzwyt	: byzyw	: byzym	: byzyç	: byzwynt.	1. <i>I be.</i>
Wyv	: wyt	: yw	: ym	: yç <sup>1</sup>	: ynt.	1. <i>I am.</i>
Ydwyv	: ydwyt	: ydyw	: ydym <sup>2</sup>	: ydyç	: ydynt.	1. <i>I am.</i>

The verbs AWYV, ELWYV, and BYZWYV, of this tense, are seldom used, except to express the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential moods; but in their stead, those of the first future are used, except when the time is wanted to be precisely determined, and then one of the two last verbs, WYV and YDWYV, is taken as an auxiliary, and the other verb retaining the form of the infinitive mood: as, WYV YN MYNED, *I am in going*; WYT YN BÔD, *thou art in being*.

## EXAMPLES.

Cyvlym yz â rym yr oes:

Duw anwyl, vyred einioes!

*Gro. Owain.*

Swiftly does go the vigour of one's age:

Dear God, how short is life!

Nid â cosb ar ynvyd.

*Adage.*

Punishment *does not move* the fool.

Llawer o zwr á â heibio i'r velin.

*Adage.*

Much of water does go past the mill.

A thair rhan y myr

Mor YNT amrygyr.

*Taliesin.*

And the three portions of the seas

How *they are* of various impulses.

Cywrysez Prydain y sy bryder yn;

Y sy brîd i lawer!

*Cynzelw.*

The contention of Britain is sorrow to us;

*It is dear to many!*

<sup>1</sup> For yç, ywç is also used.

<sup>2</sup> In the Dimetian wyn is used.

Dau davod a'm athrodant,

Ac yn yr un genau'r ANT.

*Ieu. Deulwyn.*

Two tongues of me they do detract,  
And in the same lips *they move*.

Gwlâd yz YM ys agro ei maswez;

Mal dail o vlaen gwyz dadwez! *Gr. ab Yr Ynad Coğ.*

The country where *we are* is become mourning;  
Like leaves from the top of the wood fallen the reverse.

Over YW gwybodau, lle nid da devodau. *Adage.*

Vain *be sciences*, where there are no good habits.

Nid goreu gwynvyd YW gall.

*Adage.*

Power is not the supreme felicity.

#### *Imperfect Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awn	: ait	: ai	: aem	: aeç	: aent.	1. <i>I was going.</i>
Elwn	: elit	: elai	: elem	: eleç	: elent.	1. <i>I was going.</i>
Byzwn	: byzit	: byzai	: byzem	: byzeç	: byzent.	1. <i>I existed.</i>
Oezwn	: oezit	: oez	: oezem	: oezeç	: oezent.	1. <i>I was.</i>

This tense, in the plural number, is also thus inflected: *aym, ayç, aynt*; and the third person plural is also made *aint*, but not often.

#### EXAMPLES.

Câr a'm OEZ ni'm oes,

Corawg, vynawg voes.

*Gwalçmai.*

A friend to me *there was* who to me is not,  
Liberal, of courteous demeanour,

Brodyr a'm bwyad;

O un i un EZYNT oll!

*Llywarç Hen.*

Brothers to me there being;  
One by one *gone are they* all!

BYZAI praf hezyw y pryned o'i vez;

Pei yn vyw y cafed!

*Davyz Benoras.*

Great *would be* to-day if he were redeemed from his grave;  
If alive he could be had!

*Perfect*



*Perfect Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Ais	: aist	: aes	: aesam	: aesaç	: aesant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Aethym	: aethost	: aeth	: aetham	: aethaç	: aethant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Athais	: athaist	: athoez	: atham	: athaç	: athant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Athwyv	: athwyt	: ethyw	: ethym	: ethyç	: ethynt.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Ezwyv	: ezwyt	: ezyw	: ezym	: ezyç	: ezynt.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Eisym	: eist	: aethws	: aesom	: aesoç	: aesant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Elais	: elaist	: eles	: elasam	: elasaç	: elasant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Buais	: buaist	: bues	: buasam	: buasaç	: buasant.	1. <i>I have been.</i>
Bum	: buost	: bu	: buam	: buaç	: buant.	1. <i>I have been.</i>

The first and second persons plural are now mostly made to terminate in *om* and *oç*; as *aesom*, *aesoç*. *Aws* is also used for the third person singular of *eisym*. *Buwyv* is often used for *bum*. *Buws*, *buwys*, *buoez*, are also used for *bu*. The *ae* in *Aethym*, may be inflected to *eu* in all persons.

## EXAMPLES.

Urien o Reged, ev haelav y syz, ac á vyz,  
Ac á vu er Azav.—— *Taliesin.*

Urien of Reged, he the most liberal that is, and that will be,  
And that *has been* since Adam.

Buwyv Llywelyn biau. *D. Benfras.*  
*I have been* Llywelyn's possession.

Tri llonaid Prydwen yz AETHAM ni izi;  
Nam saith ni zyrraith o Gaer Sidi. *Taliesin.*

Thrice the fill of Prydwen *we have gone* into it;  
Save seven there returned none from Caer Sidi.

Llywy lliw ton dylan——  
ETHYW a'm enaid i; ATHWYV yn wan!  
Neud ATHWYV, o nwyv, yn ail Garwy Hir,  
I wen, a'm lluzir yn llys Ogyrvan! *H. ab Owain.*

The nymph of the hue of the wave of the torrent——  
She *has gone* with my soul; *I am become* weak!  
*Have I not become*, from love, second to Garwy the Tall,  
To the fair one, of whom I am debarred in Ogyrvan's hall.

Ac

Ac i Vynyw ETHWYV, eithav Dyved;

A theyrnez ETHYNT â theyrnged. *G. Bryçeiniawg.*

And to Mynyw *I have gone*, the extremity of Dyved;

And princes *have gone* with tribute.

Grufuz aur diluz——

Nid EYV heb za dyn i witho. *Llygad Gwr.*

Grufuz of unrestricted gold,

*There has not gone* a man without a benefit from him.

### *Pluperfect Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Aeswn :	aesit :	aesai :	aesem :	aeseç :	aesent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Aethwn :	aethit :	aethai :	aethem :	aetheç :	aethent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Aethaswn :	aethasit :	aethasai :	aethasem :	aethaseç :	aethasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Athaswn :	athasit :	athasai :	athasem :	athaseç :	athasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Elaswn :	elasit :	elasai :	elasem :	elaseç :	elasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Elswn :	elsit :	elsai :	elsem :	elseç :	elsent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Buaswn :	buasit :	buasai :	buasem :	buaseç :	buasent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>
Buwn :	buit :	buai :	buem :	bueç :	buent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>
Buoewwn :	buoezit :	buoezai :	buoezem :	buoezeç :	buoezent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>

The plurals may also be inflected thus: *buesym, buesyç, buesynt*. The *ae* in *aeswn, aethwn, and aethaswn*, may be changed to *eu* in all persons.

### EXAMPLES.

AETHAI, heb dant a çantawr,

Ar goll hanes Arthur gawr. *Gro. Owain.*

*There had gone*, without the harp and minstrel,

Into oblivion the history of the mighty Arthur.

### *First Future Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Av :	ai :	â :	awn :	ewç :	ant.	1. <i>I (will) go.</i>
Elav :	eli :	ela :	elwn :	elwç :	elant.	1. <i>I will go.</i>
Byzav :	byzi :	byza :	byzwn :	byzwç :	byzant.	1. <i>I will be.</i>

The second person singular of *av* may be inflected into *ei*; and so is it mostly used. As a termination, of the third person singular, *if* is very



very common, as *eif*, he will go. The regular characteristic vowel that forms the termination of the third person singular, is often dropt, and the verb is used in its radical form; as, *el* for *ela*, *byz* for *byza*, and the like. For *byza*, *byzif*, and *bi*, are also used.

## EXAMPLES.

Dilyw á zylvu, dyz brawd á zyvi. *Gwalçmai.*

A deluge has been, doomsday *will be*.

I Vrython DYMBI

Gwared, gwnez ovri.

*Taliesin.*

To Britons *there will be*

A deliverance, of honourable power.

Lluoz ai dyvu er ei ziva,

A oganav y DYZERBI.

*Merzin.*

Hosts upon him shall come for to destroy him,

Which I foretel that *they shall be coming*.

RHYZYBYZ Llyminawg,

A vyz wr çwannawg.

*Taliesin.*

*Then there shall be* Llyminawg,

Who *will be* an ambitious man.

Yn Nghaer yn Arvon,

Yn ngherz gyvlawdon,

Ac yn Nghaer Llion,

Vy llyw DYBI.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

In Caer-yn-Arvon,

In the harmonious song,

And in Caer Llion,

My leader *will be*.

Cad á vi ar Byri Avon,

A Brython dyworbi.

*Merzin.*

A battle there *will be* on Byri River,

And Britons shall be victorious.

Nid oes, hael Iesu, ni bu, ni BYZ,

—Dy gystledlyz.

*G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

There is not, gracious Jesus, there has not been, there *will not be*,

Thy equal in worth.

*Second Future Tense.*

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Aov	: äot	: äo	: äom	: äoç	: äont.	1. <i>I shall have gone.</i>
Elov	: elot	: elo	: elom	: eloç	: elont.	1. <i>I shall have gone.</i>
Byzov	: byzot	: byzo	: byzom	: byzoç	: byzont.	1. <i>I shall have been.</i>
Bov	: bot	: bo	: bom	: boç	: bont.	1. <i>I shall have been.</i>

The second person singular is frequently inflected thus: *byzyç*, and *byç*, for *byzot* and *bot*. The third person singular often terminates in *wy*, in ancient poetry.

This tense is mostly used in the COMPOUND MOODS, and then it denotes simply the future; as in English, when preceded by *shall* and *will*.

## EXAMPLES.

Ys gwae vro lle ni bo crevyz.

*Llevoed.*

It is woe for a country where there *shall have been* no religion.

Cwyn yw can deryw! ni'm deiryd gortho,

Canlliw aur gwenvro can ni bo byd! *G. ab M. ab Daryz.*

Woe reigns since she is at an end! I care not for an overwhelming,  
The golden splendour of the fair country since she *is not to be* of the world.

Na vo iawn ys pyd.

*Adage.*

That *shall not have been* right is dangerous.

Byz from lle bo drom y drîn,

A gweryrad gorgerwin.

*Gro. Owain.*

He will be audacious where *there shall be* heavy the contest,  
With neighing extremely rough.

## COMPOUND MOODS.

Those MOODS, that are usually denominated the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL, have a common form with the INDICATIVE MOOD, so far as regards the INFLECTIONS. Their peculiar characteristics are constituted by the aid of various auxiliary words, for which reason they properly come under the denomination of COMPOUND MOODS, in contradistinction to the INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, and INDICATIVE, whose tenses are formed by INFLECTIONS; excepting when simple INTERROGATIVES, CONDITIONS, and

NEGATIONS,



NEGATIONS, are to be expressed, and then they require the aid of ADVERBS, that denote those incidents.

The characteristics, that are necessary for the formation of the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, or the POTENTIAL, and the INTERROGATIVES, the CONDITIONS, and NEGATIONS of the verbs, active and passive, in all moods and tenses, are the following ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS, as arranged in two columns, the first of which being used with verbs with consonant initials, and those in the other column precede vowel initials.

1.	2.
A	A, <i>that acts, do, did, will.</i>
Ai	Ai? <i>is it?</i>
Neu, neus	Neud, neus, neur? <i>is not?</i>
Ni, nis	Nid, nis, <i>not.</i>
O, or, os	Od, or, os, <i>if.</i>
Can	Can, <i>since.</i>
Pan	Pan, <i>when.</i>
Oni, onis	Onid, onis, <i>be not.</i>
Os ni, os nis	Os nid, os nis, <i>if not.</i>
Pe, pes, pei	Ped, pes, <i>if.</i>
Mal pe, mal pes	Mal ped, mal pes, <i>as if.</i>
Na, nas	Nad, nas, <i>that not.</i>
Os na, os nas	Os nad, os nas, <i>if that not.</i>
Mal na, mal nas	Mal nad, mal nas, <i>so that not.</i>
Pe na, pe nas.	Pe nad, pe nas, <i>if that not.</i>
O na, o nas	O nad, o nas, <i>O that.</i>
Na, nas	Nad, nas, <i>but that, that.</i>
Y, yd	Yr, yz, <i>that may.</i>
Mal y, mal yd	Mal yr, mal yz, <i>so that may.</i>

These ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS are to be thus disposed into classes, accordingly as they characterize the different MOODS.

The A, AI, NEU, NEUD, NEUR, NEUS, are interrogative in all moods and tenses. The A is a simple interrogative; and also denotes agency; and answers to *do, does, did*; and to *shall, should, would, and will*, when no emphatic discrimination is required. The AI is used when a discriminating question is asked, like *is it*, in

English. The others interrogate to form an affirmative, like *is not*, and *be not*, in English.

#### EXAMPLES.

Y drev wen——  
 Ei gwerin NEUR derynt! *Llywarç Hen.*  
 The white town——  
 Her inhabitants *is it not that* they are vanished!

The adverbs of negation, NI, NID, NIS, are used in the INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### EXAMPLES.

NID dedwyz NI zyvo pwyll. *Adage.*  
 Not happy that shall *not* be rational.

Brodyr a'm bwyad——  
 NI obrynynt faw er fug. *Llywarç Hen.*  
 Brothers to me have been.——  
 They would *not* purchase glory through delusion.

NI'm oes nawz rhag cawz coziant;  
 NID oes neb yn y bu gant! *Llywelyn Varz.*  
 There is *not* to me a refuge against the pressure of affliction;  
 There is *not* one where a hundred has been!

NI zyvu, NI zyvyz  
 Neb cystal â Dovyž. *Taliesin.*  
 There has *not* been, there will *not* be  
 None so good as the Lord.

NI ellir derwyz, mez derwyz. *Adage.*  
 There can *not* be a druid, says a druid.

The characteristics, by which the various conditional forms of the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD may be expressed, are these:

O, OD, OR, OS; PE, PED, PES; MAL PE, MAL PED, MAL PES, CAN, PAN.

And



And the **CONDITIONAL NEGATIVES** are the following:

NA, NAD, NAS; OS NA, OS NAD, OS NAS, ONI, ONID, ONIS, OS NI, OS NID, OS NIS; MAL NA, MAL NAD, MAL NAS; PE NA, PE NAD, PE NAS.

### EXAMPLES.

O çYRçENT, rhoec̃ i eirçiaid

Zawn a rhoz zien i'w rhaid.

*Gro. Owain.*

*If they resorted, you would give to suitors  
Bounty and gift complete to supply their want.*

Bore ar bawb PAN GOTO.

*Adage.*

*It is early upon every body when he shall rise.*

Rhys—un eisieu ni'm gwez,

Pen elyv, PAN ELWYV Wynez.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

*Rhys, a single want he will not suffer on me,  
The chief of bounty, when I go to Gwynez.*

CAN ETHYW llawr llyw llawn awyz,

Ys ernyw ys arnav yd gwyz!

*Cynzelw.*

*Since the leader full of ardour is gone into earth,  
There is ruin that is upon me falling!*

Eres NA BY vy arwyl!

*L. Morris.*

*It is wonderful that my burial has not been!*

Gelwysid ar Neivon;

Ar Grist, o açwyson,

Hyd PAN Y GWARETAL.

*Taliesin.*

*There had been a calling on Neivon;  
On Christ, for causes,  
Until when he should deliver.*

Sawl a'm clyw——

DIGONWYNT wy voz Duw cyn gwisg tudwed!

*Taliesin.*

*Those that hear me——*

*May they fulfil the will of God before the covering of earth!*

The **OPTATIVE** is characterized by these:

O NA, O NAD, O NAS; NA, NAD, NAS.

*This*

This mood is also expressed in the form of the IMPERATIVE.

EXAMPLES.

BOED EV Y BYZWYV gwedi bezrawd

Cyd a'r unduw mawr yn ei undawd.

*E. ab Gwalgmai.*

*Be it that I may be after sepulture*

*With the great One God in his unity.*

GOGWYPO ei Zuw o'i ziwezawd,

Pan el yn zygoll o'i holl beçawd.

*Meilyr.*

*May his God regard him as to his end,*

*When he shall have gone stript of all his sin.*

Tro vi, vy rhwyv, Celi a'm CALONYÇ,

Atat y tröav, atav y tröyç!

*Mad. ab Gwallter.*

*Turn me, my lord, mysterious one, mayest thou be to encourage me,*

*To thee I will turn, to me mayest thou be turning!*

A'M BWYV gan Grist,

Hyd NA BWYV trîst

O zrwg, o za.

*Taliesin.*

*As to me let me be with Christ,*

*So that I may not be sad*

*As to evil, as to good.*

O honot HANDID vy ngobaith;

O honov HANBYÇ well ganwaith!

*Cynzelw.*

*From thee be proceeding my hope;*

*From me be proceeding to thee a hundred good wishes.*

RHYZERÇAVWY Duw ar blwyv Brython

Arwyre llawenyç.

*Taliesin.*

*May God amply exalt over the community of Britons*

*The triumph of gladness.*

Y sawl y syz vau,

Elont i'm deau;

A wnaeth y camwez,

Elont i Barth clez.

*Taliesin.*

*Such as be mine,*

*May they go to my right;*

*That did work iniquity,*

*May they go to the left side.*

The



The signs of the POTENTIAL MOOD are the following:

Y, YZ, YR, that may; MAL Y, MAL YZ, MAL YR, so that may.

But, in this, as well as in the optative, when the VERB is required to be more pointedly expressed, another VERB, that is capable of so doing, is used as an auxiliary.

#### EXAMPLES.

Pawb ai cenvyz o BYZ bai,

A bawzyn ER NA BYZAI.

*Gro. Owain.*

Every body will discover it *if there shall be* a fault,

And a mean fellow *though there should be* none.

Rhag Mabon heb gelanez hwy NID EYNT.

*Taliesin.*

Before Mabon without slaughter *they would not* go.

A vYNO glôd bid varw.

*Adage.*

*That would acquire* fame let him die.

Ni allo drais twyllled.

*Adage.*

*That can not accomplish* force let him deceive.

Gnawd pwyll yn Y BO myvyr.

*Adage.*

There is usually reason in *where there shall be* reflection.

A vo zigywilyz á vyz zigolled.

*Adage.*

*That shall be* void of shame will be void of loss.

CILIAI rhag ei lu Loegrwys,

Cadyr vab Cedivor Wenhwys.

*Peryv ab Cedivor.*

*There would retreat* before his host the Lloegrians,

The mighty son of the Gwentian Cedivor.

Mwyav ei zeall NA YMZIRIETO izei zeall ei hun. *Adage.*

He has the most understanding *that shall not have trusted* to his own understanding.

The uses of the adverbs and adverbial conjunctions, above enumerated, are further illustrated in the examples under the conjugation of the derivative verbs.

#### SECTION 4. *Of Auxiliary Verbs.*

The AUXILIARY VERBS are of two kinds: the PERSONAL, and the IMPERSONAL.

THE

## THE PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are conjugated like one or other of the PRIMITIVE VERBS; because they are derived from them, by the latter taking some particular primitive verb as a termination.

The PRINCIPAL VERB, to which any of the AUXILIARIES may be joined, preserves its form as it appears in the INFINITIVE MOOD.

The following are the leading VERBS of this class, ranged opposite to such PRIMITIVE VERBS as form their conjugation.

<i>Auxiliary Verbs.</i>	<i>Conjugated like.</i>
Dawed, <i>to come.</i>	Av.
Gwneyd, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Av.
Gallu, <i>to be able.</i>	Av.
Cael, cafael, <i>to obtain.</i>	Av.
Gorugaw, <i>to accomplish.</i>	Av.
Gwneuthur, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Aeth.
Gwyzaw, <i>to know.*</i>	Aeth.
Daeth, <i>came.</i>	Aeth.
Delu, <i>to come.</i>	Elu.
Dothoez, <i>came.</i>	Oez.
Canvod, <i>to perceive.</i>	Bod.
Darvod, <i>to make an end.</i>	Bod.
Gwybod, <i>to know.</i>	Bod.
Gorvod, <i>to be obliged.</i>	Bod.
Hanvod, <i>to originate from.</i>	Bod.

The primitive verbs BOD, OEZ, MAE, SY, SYZ, joined with an adjective, are often used as auxiliaries, with or without a pronomial preposition: as, BU ZA ITI BEIDIAW, *it was well for thee to desist*; A OEZ RAID IZI YMOLŌI? *was it necessary for her to wash herself*? MAE YN RHAID IMI DORI, *it is necessary for me to break.*

These forms frequently dispense with the AUXILIARY VERB: as, RHAID IZYNT ROZI, *necessary for them to give, or they must give.*

## THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The PRIMITIVE VERBS in the impersonal form are often used as AUXILIARIES of NEUTER and PASSIVE VERBS.

\* *Gwn*, I know, and *gwyr*, he knows, are irregularly used, in general, instead of the regular verb, in the present tense of the indicative.



All VERBS may be conjugated in this impersonal form, and with peculiar elegance and simplicity.

There is only one INFLECTION for each TENSE in the conjugation of the IMPERSONAL VERB; and all the persons are passive to its energy.

When an IMPERSONAL VERB is used as an AUXILIARY, the other VERB preserves the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE, through all the tenses.

### THE IMPERSONAL CONJUGATION OF PRIMITIVE VERBS.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

AER, be there going.

ELER, be there going off.

BYZER, let there be.

This tense is often made to terminate in *id*, like the imperfect.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### *Present Tense.*

AER, there is going.

ELER, there is going off.

BYZER, there is being.

YDYS, there is acted.

##### *Imperfect Tense.*

AID\*, there was going.

AETHID, there was a going.

AESID, there was a going.

ELID, there was going off.

BYZID, there used to be.

OEZID, there was going on.

BUID†, there used to be,

\* This tense is frequently made to terminate in *ed*, instead of *id*.

† *Buad*, is also used, and sometimes *bwyad*.

*Perfect Tense.*

AWYD, there has been a going.

AETHWYD, there has been a going.

ATHWYD†, there has been a going.

EZWYD†, there has been a going.

ELWYD, there has been a going off.

BUWYD, there used to have been.

OEZWYD, there used to have been.

*Pluperfect Tense.*

AETHASID, there had been a going.

ATHASID†, there had been a going.

ELASID, there had been a going off.

BUASID, there had been.

The passive form of the verb in the pluperfect tense is also inflected in its terminations, thus: *Aethesid, atthesid, elesid, buesid*; and the latter form into *eithysid, ethysid, elysid, buysid*. An elision is common in the penultima; as *elsid*, for *elasid*. This tense is also made to terminate often in *ed*; as, *buased*, for *buasid*.

*Future Tense.*

AIR, there will be a going.

ELIR, there will be a going off.

BYZIR, there will be taking place.

The first person singular is commonly inflected into *eir*.

*Byzis* is often substituted for *byzir*, the third person singular.

## EXAMPLES.

Hîr y byzis yn cnoi tamaid gwerw.

*Adage.*

Long will there be a chewing of a bitter morsel.

Rhaid ymzizwyn a'r byd os eir i'r nev.

*Adage.*

There must be a refraining from the world if there is to be a going to heaven.



SECTION 5: *Of the Derivative Verb.*The ACTIVE and PASSIVE CONJUGATION of ADEILIAW, *to build.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

## ACTIVE.

Adeiliaw, *to build.*Bod yn adeiliaw, *to be building.*Bod am adeiliaw, *to be about to build.*

## PASSIVE.

Bod yn adeiliedig, *to be built.*Bod i adeiliaw, *to be to build.*Bod yn adeiliadwy, *to be about to be built.**Perfect Tense.*Bod wedi adeiliaw, *to have built.*Bod wedi ei adeiliaw, *to have been built.*

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*Adeiliad, *building.*Yn adeiliaw, *building.*Adeiliawd†, *building.*Yn adeiliedig, *being built.*Yn adeiliadwy, *being to be built.*Yn adeiliawg, *being built.**Perfect.*Adeiliedig, *built.*Adeiliawrt†, *become building.*Adeiliedig, *built.*Adeiliator†, *become to be built.**Future.*Adeiliadwy, *being to build.*Adeiliadwy, *being about to be built.**Compound Perfect.*Gwedi adeiliaw, *after building.*Ar ol adeiliaw, *after building.*Gwedi ei adeiliaw, *having been built.*Gwedi bod yn adeiliedig, *having been built.*

## GERUND.

Adeiliator†, *in building.*

## SUPINE.

Adeilitort†, *to be building.*

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Gwna za tra bo yr amser YN PERI.

Do good while the time shall be causing.

*Adage.*

Ni bu oleuad  
Cyn Celi CREAD.

*Taliesin.*

There has been no illumination  
Before the Mysterious One's *creating*.

Gwae VÔN ac Arvon, GORVOD COLLI rhwyv,  
Rwysg angerz Elivri! *Blezyn Varz.*

Woe to Môn and Arvon *to be obliged to lose* a leader,  
Of the ardent disposition of Elivri!

Mynawg am ran CWYNIATOR. *Aneurin.*

The ambitious for a share *complaining*.

GWELATOR arwyzion,  
Gwyniaeth ar Saeson. *Taliesin.*

*Beholding* tokens,  
Of wrath on the Saxons.

Arwrez Gwynez GWEINIDATOR,  
Arwyrain Owain cain CENITOR. *Cynzelw.*

The heroism of Gwynez *in serving*,  
The panegyric of Owain *elegantly to be singing*.

Cathyl gwae CANATOR  
Cylç Prydain amgor. *Taliesin.*

The dirge of woe *is in singing*  
Round Britain's borders.

CANATOR cathyl gwynvyd gwenleuver,  
Goluçav glew hael, hilig nâv nêr. *Meigant.*

*In singing* the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light,  
I will adore the gracious intrepid one, offspring of the supreme cause.

Llyvyn môr, BRITHOTOR tirez. *Llywarç Hen.*

Smooth the sea, *become to be arrayed in various hues* the land.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

DYWEDEDIG yw hyd hyn o gyvraith llys, a cyvraith y wlâd; a  
DYWEDADWY yw rhagllaw o'r arveroz. *Welsh Laws.*

*Spoken* is it as far as this of the law of the court, and the law of the  
country; *to be spoken* is it in the sequel of the customs.

Gwae



Gwae à edewis drysor  
Yn nglyn LLOSGITOR!

*Taliesin.*

Woe to him that has left a treasure  
In the region below *to be burning*!

CWARZEDIG bryd wrth à garer.

*Adage.*

*Gladdened* is a mind with the beloved object.

Pob llwrv LLEMITIOR arno;  
Pob fêr dyater heibio.

*Llevoed.*

Every coward *to be trodden* upon;  
Every bold one is suffered to pass.

Cwerzid bryd wrth à GARAWR.

*Adage.*

Be gladdened the mind with such as *is loving*.

Cyn ymarwar Lluz a Llevelys  
DYSGOGETAWR perçen y Wen Ynys.

*Taliesin.*

Before the reconciliation of Lluz and Llevelys,  
*Becoming disturbed* the proprietor of the White Island.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

##### ACTIVE.

Adeiliwyv, *let me build.* Adeiliwn, *let:*  
Adeilia, *do thou build.* Adeiliwç, *do:*  
Adeilied, *let him build.* Adeilient, *let:*

##### PASSIVE.

Adeilier, vi, di, ev, hi, ni, çwi,  
hwýnt, *let there be built, me,*  
*thou, him, her, us, you, them.*

This tense may be thus formed by an auxiliary verb:

Byzwyv (byza, byzed, byzwn, byzwç,  
byzent) yn adeiliaw,

*Let me, (thee, him, us, you, them) be*  
*building.*

Byzer yn (vy, dy, ei, ein, eiç, eu)  
adeiliaw,

*Be (I, thou, he, -we, you, they)*  
*built.*

The pronouns may be also added, in the ACTIVE FORM: as—

Adeiliwyv vi, adeilia di, adeilied ev, (hi, her) 'adeiliwn ni, adeiliwç çwi,  
adeilient hwy, *let me be building, &c.*

The THIRD PERSON SINGULAR is often made to terminate in *id*.

The PASSIVE VERB is often made to terminate in *awr*, by the  
ancients.

The

The third person singular of this mood has a common termination with the passive verb of the imperfect tense of the indicative; and the third persons plural of the active verb are alike in both these moods. The first person plural of the imperative has the same ending as the first person plural of the first future of the indicative, and the first person singular of the imperfect tense of the same mood.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Y zaïar DERÇAVED, MOLED moliannusav. *Davyz Zu.*

The earth *let it exalt, let it adore* the most adorable.

Na ÇREDED pen cêd

Cadarn gyhuzed;

CREDED y teced

Y dywedav.

*Llywelyn Varz.*

*Let not* the chief of bounty *believe*

A strong accusation;

*Let him believe* that so fairly

I do speak.

A vyno Duw DERVID.

*Adage.*

That God shall have willed *be it accomplished.*

AMWELID DEDWYZ ei amsang.

*Adage.*

*Let the discreet have observed* about his footstep.

## EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Nêr! na RYSOMER rhai sy yma,

Bwriav vi wezi ym à weza.

*Ior. ab y Cyriog.*

Lord! *be not disappointed* those that are here,

I ejaculate a prayer for me that befits.

GOLÇETAWR ei lestri,

Bid gloew ei vreci;

A fan vo anawell,

DYZYCAWR o gell;

DYZYCAWR rhag rhïau,

Yn nghain gyvezau.

*Taliesin.*

*Let* his vessels *be cleansing*

Be clear his wort;

And when it shall be fit to enliven the muse,

*Let it be brought* from the cellar;

*Let it be brought* before chieftains,

In splendid banquets.

INDICATIVE



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

## ACTIVE.

## PASSIVE.

Adeiliwyv, <i>I build.</i>	Adeiliym, <i>we:</i>	Adeilier, <i>building is going on.</i>
Adeiliwytt, <i>thou:</i>	Adeiliyç, <i>you:</i>	Adeilier vi, ti, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt,
Adeiliwytt, <i>he:</i>	Adeiliynt, <i>they:</i>	<i>I, thou, he, we, you, they, be built.</i>

The FIRST FUTURE TENSE is generally used for this, in the INDICATIVE MOOD only.

The ancients often made the PASSIVE VERB to end in *awr*.

This tense forms its NEGATIVE by putting *ni* before the verb.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Culvarz ceisiad rwy,  
Cadw camp NI ALLWY.

*Taliesin.*

Culvarz is attempting too much,  
To support a feast *he is not able to do.*

Nid cerzawr celvyz  
NI MOLWY Zovyz;  
Nid cywir ceiniad  
NI MOLWY y Tâd.

*Taliesin.*

He is not a minstrel of talent  
*Who praises not the Creator;*  
He is not an accurate songster  
*Who praises not the Father.*

Herwyz da grevyz, dagrau dadolwç  
DYZELWYNT yn hydyr hyd vy ngruziau. *E. ab Gwalçmai.*

From the effect of pure religion, tears of reconciliation  
*They are coming* freely over my cheeks.

Goreu bwyall à BIEUFWYV. *Adage.*

The best hatchet is that *I possess.*

Gwell baç à VEZWYV no mawr à WELWYV. *Adage.*

Better the little *I am holding* than the great *I am beholding.*

Maen a DREIGLA  
Ni vysyna.

*Adage.*

The stone that *rolls*  
Will gather no moss.

## EXAMPLES

## EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A ROZER i dlawd

A delir zyz brawd.

*Adage.*What *is given* to the poor,

Will be paid on the day of doom.

Dau edryd y syz à SYNWYRAWR,

——Nev ac ufern.

*Cynzelw.*Two resorts there be that *claim consideration*,

Heaven and hell.

*Imperfect Tense.*

## ACTIVE.

## PASSIVE.

Adeiliwn, *I built.* Adeiliem, *we:*Adeilit, *thou:* Adeilieç, *you:*Adeiliai, *he:* Adeilient, *they:*

Adeilid, vi, tydi, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt,

*There was built, me, thee, him, us,**you, them.*

This tense is not much used in the INDICATIVE MOOD; the PERFECT being put instead of it; but it obtains its due station in the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL MOODS.

The verbs of the plural number, have their terminations very often inflected into *ym, yç, ynt*; and also into *om, oç, ont*.

The second person singular often ends in *ud*.

The passive verbs have their terminations inflected into *ed* sometimes.

## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Eçdoe a doe y DEUWN,

Er byd da i'r bywyd hwn.

*Gut. Owain.*The day before yesterday and yesterday *I came*,

For good living into this life.

Ar varç GWELWN yn wir vo,

A mawr dônau môr dano.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*On a horse *I saw* him verily,

With the great waves of the sea beneath him.



AZEVAI NA VEDRAI VO——

Zeall erioed zull yr iaith.

*Gro. Owain.*

*He confessed that he was not able*

*Ever to understand the structure of the language.*

Pei MEZYLIAI dyn——

Ni WNAI beçawd.

*G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

*If a man thought——*

*He would not commit sin.*

Mynyç y FROMAI meinwen,

With edryç ar wryç yr ên.

*Gro. Owain.*

*Frequently the slender fair one would stand agast,*

*On looking at the bristles of the chin.*

DYZOENT gwarthvor

Gwyzveirç dyarvor.

*Taliesin.*

*They came over sea*

*Wooden wafers of great tumult.*

Sêr bore á ZWYREYNT

Yn llu i gydganu gynt.

*Gro. Owain.*

*The stars of the morning were wont to rise*

*In a host to sing together of yore.*

CENYNT cerzōrion,

ERYSYNT cadvaon;

Dadwyrain i Vrython

A oreu Gwdion.

*Taliesin.*

*Minstrels sang,*

*The war bands wondered;*

*A renovation to Britain*

*Did Gwdion accomplish.*

Arglwyz, ni WYZOM,

Mai ti à GROGASOM;

Gwledig nêv a fob tud,

Ni WYZOM pwy oezud.

*Taliesin.*

*Lord, we knew not,*

*That it was thee whom we crucified;*

*Lord of heaven and every region,*

*We knew not who thou wert.*

Tebyg yw, mal y TYBIEM,  
I'r bwa gwlaw—y paen.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

Similar, as *we might imagine*,  
To the rainbow is the peacock.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Cadair Maelgwn hir a HYBERID i veirz;  
Ac nid i'r goveirz yd GYVERÇID:  
Ac am y gadair hòno hezyw bei HEUZID,  
Bod sevynt, herwyz gwîr a braint yd YMBROVID;  
Byzynt derwyzion prydion Prydain;

Nes gwaew yn adain nid ATTYGID. *Ph. Brydyz.*

The chair of Maelgwn the tall *was frankly enjoined* for bards;  
And not to the poetasters *was it complimented*:  
And as to that chair to-day if *it were obtained*,  
Being that they would stand, for truth and right *it would be tried*;  
There would be druids the recorders of Britain;  
Until a pain in wing *they would not be opposed*.

#### Perfect Tense.

##### ACTIVE.

Adeiliais, *I have built.* Adeiliasam, *we*:  
Adeiliaist, *thou*: Adeiliasaç, *you*:  
Adeilioez, *he*: Adeiliasant, *they*:

##### PASSIVE.

Adeiliwyd, *vi, tydi, ev, ni, çwi,*  
*hwynt. There has been built,*  
*me, thee, him, us, you, them.*

The first person singular sometimes ends in *um* and *idum*.

The termination *oz*, of the third person singular, being an inflection of *awz*, is now popularly used for this person. It also used to be made to end frequently in *is, es, as, ws, wys*; which forms are still retained in the dialects of South Wales; and *is* and *es* are not uncommon in North Wales. The verbs *canu* and *gwanu*, are often, by an anomaly, made to end in *t*; as, *cânt* for *canoez*.

The first and second persons plural have also their inflections like the imperfect tense, in *om* and *oç*, instead of *am* and *aç*, and sometimes *awç*; but the third person plural ends most usually in *ant*, and sometimes in *aint*.

#### EXAMPLES



## EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Madawg—can deryw, DARVUAM o'i laith;

Can daerawd, DARVU gydymaith!

*Cynzelw.*

Madawg, since he is at an end, *we have perished* from his death;  
Since he is laid in earth, friendship *has come to an end*!

Ni adwna Duw à WNATHOEZ.

*Adage.*

God will not undo what *he has done*.

CAWSANT genyd varn, nid advernyç byth,

Na thranc eu hoernyth, nac eu hirnyç.

*M. ab Gwallter.*

*They have received* from thee a sentence, so that thou mayest never repeal,  
Nor the term of their chilling nest, nor their lasting torment.

A RANWYS nêv á GAVAS,

*Adage.*

Who *has distributed* heaven *has obtained*,

Y mab ydoez,

A ANYDOEZ,

Dan ei nodau.

*Mad. ab Gwallter.*

The child was,

*Having been born,*

Under his tokens.

Tros y rhiw TORES yr haul

Wên bore wyneb araul.

*Gro. Owain.*

Over the cliff the sun *has spread out*

The smile of morn of blithsome countenance.

Gwr à BERIS lloer llwry goleuni;

Gwr à BERIS haul nid traul trengi;

I'r gwîr Zuw yz wyv yn erçi

——Tòri glâs evyn.

*H. Voel.*

He who *has caused* the moon to shed a light;

He who *has caused* the sun not consuming to dissolution;

To the true God I am imploring

——The breaking of the blue fetters.

CEINTUM gerz i Nêst cyn noi threngi;

Cant CANT ei moliant, mal Elivri!

*E. ab Gwalçmai.*

*I have sung* a lay to Nêst before her end was come;

A hundred *have sung* her praise, like Elivri.

Marçawg à gyrç y zinas,  
A'i gwn gwynion, a'i gyn brâs,  
Ni'th adwaen ni RYTHWELAS.

*Taliesin.*

Knight who is resorting to the city,  
With his white dogs, and his large horns,  
He knows thee not who *has* not *before* seen thee.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Ev an GWNAETHBWYD ni megys dyzanedigion. *D. Zu.*  
We have *been formed* as ones endowed with happiness.

Cors y Gedol——  
Lle HILIWYD llu o haelion. *Gro. Owain.*  
Cors y Gedol,  
A place where a host of generous men *has been produced*.

CLAZWYD mewn temyl à wnathoezid yno. *Brut. y Breninoz.*  
He *was buried* in a temple that had been built there.

#### *Pluperfect Tense.*

##### ACTIVE.

Adeiliaswn, *I had built.* Adeiliasem, *we:*  
Adeiliasit, *thou:* Adeiliasç, *you:*  
Adeiliasai, *he:* Adeiliasent, *they:*

##### PASSIVE.

Adeiliasid, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi,  
hwynt, *there had been built,*  
*me, thee, him, us, you, them.*

This tense frequently has *a*, in the penultima, inflected into *y*; and sometimes the *e*, in the termination of the plural number, is also changed to the same letter; especially in the *Powysian Dialect*.

The second person singular is sometimes made to end in *ud*. This person is made to end sometimes in *oezit* and *oezud*, for *asit*.

This tense is often expressed by the perfect with *rhy* prefixed to the verb.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Yn an deçreu——  
Rhyn PARASAI Duw heb zim eisieu. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*  
In our beginning——  
Previously us God *had caused to be* without any want.

O briz,



O briz, o brizred,  
 Pan ym digoned,  
 O vlawd daned,  
 O zwvyr tôn nawved,  
 A'm SWYNASAI Math.

*Taliesin.*

Of earth, of earthly course,  
 When I was made to exist,  
 Of the spreading bloom,  
 Of the water of the ninth wave,  
 Me *had* Math *protected with spells.*

Byzinoz Cadwaladyr cadyr y deuent;  
 Rhyzyrçavwynt Cymry, câd á wnäent;  
 Câd anolaith RHYZYSGYRÇASENT.

*Golyzan.*

The hosts of Cadwaladyr powerfully they would come;  
 Previously the Cymry would be rising, a battle they would give;  
 A battle of no half carnage *had they been previously hastening to.*

Llawenâu á wnaethant o angeu y brenin à GYNNHEYRNASASAI. *Brut y Breninox.*  
 They did rejoice for the death of the king who *had theretofore reigned.*

Y demyl hòno RYWNAETHOEZ ev yn anrhydez i Ianii Bifrontis. *G. ab Arthur.*  
 That temple *he had constructed* in honour to Janii Bifrontis.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Sirian SENYSID;  
 Bedw ar ei vawr vryd,  
 Bu hwyr GWISGYSID.

*Taliesin.*

The cherry-tree *had been reproached*;  
 The birch full of his great intention,  
 Late was it *he had been arrayed.*

#### *First Future Tense.*

##### ACTIVE.

Adeiliav, *I will build.* Adeiliwn, *we:*  
 Adeili, *thou:* Adeiliwç, *you:*  
 Adeilia, *he:* Adeiliant, *they:*

##### PASSIVE.

Adeilir, *there will be built.*  
 Adeilir, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt.  
*I, thou, he, we, you, they, will be built.*

This

This tense is also used generally for the present, except when that point of time is wanted to be precisely expressed.

The third person singular often ends in *if*; and it is very commonly used without the termination, leaving the verb in its radical form; as, *carif*, and *câr*, he will love. The vowel, if it is a broad one, in such a radical, may be inflected into another that constitutes its small sound; as, *llanw*, into *lleinw*, he will fill; *tro*, into *try*, he will turn; *rhôz*, into *rhyz*, he will give. Sometimes the ancients made it to end in *i*; as, *cedwi*, for *ceidw*, from *cadw*.

The passive verb is often made to end in *er*, like the present.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

A mi ZYSGOGANAV DYZAW etwa  
Medrawd, ac Arthur modur tyrva.

*Merzin.*

And *I will foretel* that there *will come again*  
Medrod, and Arthur the arrayer of a host.

ARÇAV arç i Zuw, ar zorau nêv  
Na zoto Pedyr gloau,  
——I'm lluzias.

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

*I will crave* a boon of God, on the gates of heaven  
That Peter may not place locks,  
To hinder me.

Pan WNEL Duw dangaws ei varan,  
DYZWYRE dy daered arnan.

*Casnodyn.*

When God *shall reveal* his presence  
The house of earth *will be rising* over us.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A orçvygo yma á GORONIR vry.

*Adage.*

Who shall have conquered here *will be crowned* above.

A çwidryn, o çAIR adrev,  
Avreidiawl un diawl ond ev.

*Gro. Owain.*

And the vagabond, if at home he *shall be had*,  
Unnecessary any devil but him.



Da i ziriad ni ATÉR,  
Namyn tristyd a fryder.

*Llywarç Hen.*

Property to the mischievous *will not be left*,  
But sorrow and anxiety.

*Second Future Tense.*

ACTIVE.

Adeiliow, *I shall have built.* Adeiliom, *we:*  
Adeiliot, *thou:* Adeilioç, *you:*  
Adeilio, *he:* Adeiliont, *they:*

PASSIVE.

Adeiliawr, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi,  
hwynt. *There shall be built,*  
*me, thou, he, us, you, them.*

This tense is not so much used in the indicative, as in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The second person singular also terminates in *yç*; and the third person plural in *wynt*.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Taled bawb tâl hyd y BO  
Azewid à AZAWO.

*Iolo Goç.*

Let every one pay a payment as far as *there shall be*  
A promise that *he shall have promised.*

Barz yman y mae  
Ni gaint: à GANO  
CANED; pan ZARVO  
Sywedyz yn yd vo.

*Taliesin.*

A bard there is here  
Who has not sung: what *he shall have to sing*,  
Let him sing; when *he shall have finished*  
An astrologer then *he may be.*

Da gwyr zewisaw ai DEWISO ev;  
Gwr à gynnail nev ai NERTHAO. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*

Well he knows to choose who *shall have chosen* him;  
He that upholds heaven may *he be to strengthen* him.

Pan ZYVONT i'r gâd nid ymwadant;  
Govynant i'r Saeson, py geisiysant. *Golyzan.*

When *they shall have come* to the battle they will not deny themselves;  
They will ask of the Saxons, what have they wanted.

*Cyreivaint*

Cyreivaint á geif à GAFAO Zuw,

Lle nis DIRMYCO,

A nêv y nôs y trango.

*Llevoed.*

Forgiveness he shall find that *shall have found* God,

Where he *shall not have contemned*,

And heaven on the night he may die.

Pa zyn bynag VYÇ,

Pa gerz à VEDRYÇ,

Gyd ag à NODYÇ

Yn enwedig;

Dyred pan VYNYÇ,

Croesaw pan ZELYÇ,

A gwedi DELYÇ

Tra VYNYÇ trîg.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

What person soever *thou mayest be*,

What art thou *mayest be acquainted with*,

Besides what thou *mayest point out*

In particular;

Come when *thou shalt have a mind*,

Welcome when *thou shalt have come*,

And after *thou shalt have come*,

Whilst *thou shalt have a mind*, tarry.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Pan zel Cadwaladyr——

DILEAWR Saeson o dirion Brydain.

*Merzin.*

When Cadwaladyr comes——

The Saxons *shall be extirpated* from fair Britain.

Yn wir DYZEUAWR,

A'i lu a'i longawr,

A darv ysgwydawr.

*Taliesin.*

In truth *there shall be caused to come*,

With his host and his fleet,

That shall put to flight the shield bearing ones.

Nid iawnder nid OESAWR.

*Adage.*

It is not equity where the *course of life shall not be completed*.

Gwynt



Gwynt gwaez vèni

GALWAWR Eryri.

*Taliesin.*

Peaks causing the wind to howl

*Eryri shall be called.*SECTION 6. *Of the various forms of Conjugation.*

There are many VARIETIES in the CONJUGATION of the VERBS, besides the INFLECTIONS, arising from two sources. One of these is the optional use or disuse of the PERSONAL PRONOUNS with the VERB; the other is when an AUXILIARY is used with the PRINCIPAL VERB; so that then the CONJUGATION takes the form of INFLECTION belonging to such an AUXILIARY, as explained in the *fourth section*.

These varieties of CONJUGATION run almost uniformly through the INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL MOODS; it will be therefore sufficient to exhibit examples of the PRESENT TENSE of the former mood, as popularly expressed by the inflections of the FIRST FUTURE, as far as they may be concerned.

The insertion of the PRONOUNS with the VERB is optional in many instances; but when a discriminating EMPHASIS is necessary, it is by adding the PRONOUN that this is to be effected.

1. The PRONOUN may either precede or follow the VERB; and in the INDICATIVE it may do both. But, when there is a NEGATION, in that case one of them is omitted; and most usually the one that precedes: as—

## ACTIVE.

Carav, *I love.*Carav vi, *I love.*Mi garav, *I love.*Myvi garav, *I love.*Mi garav vi, *I love.*Ni çarav, *I love not.*Ni çarav vi, *I love not.*Mi ni çarav, *I do not love.*Myvi nis carav, *I do not love.*Mi nis carav, *I do not love.*Nis carav, *I love not.*Nis carav vi, *I love not.*

## PASSIVE.

E ym carer, *I am loved.*Ve ym carer vi, *I am loved.*Ve'm carer, *I am loved.*E ym carer vi, *I am loved.*Carer vi, *I am loved.*Ni ym carer, *I am not loved.*Mi ni çarer, *I am not loved.*Mi nis carer, *I am not loved.*Myvi ni çarer, *I am not loved.*Myvi nis carer, *I am not loved.*Ni çarer vi, *I am not loved.*Nis carer vi, *I am not loved.*

2. When the PRONOUN precedes the VERB, the adverbial particle A is usually put between them, except when there is a NEGATIVE, or any other ADVERB, which assumes its place: as—

## ACTIVE.

Mi á dalav, *I do pay.*  
 Mi á dalav vi, *I do pay.*  
 Myvi á dalav, *I do pay.*  
 Mi ni thalav, *I do not pay.*  
 Myvi ni thalav, *I do not pay.*  
 Mi nis talav, *I do not pay.*

## PASSIVE.

Mi á daler, *I am paid.*  
 Myvi á daler, *I am paid.*  
 Mi ni thaler, *I am not paid.*  
 Mi nis taler, *I am not paid.*  
 Myvi ni thaler, *I am not paid.*  
 Myvi nis taler, *I am not paid.*

By altering the VERB in this form to end in the third person singular, all the other persons may be made to speak in that.

3. Of the auxiliary verbs, BOD, *to be*; WYV and YDWYV, *I am*; SY and SYZ, *is*; OEZ and YDOEZ, *was*; any one may precede the PRINCIPAL VERB, which then assumes the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE; and a PRONOUN may optionally be put immediately before or after such an AUXILIARY; but when it is first an adverbial particle may be interposed; except there is a NEGATION or other ADVERB, and that immediately precedes the AUXILIARY: as—

## AFFIRMATIVE.

Wyv yn somi, *I am disappointing.*  
 Ydwyv yn tòri, *I am breaking.*  
 Wyv vi yn noviauw, *I am swimming.*  
 Ydwyv vi yn lledu, *I am expanding.*  
 Mi wyv yn rhedeg, *I am running.*  
 Myvi wyv yn galw, *I am calling.*  
 Mi ydwyv yn cerzed, *I am walking.*  
 Myvi ydwyv yn taraw, *I am striking.*  
 Mi sy yn germain, *it is me that is screaming.*  
 Mi syz yn sisial, *it is me that is whispering.*  
 Myvi sy yn gwedyd, *it is me that is saying.*  
 Myvi syz yn hela, *it is me that is hunting.*  
 Mi á wyv yn bwyta, *I am eating.*  
 Myvi á wyv yn peri, *I am causing.*  
 Mi á ydwyv yn dàl, *I am holding.*  
 Myvi á ydwyv yn govyn, *I am asking.*  
 Mi y sy yn colli, *it is me that is losing.*  
 Mi y syz yn gwellâu, *it is me that is mending.*  
 Myvi y sy yn gosawd, *it is me that is placing.*  
 Myvi y syz yn gorfen, *it is me that is completing.*

## NEGATIVE.

Nid wyv yn somi.  
 Nid ydwyv yn tòri.  
 Nid wyv (vi) yn lledu.  
 Nid ydwyv (vi) yn lledu.  
 Mi nid wyv yn rhedeg.  
 Myvi nid wyv yn galw.  
 Mi nid ydwyv yn cerzed.  
 Myvi nid ydwyv yn taraw.  
 Nid mi sy yn germain.  
 Nid mi syz yn sisial.  
 Nid myvi sy yn gwedyd.  
 Nid myvi syz yn hela.  
 Mi nid wyv yn bwyta.  
 Myvi nid wyv yn peri.  
 Mi nid ydwyv yn dàl.  
 Myvi nid ydwyv yn govyn.  
 Nid mi y sy yn colli.  
 Nid mi y syz yn gwellâu.  
 Nid myvi y sy yn gosawd.  
 Nid myvi y syz yn gorfen.

The



The PASSIVE FORM is omitted here, as it only requires to substitute the impersonal *ydys* and *ys*, for the personal VERB, and the possessive PRONOUN for the personal; as, *ydys yn vy somi*, a disappointing of me is carried on, or I am disappointed: or, we may change the terminations of the ACTIVE PARTICIPLES into *edig*, to produce it; as, *WYV YN SOMEDIG*, *I am disappointed*.

Verbs of various significations are given here, to avoid too much sameness, and to encrease the student's stock of words.

The first four of the above verbal forms may be made simple interrogations, by putting the adverbial A before them; as, *A WYV YN SOMI?* *am I disappointing?* All the others take *AI* before them, by which they are made discriminating interrogatives; as, *AI MI SYZ YN SISIAL?* *is it me that is whispering?*

4. Before the PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS any one of the adverbial particles *Y*, *YD*, *YZ*, *YR*, *YS*, may be used in the INDICATIVE MOOD; the PRINCIPAL VERB, in the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE, preceding or following; except when a NEGATION is to be expressed, and in that case the NEGATIVE takes the place of the ADVERBIAL PARTICLE, when it is next to the AUXILIARY, whether it precedes the PRINCIPAL VERB or otherwise; but if the NEGATIVE is prefixed to the PRINCIPAL VERB, the auxiliary follows, and the adverbial particle is retained: as—

## AFFIRMATIVE.

*Yr wyv yn celu*, *I am concealing*.  
*Yr ydwyv yn penodi*, *I am appointing*.  
*Yr wyv vi yn atdeb*, *I am answering*.  
*Yr ydwyv vi yn ovni*, *I am dreading*.  
*Yn barnu yz wyv*, *judging I am*.  
*Yn yved yz wyv vi*, *drinking am I*.  
*Yn medi yz ydwyv*, *reaping I am*.  
*Yn malu yz ydwyv vi*, *grinding am I*.

## NEGATIVE.

*Nid wyv yn celu*.  
*Nid ydwyv yn penodi*.  
*Nid wyv vi yn atdeb*.  
*Nid ydwyv vi yn ovni*.  
*Yn barnu nid wyv*.  
*Yn yved nid wyv vi*.  
*Yn medi nid ydwyv*.  
*Yn malu nid yd wyv vi*.

*Nid yn codi yr wyv*, *not rising am I*.  
*Nid yn tyllu yr wyv vi*, *not boring am I*.  
*Nid yn methu yr ydwyv*, *not failing am I*.  
*Nid yn dysgu yr ydwyv vi*, *not learning am I*.

5. The PRINCIPAL VERB being of the INFINITIVE MOOD, present tense, the AUXILIARY may precede or follow it, with or without the

PRONOUNS, observing that in following, one of the ADVERBIAL PARTICLES, *y, yz, yr*, is to be interposed, when the AUXILIARY is a PERSONAL VERB; and *A*, when any other AUXILIARY is used. But if a NEGATION is to be expressed, one of the negatives, *ni, nid, nis*, takes the place of such a PARTICLE; or otherwise, the negative *nid* may precede the PRINCIPAL VERB.

## AFFIRMATIVE.

Priodi yr wyv, *marrying I am.*  
 Palu yz wyv vi, *digging I am.*  
 Hëu yr ydwyv, *sowing I am.*  
 Llenwi yr ydwyv vi, *filling I am.*  
 Sòri y byzwyv, *growing sulky I be.*  
 Camu á wnav, *bend I do.*  
 Tavlu á allav, *throw I can.*  
 Gallav droi, *I can turn.*  
 Gwnav vi brynu, *I will purchase.*  
 Mi vedrav seuthu, *I know how to shoot.*  
 Mi allav vi doi, *I can cover.*  
 Mi á allav laz, *I am able to kill.*

## NEGATIVE.

Priodi nid wyv.  
 Nid palu yz wyv vi.  
 Hëu nid ydwyv.  
 Nid llenwi yr ydwyv vi.  
 Sori ni byzwyv.  
 Camu ni wnav.  
 Tavlu ni allav.  
 Nis gallav droi.  
 Ni wnav brynu.  
 Ni vedrav seuthu.  
 Ni allav vi doi.  
 Mi ni allav laz.

It may be directed generally, that when any one of the characteristics, which denote the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, or POTENTIAL MOOD, is to be expressed, the ADVERBS used for that purpose take the same position and are governed by the same rules, as are above laid down, for the forming of a negative.

6. The foregoing form of the VERB in the INFINITIVE MOOD may be expressed by the aid of PREPOSITIONS; more especially *I, to, or for; AM, about, for; AR, upon; GWEDI, after: as—*

Rhaid yw i mi dalu, *necessary is it for me to pay.*  
 Rhaid imi alw, *I must call.*  
 Gwell i mi dewi, *better for me to be silent.*  
 Dôs i geisiaw, *go to fetch.*  
 Wyv yn myned i rodiaw, *I am going to take a walk.*  
 Wyv am vyned, *I am for going.*  
 Wyv ar vedyr, *I am upon intending.*  
 Wyv wedi marw, *I am after dying, I am dead.*  
 Wyv wedi darvod, *I am after finishing, I have done.*



SECTION 7. *Of the Syntax of the Verb.*

For the sake of shewing the construction in the examples of the rules of syntax, there are figures affixed to the three principal parts of the sentences; that is, to the SUBJECT, or nominative case, 1 is joined; to the ATTRIBUTE, or verb, 2; and to the OBJECT, or accusative case, 3 is put.

The VERB must agree with its SUBJECT, or nominative case, in PERSON; and also in NUMBER, except when a PRIMITIVE VERB occurs, which may be used with a SINGULAR and a PLURAL indifferently.

## EXAMPLES.

Rhived syr syrthiasant<sup>2</sup> yn nghrau<sup>3</sup>. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Numerous as the stars *they fell* in blood.

Dy wlezau<sup>1</sup> rîv dail<sup>3</sup> OEZYNT<sup>2</sup>. *Gro. Owain.*

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves *they were*.

Yr Aber Teivi tew<sup>3</sup> OEZ<sup>2</sup> brain<sup>1</sup> uç ben,  
Yni döed perçen parçus gyvrain. *Einion ab Gwgan.*

In Aber Teivi thick *were* ravens over head,  
So that there was obscured the lord of an honoured host.

Holl gelvyzydau byd<sup>1</sup> SY YN BYZINAW<sup>2</sup> i'm bron<sup>3</sup>;  
Canys gwn à vu, ac à vyz rhagllaw. *Taliesin.*

All the sciences of the world *be assembling* into my bosom;  
For I know that has been, and that will be in future.

HANDOEZ<sup>2</sup> dy açoz<sup>1</sup>——

O eçen<sup>3</sup> lawen wrth lev a gwys. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Thy lineages *be originated*——

From a gladsome stem ready at the cry and summons.

Atborion<sup>3</sup> vyz<sup>2</sup> Brython<sup>1</sup> pan zyorvyn'. *Golyzan.*

Off-casts *will be* the Britons when they have conquered.

The VERB may precede or follow the OBJECT, the SUBJECT being implied by the TERMINATION of the VERB: as—

Gwollyçav<sup>2</sup> vy nhâd<sup>3</sup>,  
Vy Nuw<sup>3</sup>, vy neirthiad<sup>3</sup>.

*Taliesin.*

I will adore my Father,  
My God, my strength.

The

The SUBJECT, the ATTRIBUTE, or VERB, and the OBJECT, may interchangeably invert their order. Thus, whether the SUBJECT precedes the VERB or the contrary, the OBJECT may follow them in either order immediately; and so may the VERB. The OBJECT may also precede, with as much propriety as the SUBJECT; but in either, an adverbial FORMATIVE PARTICLE is often interposed next to the VERB.

—Mawr erysi<sup>1</sup>

A vyz<sup>2</sup> yn Mhrydain<sup>3</sup>, ac ni'm<sup>1</sup> dorbi<sup>2</sup>. *Merzin.*

—Great wonders

Will be in Britain, and I shall not be concerned.

Dy wleza<sup>1</sup>u<sup>1</sup> riv dail<sup>3</sup> oezynt<sup>2</sup>. *Gro. Owain.*

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves they were.

Rhoed<sup>2</sup> Duw<sup>1</sup> i'm adwez<sup>3</sup> iawnwez yno! *Gro. Owain.*

May God grant me a refuge befitting there!

Cwithau y seinniau<sup>1</sup> synioç<sup>2</sup> am dangnev<sup>3</sup>. *M. Dwygraig.*

You too the saints, may you be meditating about tranquillity.

Ni'm gatwy<sup>2</sup> Rhên<sup>1</sup> yn rhan vazeu<sup>3</sup>! *M. ab Gwalgmai.*

May the Creator not leave me in the discarded portion!

The order of the above sentences may be transposed, without altering the sense, many different ways; as these examples will shew:

Mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á vyz, ac ni'm dorbi.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á vyz yn Mhrydain.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain á vyz.

Yn Mhrydain y byz mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, y byz mawr erysi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á vyz.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi á vyz, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á vyz.

Byz yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi.

Byz yn Mhrydain mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, byz yn Mhrydain mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á vyz yn Mhrydain.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á vyz.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain y byz mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain mawr erysi á vyz.

The



The SUBJECT may be separated from the VERB and the OBJECT:  
as—

I'th lu di<sup>1</sup>, divri, divryç, gwynoleu,  
Ar y llaw zœeu ym<sup>2</sup> lleêyç<sup>2</sup> ! *M. ab Gwallter.*

Among thy host, solemn, immaculate, gloriously bright,  
On the right hand station thou me !

Ni çollir<sup>2</sup>, o'i thîr<sup>1</sup>, nac o'i thewdor annez<sup>1</sup>,  
Troedvez<sup>3</sup>—— *Llywelyn Varz.*

There shall not be lost, from her land, nor from her thickly spread  
inhabitaney  
A foot.

Cafwyv<sup>2</sup>, o ioli Crîst, Celi cêd,  
Cafael yn azev Nâv nêv nozed<sup>3</sup>. *Il. P. Moç.*

May I have, from adoring Christ, the treasure of the Mysterious one,  
To obtain in the mansion of the Lord of heaven a refuge.

Cwilia<sup>2</sup> ev<sup>1</sup> yr uçelion,  
A môr, a thîr am wyrth Iôn<sup>3</sup>. *Gro. Owain.*

He will explore the high places,  
And sea, and land, for the wonders of the Supreme.

Am ei rozion<sup>3</sup>,  
A'i 'madrozion<sup>3</sup>,  
Hoew wr cyvion<sup>1</sup>,  
Hîr y covier<sup>2</sup> ! *Gro. Owain.*

For his presents,  
And his conversations,  
The lively and righteous man,  
Long shall he be remembered !

The adverb of simple interrogation, which is A, immediately pre-  
cedes a verb of the indicative mood of all persons and tenses.

A wyzosti<sup>2,1</sup>——  
Py<sup>3</sup> peris parwyd  
Rhwnng dyn ac anwyd ?

Dost thou know who caused a partition  
Between man and the cold ?

The

The discriminating interrogative *AI* requires the formative particle *a* to be interposed between it and the verb, in the indicative mood; or a negative to that verb, or a pronoun; or else a verb of the infinitive mood, followed by *y*, *yz*, or *yr*, may supply that place as a principal verb, with an auxiliary coming after it: as—

*Ai ymovyn yz yç a'i gilyz am zywedyd o hanov hyn? W. Salesbury.*

Do you enquire one of the other on account of my having said this?

## CHAPTER II. OF PREPOSITIONS.

The **PREPOSITION** is a kind of **OFFICIAL AGENT**, in the form of a **VERB** of the third person singular, and serving to mark, or to signify, the state and reference, which other words and expressions, may have as to each other. Thus, for every connection, restriction, distinction, opposition, or stress, that may be formed in the mind, as to the object of the idea, so many different means must be used to express them; and these means are the **PREPOSITIONS**, which perform such offices, according to the various abstract meanings they possess themselves.

The **PREPOSITIONS** are of two classes, the **SIMPLE**, and those that are **COMPOUNDED** with **PRONOUNS**.

### SECTION 1. *Of the Simple Prepositions.*

The following is a list of the **PREPOSITIONS**:

<i>Aç,</i>	<i>by, hard by, close upon.</i>	<i>Cyn,</i>	<i>before.</i>
<i>Allan,</i>	<i>out; henceforth.</i>	<i>Er,</i>	<i>for.</i>
<i>Am,</i>	<i>round, about; for, on account of.</i>	<i>Erbyn,</i>	<i>against.</i>
<i>Amgylç,</i>	<i>round about, about.</i>	<i>Erys,</i>	<i>from, since.</i>
<i>Ar,</i>	<i>on, upon; of.</i>	<i>Gor,</i>	<i>over.</i>
<i>At,</i>	<i>to, close to.</i>	<i>Goris,</i>	<i>below.</i>
<i>Can,</i>	<i>with.</i>	<i>Goruç,</i>	<i>above.</i>
<i>Cer,</i>	<i>by.</i>	<i>Goruwç,</i>	<i>above.</i>
<i>Cervyz,</i>	<i>by.</i>	<i>Goruwçben,</i>	<i>over-head.</i>
<i>Cyd,</i>	<i>with.</i>	<i>Gwedi,</i>	<i>after.</i>
<i>Cyda,</i>	<i>with.</i>	<i>Gwrth,</i>	<i>in opposition.</i>
<i>Cydag,</i>	<i>with.</i>	<i>Heb,</i>	<i>without.</i>
<i>Cyverbyn,</i>	<i>over against.</i>	<i>Heblaw,</i>	<i>beside.</i>
<i>Cylç,</i>	<i>about.</i>	<i>Heibio,</i>	<i>by, past.</i>

Hwnt,



Hwnt,	<i>yonder.</i>	Tros,	<i>over ; for.</i>
Hyd,	<i>as far as, to, along ; over.</i>	Trosoz,	<i>over.</i>
I,	<i>to, into ; for.</i>	Trwoz,	<i>through.</i>
Iz,	<i>to, into.</i>	Trwy,	<i>through.</i>
Is,	<i>below.</i>	Tu,	<i>on the side.</i>
Islaw,	<i>below.</i>	Tua,	<i>toward.</i>
Iso,	<i>below.</i>	Tuag,	<i>toward.</i>
Isod,	<i>below.</i>	Tuagat,	<i>toward.</i>
Maes,	<i>out.</i>	Uç,	<i>above.</i>
Med,	<i>till ; towards.</i>	Uço,	<i>above.</i>
Mewn,	<i>within.</i>	Uçod,	<i>above.</i>
O,	<i>out, out of ; from.</i>	Uwç,	<i>above.</i>
Oc,	<i>out, out of ; from.</i>	Uwçben,	<i>over head.</i>
Oz,	<i>out of, from.</i>	Uwçlaw,	<i>above.</i>
Ozeutu,	<i>from about ; about.</i>	Ymhlith,	<i>among.</i>
Ozi,	<i>out of.</i>	Ymysg,	<i>among.</i>
Oziallan,	<i>from without.</i>	Yn,	<i>in ; at.</i>
Oziam,	<i>from about.</i>	Ynghyd,	<i>together.</i>
Oziamgylç,	<i>from about.</i>	A dan,	<i>under, from under.</i>
Oziar,	<i>from off ; above.</i>	Ar du,	<i>on the side.</i>
Ozivewn,	<i>from within.</i>	Ar hyd,	<i>along.</i>
Oziwrth,	<i>from by.</i>	Ar lawr,	<i>down.</i>
Ovewn,	<i>from within.</i>	Ar led,	<i>abroad.</i>
Parth,	<i>on the side.</i>	Ar ol,	<i>after, behind.</i>
Peuparth,	<i>on both sides.</i>	Cer bron,	<i>in presence.</i>
Peutu,	<i>about.</i>	Cer llaw,	<i>at hand.</i>
Plegid,	<i>because.</i>	I vaes,	<i>out.</i>
Rhag,	<i>before, against.</i>	I vewn,	<i>into.</i>
Rhagblaen,	<i>forward.</i>	I wrth,	<i>in opposition.</i>
Rhagbron,	<i>in presence.</i>	O beutu,	<i>from about ; about.</i>
Rhagwyneb,	<i>forward.</i>	O blaid,	<i>because.</i>
Rhwng,	<i>between.</i>	O blegid,	<i>because.</i>
Rhy,	<i>over, in excess.</i>	O blith,	<i>from among.</i>
Tan,	<i>under.</i>	Oc y tu draw,	<i>from the further side.</i>
Tanoz,	<i>beneath.</i>	O dan,	<i>under, from under.</i>
Tra,	<i>beyond.</i>	O du,	<i>from beside ; by the side.</i>
Traç,	<i>beside, hard by.</i>	O du allan,	<i>from outside.</i>
Trag,	<i>by, in succession.</i>	O du draw,	<i>from yonder side.</i>
Traw,	<i>yonder.</i>	O du vewn,	<i>from within side.</i>
Traws,	<i>over.</i>	O du hwnt,	<i>from the further side.</i>

O du yma,	<i>from this side.</i>	Tu ag at,	<i>towards.</i>
O zeutu,	<i>from about ; about.</i>	Tu blaen,	<i>before.</i>
O vaes,	<i>from out.</i>	Tu cevyn,	<i>behind.</i>
O vlaen,	<i>from before ; before.</i>	Tu draw,	<i>other side, beyond.</i>
O gil,	<i>from behind.</i>	Tu hwnt,	<i>beyond.</i>
O gylç,	<i>from about ; about</i>	Tu yma,	<i>this side.</i>
O'r tu allan,	<i>from the outside.</i>	Tu yna,	<i>that side.</i>
O'r tu draw,	<i>from the further side.</i>	Tu yn ol,	<i>behind.</i>
O'r tu hwnt,	<i>from the further side.</i>	Uç ben,	<i>over head.</i>
O'r tu yma,	<i>from this side.</i>	Uwç ben,	<i>over head.</i>
O'r tu yna,	<i>from that side.</i>	Yn mhlith,	<i>among.</i>
Parth â,	<i>towards.</i>	Yn mysg,	<i>among.</i>
Parth ag at,	<i>towards.</i>	Yn nghyd,	<i>together.</i>

## EXAMPLES.

AM Wenhwyvar

Gwn drais galar

GAN draws guli !

*G. ab M. ab Davyz.**For* Gwenhwyvar

I know the oppression of sorrow

*With* untoward pining !

Gnawd diogelwç AM hywil.

*Adage.*Security reigns *about* the watchful.

Ing AR zyn eang AR Zuw.

*Adage.*What is strait *on* man is ample *on* God.

A vo da GAN Zuw ys dir.

*Adage.*What shall seem good *with* God is certain.

Ni hyna hawl ER ei hoedi.

*Adage.*A claim will not grow old *for* its being delayed.

Gnawd rhygas WEDI rhyserç.

*Adage.*Common is extreme hate *after* extreme fondness.

Ni byz za GAN Zuw ei didoli :

Na bo didawl Nêst : nev boed eizi !

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*It will not seem good *with* God to separate her :

Be Nest not separated : heaven be her's !



Un vath â llong AR gevnvor,  
 HEB raf, HEB hwyl, HEB angor,  
 Ydyw ieuanc HEB gynghor.

*Aneurin.*

Similar to a ship *on* the main sea,  
*Without* rope, *without* sail, *without* anchor,  
 Is a youth *without* council.

Gwae ev â gynnyz  
 Gogan a çelwyz,  
 CYN ei elorwyz  
 Onis gogela.

*Taliesin.*

Woe to him that accumulates  
 Slander and falsehood,  
*Before* his lying on the bier,  
 If he does not beware.

Crist á zaeth i'r byd  
 I amlenwi nev AMGYLÇ Nav uçel,  
 A golles angel anghelvyzav.

*Blezyn Varz.*

Christ did come *into* the world  
 To fill heaven *on all sides about* the Lord supreme,  
 That was lost by an angel the most indiscreet.

No Grufuz——

A DAN sêr ni byz, ac ni bu, un well,  
 Vawr glôd, bell, diballu.

*Einion Wan.*

Than Grufuz,  
*Beneath* the stars there will not be, and there has not been, one better,  
 Of great fame, far extending, uninterrupted.

Mor hylithyr â dwr HYD asbant.

*Adage.*

As aptly gliding as water *along* the eaves.

A çludaw ei hawl ei çlôd á he  
 HYD y daeräawd haul, HYD y dwyre.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

With conveying her demerits her fame will be shed  
*Far as* the sun declines, *far as* he rises.

Cedwyr o DU myr, o DU morlan,  
 Uçel yn cadw eu rhyvel nid ymgelan'.

*Llywelyn Varz.*

Warriors *by the side* of waters, *by the side* of the sea-brink,  
 Eminently supporting their war they will not secrete themselves.

I'rh wenwlad——

Ener, GYDA thi yno,

V'ynad ben, vy enaid bo!

*Dav. y Coed.*

To thy blest abode,

Lord, *along with* thee there,

My supreme judge, my soul may it be!

Trydyz dyz dozyw o zivant.

*Casnodyn.*

The third day he came *from* absence.

Uç nev, is nev, nid gwledig namyn ev.

*Taliesin.*

*Above* heaven, *below* heaven, there is no sovereign but him.

WRTH à vyno Duw dim ni ellir.

*Adage.*

*Against* what God wills nothing can be done.

Ni obwyll o Zuw zifyz.

*Llevoed.*

The infidel will not think *of* God.

MEWN nev bu, MEWN y byz, MEWN y mae etwa. *Taliesin.*

*In* heaven he has been, *in* he will be, *in* he is yet.

Gwae vy llaw llam RYM tyngid!

*Llywarç Hen.*

Woe my hand the step *to me* decreed!

Calon WRTH galon.

*Gair Beirz Dyved.*

Heart *to* heart.

Anturiwn, hwyliwn heli a thônau,

A thynwn VED an rhi.

*Casnodyn.*

We will venture, we will traverse the brine and waves,

And we will draw *towards* our lord.

Gwelais Lywelyn——

A llinyn AR dyn AR DU celain,

A llinon RHAG bron RHAG bro Eurgain. *Ein. ab Gwgan.*

I saw Llywelyn,

With string *on* a stretch *on the direction* of a corpse,

And an ashen shaft *before* the breast *against* the region of Eurgain.

RHAG angeu ni thycia fo.

*Adage.*

*Against* death it will not avail to flee.

Owain



Owain ab Madawg——

Arlleng torv RHAG twrv cammawn,

Val twrv ebyr YN llyr llawn.

*Cynzelu.*

Owain son of Madog,

The bulwark of a host *against* the tumult of combat,

Like the tumult of water-outlets *in* full flood.

Pawb YN llosgwrn ei henvon.

*Adage.*

Every body *at* the tail of his cow of procession.

I Wenzyz y dywedav

Oes TRAG oes; dysgoganav

WEDI Cadwaladyr, Cyndav.

*Merzin.*

To Gwenzyz I will declare

Age *after* age; I predict

*After* Cadwaladyr, Cyndav.

Gwir TROS byth YN yr un-man.

*Adage.*

Truth *for* ever *in* the same place.

Fwyr DRA fwyr dra llwyr, dra Lloegyr vethlu;

Frawz DRA frawz dra çawz, dra çynhenu;

Frwst DRA frwst dra thrwst trethau o Lundain,

Traethadur Prydain, wyv yn prydu. *G. Bryçeiniawg.*

Flight *before* flight most complete, while foiling of England;

Impulse *before* impulse of extreme toil, while contending;

Bustle *before* bustle of the extreme noise of tributes *from* London,

I, the reciter of Britain, am singing.

O dywedeisi air arwecry HEB porth,

PARTH eurgolovyn Cymry,

Diwygav, honav hyny.

*Ph. Brydyz.*

If I have spoken over foolishly *without* support,

*Towards* the golden pillar of the Welsh,

I will make amends, I will publish that.

Byth AM walç rhwyzvalç RHYN doeth trais galar:

Bu traws golovyn cyvoeth!

*Blezyn Varz.*

Ever *for* the hawk freely towering *over us* is come the oppression of grief:

He has been the froward pillar of dominion!

RHYM goreu angeu angen orzwy drais,

AM draws vab Goronwy!

*Blezyn Varz.*

*Over me* death has caused the oppression of the cruelty of fate,

*For* the froward son of Goronwy!

SECTION 2. *Of Pronominal Prepositions.*

There are several of the PREPOSITIONS that admit of COMBINATION with the PERSONAL PRONOUNS; and to which I have given the name of PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS.

The PREPOSITIONS that undergo such a combination are these, *am, ar, at, er, heb, dar, hyd, i, iz, han, hon, can, o, oz, tan, tros, trwy, oziar, ozitan, rhag, rhwng, wrth, yn.*

The following list, divided into three classes, explains the form of such COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS; the first of which is given through the different persons, to shew the terminations, wherein all the others of the first class agree.

## CLASS 1.

*Singular.*Amdanav, *about me.*Amdanat, *about thee.*Amdano<sup>1</sup>, *about him, it.*Amdani, *about her.**Plural.*

Amdanom, amdanam†, amdanant†:

Amdanoç, amdanawç†:

Amdanynt, amdanu†, amdanazu†,  
amdanazynt†:Arnav, *upon me.*Darnav, *upon me.*Atav, *to me.*Ohonav, *out of me.*Oziarnav, *from off me.*Tanav, *under me.*Ozitanav, *from under me.*

## CLASS 2.

This differs from the above only in the first and second persons singular, which terminate in *ov* and *ot*, or *yv* and *yt*, instead of *av* and *at*: as follows—

Erov, erzov, erzwyv, *for my account.*Hebov, *without me.*Hebzov, hebwv, *without me.*Hydov, *along or over me.*Hydzov, hydzwv, *along or over me.*Hanov, *of me.*Honov, *of me, from me.*

<sup>1</sup> The ancients sometimes used *Amdenyw* for the third person singular of all genders.



O hanov, *out of me.*  
 O honov, *out of me.*  
 Canthov, cantov, canzov, canthwyv, *with me.*  
 Canov<sup>1</sup>, *with me.*  
 Oziganthov, oziganthwyv, *from my possession.*  
 Oziganov, *from my possession.*  
 Wrthov, wrthwyv, *by me.*  
 Oziwrthov, oziwrthwyv, *from by me.*  
 Ozuçtov, *from over me.*  
 Trosov, *over me, for me.*  
 Trostov, *over me, instead of me.*  
 Trwov, *through me.*  
 Trwyzov, trwyzwyv, *through me.*  
 Rhagov, rhagzwyv, *against me, from me.*  
 Rhyngov, rhyngzwyv, *against me, from me.*  
 Ynov, *in me.*  
 Ynzov, ynthov, yntov, *in me.*  
 Eizov, *in my possession.*

## CLASS 3.

This only consists of the preposition *i*, *to*, joined to the several persons: as—

Imi, <i>to me.</i>	Ini, <i>to us.</i>
Iti, <i>to thee.</i>	Içwi, <i>to you.</i>
Izo, <i>to him, or it.</i>	Izynt, <i>to them.</i>
Izi, <i>to her.</i>	Izuz†, izu†, <i>to them.</i>

The FIRST and SECOND PERSONS, in both numbers, are often contracted thus—*imi*, *im'*; *iti*, *it'*; *ini*, *in'*; *içwi*, *iç'*.

When the PRONOUN requires to be emphatically expressed, it is added after the PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS of Class 1 and Class 2: And those of Class 3 are thus formed, *i mi*, *i ti*, *izo ve*, *izo vo*, *izi hi*, *i ni*, *i çwi*, *izynt hwy*, *izynhw*.

## EXAMPLES.

Cnud a çnud á vud AMDANADUZ. *Gwalçmai.*  
 Sculk after sculk hover around them.

<sup>1</sup> This has its vowels often inflected; as, *cenyv*, *cenyd*, *cenyw*, *cenym*, *cenyç*, and *cenynt*.

Gnawd ym rhi ruzveirz o varan,  
A rhozi rhuzwisg AMDANAN.

*Cynzelw.*

Congenial to my chief a retinue of ruddy bards,  
And to give a ruddy garment *about us*.

Hiraeth a'm dug AMDENYW;  
Er ys mis eres vy myw!

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Grief has taken hold of me *about him*;  
For this month it is a wonder that I live.

Hoedlvyrion haelion hil Blezynt,  
Trwm ARNAV eu lletgynt!

*Llywelyn Varz.*

The short-lived ones and generous progeny of Blezynt,  
Heavy *upon me* their destiny!

Pawb ys ovnawg  
Rhag eu savnau,  
Yn disgyrnu

Dannez ARNU.

*G. ab yr Ynad Coğ.*

Every one is fearful of their jaws, snarling with their teeth *upon them*.

Pam na zoi di ATAV, neu vi ATAD?

*Gwilym Zu.*

Why wilt thou not come *to me*, or me *to thee*?

A dyz brawd y daw ev ATAM ni yma.

*Taliesin.*

And on the day of doom he will come *to us* here.

Nid av ATAZYNT, GANTHYNT ni byzav,  
Ni çyvarçav vi Goglez.

*Taliesin.*

I will not go *to them*, *with them* I will not be,  
I will not greet the North.

A dyryz ei vuz i veirz proestlawn;  
A dyran ATAN; ATAW yz awn.

*Cynzelw.*

And he will give his bounty to tuneful bards;  
And he will share *towards us*; *to him* we will go.

Daeth Crist i'r byd——  
EROM, heb ymommez.

*G. ab yr Ynad Coğ.*

Christ came into the world,  
*For our sake*, without refusing himself.



Ti HEBOV nid hebu oez tau;

Mi HEBOD ni hebav innau.

*Cynzelw.*

Thou *without me* no converse was to thee;

I *without thee* I also do not converse.

Bendith Duw GENWÇ, gynreinion!

*Cynzelw.*

The blessing of God *with you*, foremost men of spears!

——Gwedi car dilain,

Llawer COV CANTHUZ á zigwain.

*Seisyll.*

After the fallen friend,

Many a sigh *with them* will happen.

CENYD, Ri Celi, culwyz, cywir, mawr——

Cafwyt nev!

*Davyz y Coed.*

*Of thee*, Lord of Mystery, source of prosperity, just and great,

May I obtain heaven!

Gwyth ysgor tra mor, tra Menai,

Gwlyz elwyz elwais o HONAI,

Tra vu Owain mawr a'i mezai.

*Cynzelw.*

The security against violence beyond sea, beyond Menai,

The genial region I gathered benefit *from it*,

While Owain the Great has been who owned it.

Myneic dyçnud val bleiziawr,

O gyvranc IZUZ a'u gwizianawr.

*Taliesin.*

Monks sculk together like wolves,

From an occasion *to them* with their hags.

Dybryd yn, veirz byd, bod daiar ARNO,

AC ARNAN ei alar!

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Melancholy to us, bards of the world, there being earth *upon him*,

And *upon us* his mourning!

Caer Sidi——

A'r fynawn frwythlawn yssyz OZUÇTI,

Ys hwegaç no'r gwin gwyn y llyn YNDI.

*Taliesin.*

Caer Sidi,

And the fruitful fountain that is *over it*,

Sweeter than the white wine is the liquid *in it*.

Deuzeg meib Israel,  
A thair mam IZU,  
ONAZU y doeth rhâd,  
A geisidyz mād.

*Taliesin.*

The twelve sons of Israel,  
And three mothers *to them*,  
*From them* there came a blessing,  
That is sought of the good.

Gwyc yz aeth traws benaeth TROSTUZ,  
Gwrz eisor eisillyz Grufuz.

*Cynzelw.*

Gallantly went the forward chieftain *over them*,  
Ardent like the progeny of Grufuz.

GWRTHYV ni bo trist, Crist, creadur!

*Ll. P. Moç.*

*With me*, Christ, be not a creature sad!

Owain ab Madawg——

I WRTHYD na'm gwrthod;

O'm boz ni byzav HEBOD.

*Cynzelw.*

Owain son of Madog,  
To be *by thee* refuse me not;  
From my will I will not be *without thee*.

### SECTION 3. *Syntax of the Prepositions.*

The SIMPLE PREPOSITION governs the NOUN, or PRONOUN, which comes after it in the OBJECTIVE CASE, or to which anything is expressed to be connected: as, DAIONI I ZYN, *goodness to man*; TÔ AR Y TY, *a roof on the house*.

Several PREPOSITIONS may be used in the same SENTENCE, with an intention of shewing one or many relations of things, with respect to each other: as, ER LLES I TI DY HUN, PERAV I TI DEWI RHAG Y CANLYNIAD, *for a benefit to thee thyself, I enjoin to thee silence for fear of the consequence*.

The PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS include within themselves, in consequence of their combination, the government, or connection, denoted to subsist by using the simple prepositions with the nouns and pronouns: as, AED HON ATO, *let this female go TO HIM*; NEIDIA DROSTO, *jump OVER IT*; PWYSA ARNO, *press UPON IT*.

CHAPTER



## CHAPTER III. ADVERBS.

SECTION 1. *Of the general Adverbs of Quality.*

The ADVERBS may be properly arranged under TWO DIVISIONS; one comprehending such as acquire an adverbial character by a REGULAR FORMATION; and in the other division are to be ranked such words as are ASSUMED to be ADVERBS, without having undergone a change of their original structure, by any addition of the adverbial characteristics.

All WORDS that are resolved into the form of ADJECTIVES are susceptible of being preceded by the general FORMATIVE ADVERBS, of the first division: and, it is by the FORMATIVES, so connected with ADJECTIVES, that the ADVERBS of QUALITY, and of the MANNER incidental to any action or thing, are more especially constituted.

These regular ADVERBS are capable of the same degrees of COMPARISON as the ADJECTIVES, and by the same characteristic forms.

The FORMATIVE ADVERBS, already mentioned, are certain ADVERBIAL WORDS, which are of universal use, like the corresponding adverbs, given as their significations, are in English; and are applied in like manner to QUALIFY ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS. Those ADVERBIAL WORDS are—

CAN, *equally.*

GO, *in a degree; rather, or pretty.*

IAWN, *rightly, or very.*

MOR, *so, as.*

NI, NA, *no, not.*

PUR, *purely, or very.*

RHY, *too, or over.*

YN\*, *in the state of.*

All these precede the ADJECTIVES, or the other ADVERBS, which they qualify, except IAWN, which follows them, most generally.

\* The frequent use of this agent constitutes one of the leading peculiarities of the Welsh language: before a noun it is the preposition *in*, and it also reduces them to a kind of adverbial state, in many forms of expression; before a verb it turns it into a participle; and by its preceding an adjective an adverb is formed, and that too in many cases, as with the nouns particularly, where no such discrimination is made in other languages.

There is also a class of ADVERBS, which may be called AUXILIARY FORMATIVES, being certain particles, or elementary words, used to give form to a phrase, without possessing in themselves an obvious signification, and being often mere expletives: And, these are—

A, AI, AR, AS, Y, YD, YZ, YR, YS, E, EV, EVE, VE.

#### EXAMPLES.

Am vaes Trev Galw lys torv emys ein glyw

A glywir YN HYSBYS;

Twrv gawr gorwyzawr goçwys,

Mal twrv torredwynt am brys.

*Seisyll.*

Around the field of Trev Galw court the troop of horses of our leader

Will be *signally* heard;

A tumult of the shout of a cavalcade half involved in sweat,

Like the tumult of a hurricane about a forest.

Peunyz cylç elvyz haul á hwylia;

YN UÇEL ozuçom y lleuvera.

*Taliesin.*

Daily the circle of the elements the sun revolves;

*High* above us it does illume.

Erioed ym dyvu dyval drêth angau

YN ZIAU ziameth!

*Llywelyn Varz.*

Ever has there been to me the constant tribute of death

*Unerringly* certain!

#### SECTION 2. *Of the Absolute Adverbs.*

The second division of ADVERBS are such words as originate from one of those subtle movements, of which there are many examples, in the mechanism of language; and of which the mind can scarcely trace the progress; so that we are therefore contented with considering the use of certain WORDS as ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS to be resulting merely from an ASSUMPTION of that character.

But there are many of the ABSOLUTE ADVERBS whose formation is to be traced to an elision of the adverbial sign YN, and often of an antecedent AUXILIARY VERB, so that the simple ADJECTIVES as-

sume



sume their functions. This, however, scarcely ever occurs, except when an ADVERB begins the phrase, or sentence: as, in this verse—

“ HAWZ yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.”

*Easy* is it to say yonder see you Snowdon.

Which may be also expressed thus—

YN HAWZ yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

YN HAWZ mae dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

YN HAWZ y dywedir dacw'r Wyzva.

Mae YN HAWZ dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

The ABSOLUTE ADVERBS being of various characters, it will be convenient to distribute them into the several classes generally adopted by grammarians; that is to say, those relative to Number, Order, Position, Time, Comparison, Quantity, Doubt, Interrogation, Affirmation, Negation, and Interjection.

#### 1. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

These are formed by affixing either GWAITH, *time*; TRO, *turn*, or PLYG, *fold*, as a termination to any proposed NUMERAL; but WAITH is the most usual affix: as, UNWAITH, *once*; DWYWAITH, *twice*; CANWAITH, *a hundred times*; MILCANWAITH, *a hundred thousand times*: again, UNTRO, *in one turn*; DEUDRO, *in two turns*; and, UNPLYG, *in one-fold*; DEUBLYG, *two-fold*; TRIFLYG, *three-fold*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Awen bêr, wiwber ei waith,

Oez i Selyv, zisalw; EILWAITH

Ve gant Gân—y Caniadau.

*Gro. Owain.*

A sweet muse, transcendently sweet his work,

There was to Solomon, without debasement; a *second time*

He sang the Song——of Songs.

Pe cait, o dre' mangre'r mwg,

O'th wiw-wlad UNWAITH olwg,

Cait ieçyd.——

*L. Morris.*

If thou shouldest have, from the town that is the seat of smoke,

Of thy more worthy country *once* a sight,

Thou wouldest have health.

#### 2. ADVERBS

## 2. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

These are commonly constructed by setting *YN* before the proposed ORDINAL NUMBER; and also before the usual terms of succession: as, *YN GYNTAV*, *first*; *YN AIL*, *secondly*; *YN OLAV*, *lastly*; *YN ZIWEZAV*, *finally*. But as it is equally common to omit the adverbial characteristic *YN*, so that all the ORDINALS, become of the division of ABSOLUTE ADVERBS, it may be useful to exhibit a series of NUMBERS, in their several capacities, taking notice that those of the first column are used as nouns and adjectives; and each of the other two in the three-fold capacities of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

<i>Absolute Numbers.</i>	<i>Numerals.</i>	<i>Ordinals.</i>
1 UN	Unwaith	Unved
2 DAU	Dwywaith	Deuved
3 TRI	Teirgwaith	Trived
4 PEDWAR	Pedeirgwaith	Pedwarved
5 PUMP	Pumwaith	Pummed
6 CWEÇ	Cwegwaith	Cweçved
7 SAITH	Seithwaith	Seithved
8 WYTH	Wythwaith	Wythved
9 NAW	Nawgwaith	Nawved
10 DEG	Degwaith	Degved.
11 UNARZEG	Unarzegwaith	Unarzegved
12 DEUARZEG	Deuarzegwaith	Deuarzegved
13 TRIARZEG	Teirarzegwaith	Triarzegved
14 PEDWARARZEG	Pedeirarzegwaith	Pedeirarzegved
15 PYMTHEG	Pymthegwaith	Pymthegved
16 UNARBYMTHEG	Unarbymthegwaith	Unarbymthegved
17 DEUARBYMTHEG	Dwyarbymthegwaith	Deuarbymthegved
18 TRIARBYMTHEG	Teirarbymthegwaith	Triarbymthegved
19 PEDWARARBYMTHEG	Pedeirarbymthegwaith	Pedwararbymthegved
20 UGAIN, UGAINT	Ugeinwaith	Ugeinved
30 DEG AR UGAIN	Degwaith ar ugain	Degved ar ugain
40 DEUGAIN	Deugeinwaith	Deugeinved
50 DEG A DEUGAIN	Degwaith a deugain	Degved a deugain
60 TRIGAIN	Trigeinwaith	Trigeinved
70 DEG A THRIGAIN	Degwaith a thrigain	Degved a thrigain
80 PEDWARUGAIN	Pedwarugeinwaith	Pedwarugeinved
90 DEG A FEDWARUGAIN	Degwaith a fedwarugain	Degved a fedwarugain



100	CANT	Canwaith	Canved.
200	DEUGANT	Deuganwaith	Deuganved
300	TRIÇANT	Triçanwaith	Triçanved
400	PEDWARCANT	Pedwarcanwaith	Pedwarcanved
500	PUMCANT	Pumcanwaith	Pumcanved
600	CWEÇANT	Cweçanwaith	Cweçanved
700	SEITHGANT	Seithganwaith	Seithganved
800	WYTHGANT	Wythganwaith	Wythganved
900	NAWCANT	Nawcanwaith	Nawcanved
1000	MIL	Milwaith	Milved
2000	DWYVIL	Dwyvilwaith	Dwyvilved
3000	TEIRMIL	Teirmilwaith	Teirmilved
10,000	MYRZ	Myrzwaith	Myrzved
100,000	CANMIL	Canmilwaith	Canmilved
1,000,000	MYRZIWN	Myrziynwaith	Myrziynved.

The numerals, *dau*, *tri*, *pedwar*, have also feminine forms; as, *dwy*, *tair*, *pedair*, which forms they assume in all their combinations, when used with feminine nouns. They therefore take such forms in the adverbs of number, because *gwaith* is resolved to be feminine.

For *unved*, *deuved*, *trived*, *pedwarved*, we popularly use *cyntav*, *ail* or *eilved*, *trydyz* or *trydez*, and *pedweryz* or *pedwarez*.

For *unarzeg*, *deuarzeg*, *triarzeg*, the ancients sometimes used *undeg*, *deuzeg*, *trideg*; thence, *undegwaith*, *deuzegwaith*, *tridegwaith*; and also *undegved*, *deuzegved*, *tridegved*. For *deuarzeg*, we have still retained *deuzeg*, for the popular term. But a more classical form than either, for the numerals between 10 and 20, would be to say—*Un a deg*, *dau a deg*, *tri a deg*, *pedwar a deg*, *pump a deg*, *çweç a deg*, *saith a deg*, *wyth a deg*, *naw a deg*.

For the numeral adverbs of 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, we most usually say, *unwaith ar zeg* or *unved waith ar zeg*, *teirgwaith ar zeg* or *trydez waith ar zeg*, *pedeirgwaith ar zeg*, *unwaith ar bymtheg*, *dwywaith ar bymtheg*, *teirgwaith ar bymtheg*, *pedeirgwaith ar bymtheg*: And, for the ordinal adverbs, 11<sup>th</sup>. *unved ar zeg*; 13<sup>th</sup>. *trydyz ar zeg*; 14<sup>th</sup>. *pedweryz ar zeg*; 16<sup>th</sup>. *unved ar bymtheg*; 17<sup>th</sup>. *eilved ar bymtheg*; 18<sup>th</sup>. *trydyz ar bymtheg*, *deunawved*; 19<sup>th</sup>. *pedweryz ar bymtheg*.

The

The ordinals have often, like the numeral adverbs, *waith* put after them: as *ugeinved waith*, twentieth time.

From 15 to 20 would be expressed equally clear by *pumparzeg*, *çweçarzeg*, *saitharzeg*, *wytharzeg*, *nawarzeg*.

From 20 upwards we count to every succeeding score, instead of by tens, which is a cumbersome mode; that is, we express the same numerals as to the first 20, adding after each, the words *AR UGAIN*, or *over twenty*; as, *unarbymtheg ar ugain*, for thirty-six. Instead of this it would have been much better to say, *TRIDEG*, 30, for *deg ar ugain*; and *TRIDEG A NAW*, or *naw a thrideg*, for thirty-nine; and in the same manner for the other tens, to a hundred.

The number 100,000 is also called *milcant*; and in ancient numeration, *mwent*, *catyrva*, and *rhiallu*: so a million used to be called *mynta*, *buna*, and *catyrva vawr*.

For expressing any number of hundreds we may use the terms compounded or otherwise; as it is equally common to say *tri çant*, as *triçant*, for 300; and so for any other number: so it is also to say, *tri çant o weithiau*, for *triçanwaith*; and similar adverbs of numbers.

When we would express any odd number above 20, 100, 1000, and the like, it is usual to join the things numbered to the odd number, which comes first in the series: as—

23 men:	Tri dyn ar ugain.	<i>Three men over twenty.</i>
602 ships:	Dwy long a çwe çant.	<i>Two ships and six hundred.</i>
1802 years:	Tair blynez wythgant a mil.	<i>Three years eight hundred and a thousand.</i>

But which are also expressed thus—

Tri ar ugain dyn:	Tri ar ugain o zynion.
Çweçant a dwy long:	Çwe çant a dwy o longau.
Mil wythgant a thair blwyzyn:	Un mîl wyth gant a thair o vlynyzau.

It is an extraordinary circumstance that the Britons should have in their language so many means for expressing large numbers, as are to be met with, independently of the very ancient terms of *mwent*,



*mwnt, mynta, buna, catyrva, and rhiallu*; and that too with remarkable facility and brevity: such are—

Milvil,	<i>thousand thousands.</i>
Milcanmil,	<i>thousand of hundred thousands.</i>
Milcanmil o viloz,	<i>thousand of hundred thousands of thousands.</i>
Milcanmyrz,	<i>hundred thousand myriads.</i>
Milcanmyrziwn,	<i>hundred thousand millions.</i>
Canmilvedran,	<i>hundred thousandth part.</i>

Hyd ynt clydwr,

Cweçantmilwr,

Miled Evrai.

*Taliesin.*

While they are in protection, the *six hundred thousand warriors*, of the Hebrew multitude.

### 3. ADVERBS OF POSITION.

The ADVERBS OF POSITION are numerous, many of them simple words, but the greater part are compound expressions. The former are put down here first in order; and the others follow.

#### *Simple Adverbs of Position.*

Acw, <i>yonder.</i>	Pellaç, <i>further.</i>
Adrev, <i>home.</i>	Rhaco, <i>yonder.</i>
Allan, <i>out.</i>	Sylla, <i>lo there.</i>
Bry, vry, <i>above.</i>	Syna, <i>lo there.</i>
Cw, <i>where.</i>	Tua, <i>towards.</i>
Cwz, <i>where.</i>	Tuag, <i>towards.</i>
Draw, <i>yonder.</i>	Tuez, <i>towards.</i>
Hyd, <i>as far as.</i>	Uço, <i>above.</i>
Hwnt, <i>away.</i>	Uçod, <i>above.</i>
Iso, <i>below.</i>	Welà, <i>lo, see here.</i>
Isod, <i>below.</i>	Wng, <i>hard by.</i>
Llwrw, <i>towards.</i>	Wnc, <i>hard by.</i>
Maes, <i>out.</i>	Yma, <i>here, hither.</i>
Man, <i>where.</i>	Yman, <i>here.</i>
Men, <i>where.</i>	Yna, <i>there, thither.</i>
Mewn, <i>within.</i>	Yno, <i>there, in such a place.</i>
Myn, <i>where.</i>	Ymaith, <i>hence.</i>
Obry, <i>below.</i>	Yny, <i>where.</i>
Oco, <i>yonder.</i>	Yngo, <i>hard by.</i>
Pell, <i>far.</i>	Yngod, <i>hard by.</i>

T

*Compound*

*Compound Adverbs of Position.*

Lledled, <i>broader and broader.</i>	Ar neilltu, <i>aside.</i>
Nesnes, <i>nearer and nearer.</i>	Hyd at, <i>as far as to.</i>
Oziamgylç, <i>from about.</i>	Hyd yma, <i>as far as here.</i>
Oziar, <i>from off.</i>	Hyd yna, <i>as far as there.</i>
Obeutu, <i>from about.</i>	Hyd yno, <i>as far as such a place.</i>
Ozeutu, <i>from about.</i>	I ba le, <i>to what place, whither.</i>
Ozitan, <i>from under.</i>	I vaes, <i>outward.</i>
Oziwrth, <i>from by.</i>	I lawr, <i>downward.</i>
Oziyma, <i>from here.</i>	I vyny, <i>upward.</i>
Oziyna, <i>from there.</i>	I wacred, <i>downward.</i>
Oziyno, <i>from thence.</i>	I mewn, <i>to within.</i>
Ozuço, <i>from above.</i>	I ba le bynag, <i>to what place soever.</i>
Ozuçod, <i>from above.</i>	Neb le, <i>any where.</i>
Ozyma, <i>from here.</i>	O vaes, <i>from without.</i>
Ozyman, <i>from hence.</i>	O vewn, <i>from within.</i>
Ozyna, <i>thenceforth.</i>	O ba le, <i>from what place.</i>
Ozyno, <i>from such a place.</i>	O ba le bynag, <i>from what place soever.</i>
Penben, <i>cheek by jole.</i>	O hyn, <i>from this.</i>
Pendrafen, <i>head over head.</i>	O hyna, <i>from that.</i>
Pendramwnwgyl, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyny, <i>from thence.</i>
Pendrosben, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyn allan, <i>from henceforth.</i>
Pen yn ervid, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyny allan, <i>from thenceforth.</i>
Peutu, <i>on both sides.</i>	Pen o draed, <i>head by feet.</i>
Ymhen, <i>at the end.</i>	Rhyw le, <i>somewhere.</i>
Ymlaen, <i>forward.</i>	Rhyw van, <i>somewhere.</i>
Ar wahan, <i>a part.</i>	Yn unlle, <i>any where; no where.</i>

## EXAMPLES.

Rhyvez redeg dwg dwvyr eçwyz :

Cwz â? cwz ymza? cw treigyl, cw threvna? *Taliesin.*

A wonderful course takes the water of the tide :

*Where goes it? where wanders it? where its revolution, and where ordained?*

Granwynion tryçion——

Traçwyzynt BEN O DRAED.

*Cynzelw.*

The pale-cheeked wounded ones——

*They fearfully fell with head and feet promiscuous.*

*Cylç*



Cylç Prydain ho  
Flemyçid YNGO  
Draig nid ymgelo.

*Taliesin.*

The circumference of Britain be it  
That a gleaming shall be *near*  
Of a leader who shall not have secreted himself.

MYN y mae meillion,  
A gwlith ar dirion;  
MYN y mae cerzorian  
Yn nghywair cyson.

*Taliesin.*

*Where* there are trefoils,  
And dew drops on the blossoms;  
*Where* there are minstrels  
In harmonious concord.

HYD Gaer Gaint, i gadw braint Brython,  
HYD Gaer Llyr, a HYD Gaer Lleon,  
HYD Ystreigyl Eingyl, HYD Aeron yz aeth  
Ei benaeth o Benmon.

*Cynzelw.*

*As far as to* Canterbury, to preserve the right of Britons,  
*As far as to* Leicester, and *as far as to* West Chester,  
*As far as to* the Ystreigyl of the Angles, *as far as to* Aeron has  
Extended his sovereignty from Penmon.

Llys Owain hael——  
YNY mae yved, heb neuwed, heb nag,  
No nebawd eisiwed.

*Cynzelw.*

The court of Owain the Generous——  
*Where* there is drinking, without anxiety, without a refusal,  
Nor any kind of want.

Ni wzant cwz ânt rwy cozes.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

They know not *where* will go such as afflicted them.

Ysglyvion ysglyvynt LLWRW bâr.

*L. P. Moç.*

Birds of prey were seeking prey *towards* wrath.

Gorwen tòn TUEZ Porth Wyzno.

*Ph. Brydiz.*

Transcendently white the wave *besides* the port of Gwyzno.

Pell oZYMAN Aber Llyw.

*Llywarç Hen.*

Far *from hence* Aber Llyw.

## 4. ADVERBS OF TIME.

These, for the most part, are simple words, and originally either nouns, prepositions, or conjunctions; and are as follows—

Ambell dro, <i>sometimes.</i>	Heno, <i>to-night.</i>
Ambell waith, <i>sometimes.</i>	Henoeth, <i>to-night.</i>
Anamyl, <i>seldom.</i>	Hwy, <i>longer.</i>
Ar dro, <i>on a time.</i>	Hyd, <i>as long as.</i>
Ar droion, <i>at times.</i>	Hyd hyn, <i>hitherto.</i>
Ar vyr, <i>shortly.</i>	Hyd oni, <i>until that.</i>
Ar vyrder, <i>shortly.</i>	Hyd onid, <i>until that.</i>
Can, <i>since.</i>	Llawer tro, <i>often times.</i>
Cyd, <i>as long as.</i>	Moc, <i>soon.</i>
Cyn, <i>sooner.</i>	Nes, <i>until.</i>
Cynt, <i>heretofore.</i>	Oziyna, <i>thereafter.</i>
Diannod, <i>immediately.</i>	Oziynaeth, <i>thereafter.</i>
Doe, <i>yesterday.</i>	O hyn allan, <i>from henceforth.</i>
Eçdoe, <i>the day before yesterday.</i>	Oni, <i>until, so that.</i>
Eçwng, <i>just now.</i>	Onid, <i>until.</i>
Eisoës, <i>already.</i>	Onis, <i>until.</i>
Eisus, <i>already.</i>	Pan, <i>when.</i>
Eleni, <i>this year.</i>	Panyw, <i>when, whence, since; from.</i>
Erioed, <i>ever, the past.</i>	Pellaç, <i>further.</i>
Erlllynez, <i>last year.</i>	Peunoeth, <i>nightly.</i>
Ermoed, <i>in all my life.</i>	Peunos, <i>nightly.</i>
Er ys enyd, <i>long since.</i>	Peunyz, <i>daily.</i>
Er ys talm, <i>long ago.</i>	Pob amser, <i>all times, always.</i>
Etto, <i>again.</i>	Pryd, <i>when.</i>
Etton, <i>again.</i>	Pyth, <i>ever, the future.</i>
Etwa, <i>again.</i>	Rhagllaw, <i>hereafter.</i>
Etwaeth, <i>again.</i>	Toc, <i>presently.</i>
Gwedi, <i>afterwards.</i>	Toc a da, <i>presently and in good time.</i>
Gwedi hyn, <i>after this.</i>	Tra, <i>whilst.</i>
Gwedi hyny, <i>after that.</i>	Tradwy, <i>fourth day hence.</i>
Gwrthdrenyz, <i>the third day hence.</i>	Tranoeth, <i>the next morning.</i>
Hagen, <i>yet, still, however.</i>	Trenyz, <i>the second day hence.</i>
Haiaç, <i>instantly.</i>	Weithian, <i>at length.</i>
Haiaçen, <i>instantly.</i>	Weithiau, <i>sometimes.</i>
Hezyw, <i>to-day.</i>	Weithion, <i>now, at this time.</i>



Y bore, <i>in the morning.</i>	Yn hwyr, <i>late.</i>
Yvory, <i>to-morrow.</i>	Yni, <i>until.</i>
Yna, <i>after this.</i>	Yn uniawn, <i>directly.</i>
Ynaeth, <i>thereafter.</i>	Yn uniawn deg, <i>immediately.</i>
Yn amyl, <i>often.</i>	Yn y lle, <i>immediately.</i>
Yn awr, <i>now, at this time.</i>	Yn y man, <i>by and by.</i>
Yn ziannod, <i>immediately.</i>	Y pryd hyn, <i>this time.</i>
Yn vore, <i>early.</i>	Yr awr hon, <i>this time.</i>
Yn vynyç, <i>frequently.</i>	Y tro yma, <i>for this time.</i>

## EXAMPLES.

Moes YNA cyvraith. *Adage.*  
Manners *then* law.

PAN zaw nôs â liant,  
PAN vyz y diviant,  
Cwz â nôs rhag dyz? *Taliesin.*  
*When* there shall come night with an overwhelming,  
*When* there shall be the disappearance,  
Where retreats the night from day?

Ceiniadon, moç clywyv eu govalon. *Taliesin.*  
Minstrels, *soon* I hear their cares.

A vo marw ni moç welir. *Llewod.*  
Who shall have died will not *soon* be seen.

—A volais i GYNT;  
Cymrawd ewyn dwvyr ai dyvriw gwynt! *Cynzelw.*  
Whom *formerly* I praised:  
Is frail as the course of the foam of water that the wind doth spray!

Ni thewais ERMOED o'i moli mal drud. *Cynzelw.*  
I have not been silent *through my life* with praising her like one distracted.

—Heb ymarbed  
Yd giliai pob llwvyr YNI llazed. *Cynzelw.*  
Without deliverance  
There would be every coward fleeing *until* he should be slain.

Llâs llary vrodyr gwyr gorvynt;  
A çyd llezid llazesynt.

*Cynzelw.*

Brothers have been slain by malignant men;  
And *while* they were slain they also slew.

CAN cawas eurwas air à lwyza,  
Can gafed hîr hynt byd bod yma,  
Can Duw nev—ys cafo drugarez!

*D. Benfras.*

*Since* there has been obtained by the splendid youth a prospering word,  
From obtaining a long course of life in being here,  
From the God of heaven—may he obtain mercy!

A gäad yn mabolaeth  
Carwn pei cafwon ETWAETH.

*Llywarç Hen.*

What was obtained in youth  
I should love if I could obtain it *again*.

Pwy á wledyç OZYNAETH?

*Merzin.*

Who shall reign *from that time*?

Yz wyv yn ymdaith gan wyllaith a gwyllon,  
GWEDI da zigawn a dyzan cerzorion.

*Merzin.*

I am sojourning with shades and gloomy sprites,  
*After* a sufficiency of wealth and the amusement of minstrels.

Pa benaeth YNAETH á vyz?

*Merzin.*

What sovereign *then* shall be?

Cannorthwyaist ni, Geli gwyliad;  
A'r awr hon ETON, Duw Rên, atad  
Rhedwn.—

*Ll. Goç ab M. Hen.*

Thou hast helped us, Mysterious One omniscient;  
And at this hour *again*, God supreme, to thee  
We will hasten.

## 5. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

Nearly all these ADVERBS are ADJECTIVES also, without having undergone any change of their original structure: those that are otherwise



otherwise are such as are of a compound formation. The following is a list of them:

Ail, *second to, like.*

Amgenaç, *more otherwise.*

Cwaethaç, *much less.*

Da, *well.*

Delw, *in the manner.*

Drwg, *badly.*

Eçre, *rather.*

Velly, *in that manner, so.*

Goreu, *of the best.*

Gwaethaç, *worse.*

Gwaethav, *worst.*

Gwell, *better.*

Llai, *less.*

Lleiaiv, *least.*

Llawn, *fully, completely.*

Mad, *well.*

Mal, *like.*

Mal hyn, *in this manner.*

Mal hyna, *in that manner.*

Mal hyny, *in such a manner.*

Megys, *like, as.*

Mwy, *more.*

Mwyaç, *any more.*

Mwyav, *most.*

O yr eithav, *at the most.*

Ymron, *almost.*

Yn hytraç, *rather.*

Yr un vath, *of the same sort.*

### EXAMPLES.

MAL rhôd tanwydin tros elvyz;

MAL tòn teithiawg Llwyvenyz;

MAL cathyl cyvlev Gwên a Gweithen;

MAL Mor Mwynvawr yw Urien.

*Taliesin.*

*Like* an orb of kindling meteor through the elements;

*Like* the bursting wave is the rightful lord of Llwyvenyz;

*Like* the harmonious chaunt of Gwen and Gweithen;

*Like* Mor the greatly courteous is Urien.

Gwyn ei vyd! Freuer, MOR yw van heno

Gwedi angeu Elvan!

*Llywarç Hen.*

Alas! Freuer, *how* loud the moaning to-night

After the death of Elvan!

DELW ym peirç â meirç mygyr hydaith,

Mynw eilon, MAL gwyllon gwellvaith.

*Cynzelw.*

*In the manner* he honours me with splendid steeds seeking for the corn,  
Of the form of hinds, skimming *like* sprites of conflagration.

Dyhidyl

Dyhidyl ei aur yn arfed frawz-veirz,  
 VAL frwyth coed LLAWN azved. *Ll. P. Moç.*  
 He pours his gold into the lap of ardent bards,  
*Like* the fruit of trees *fully* ripened.

MAD tywysaist lu, Lloegyr irdant,  
 Ar dervyn Meçain.—— *Ll. P. Moç.*  
*Well* thou didst lead a host, the affliction of Lloegyr,  
 On the border of Meçain.

Gwedi Owain, Môn MOR ziobaith cyrz!  
 Cerzorion, MOR ynt gaith! *Seisyll.*  
 After Owain, *how* hopeless Môn of songs!  
 Minstrels, *how* oppressed are they!

MEGYS saethau yn llaw meziannusion,  
 VELLY meibion ysgydwedigion. *D. Zu.*  
*Like to* arrows in the hands of those that hold in possession,  
 So children that are tottering ones.

## 6. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

This class, like the preceding one, consists of ADJECTIVES assuming the character of ADVERBS, in construction.

Açlan, <i>wholly.</i>	Mawr, <i>greatly.</i>
Agaws, <i>nearly.</i>	Mwyvwy, <i>more and more.</i>
Amyl, <i>abundantly, frequently.</i>	Odid, <i>scarcely.</i>
Baç, <i>little.</i>	Pa vaint, <i>how much.</i>
Braiz, <i>scarcely.</i>	Pa gymmaint, <i>how great.</i>
Byçan, <i>little.</i>	Peth, <i>some.</i>
Byçydg, <i>little.</i>	Prin, <i>scarcely.</i>
Cymmaint, <i>as much.</i>	Pynag, <i>soever.</i>
Digon, <i>sufficiently.</i>	Swrn, <i>a good deal.</i>
Gormoz, <i>too much.</i>	Syrn, <i>a good deal.</i>
I gyd, <i>wholly.</i>	Trân, <i>pretty much.</i>
Llawer, <i>much.</i>	Yçydg, <i>a little.</i>
Lleilai, <i>less and less.</i>	Ynghyd, <i>altogether.</i>

EXAMPLES.



## EXAMPLES.

ODID urzas o drais.

*Adage.**Seldom* comes honour from oppression.

AMYL ywç, veirz, ei vuz,  
 Emys llys nyw lluz,  
 Emys rhuz ruthyr gwyzvoç.

*Cynzelw.*

*Abundantly* to you, bards, his bounty;  
 Princely steeds he will not withhold,  
 Bay steeds of the onset of wild boars.

Allawr dêg, ní eill dyn zysgwyl arnei

YçWANEG cyvoeth crevyz beri.

*Gw. Bryçeiniawg.*

The fair altar, a person cannot expect upon it  
 Of bounty *more than* causing a pious disposition.

Rhwyv nêr, by arçer BYNAG,

Nid rhyw i'm nêr rhozi nag.

*Einion Wan.*

What, sovereign lord, is asked *soever*,  
 It is not of the nature of my lord to give a refusal.

Neud amser gauav——

Neud arllen arien Eryri weithion;

Neud uçel gwendon gwyndir Enlli;

Neud wyv hoed VWYVWY trwy drueni;

Neud wyv hoen hyboen heb arglwyzi! *Blezyn Varz.*

Be it not the time of winter——

Be not the hoary vapour involving Snowdon now;

Be not the white wave loud about the blessed land of Enlli;

Be not I in anxiety *more and more* through misery;

Be not I with woe-afflicted aspect without chieftains!

A lle tæg, tebyg i draeth,

A wnaeth vy hiraeth VWYVWY!

*Cynzelw.*

And a fair place, similar to a strand,

Has made my anxious longing *more and more*!

Neud mai, neud LLEILAI lliv yn avon;

Neud maith ym dyrraith dir ovalon,

Neud MWYVWY galar!

*D. Benfras.*Is it not May, is not *less and less* the torrent in the river;

Is there not a tedious return to me of cruel cares,

Is not *more and more* the grief!

## 7. ADVERBS OF DOUBTING.

These are mostly of a compound form, consisting of a PREPOSITION joined to a NOUN, VERB, or ADJECTIVE. Sometimes they appear as simple words, by the omission of the preposition. The following are some of both sorts:

Agatvyz, *peradventure*.

Beth? *what?*

Ve allai, *it might possibly; possibly*.

Gallai, *possibly*.

Hwyrac, *perhaps*.

Malpai, *as if*.

Nid hwyrac, *perhaps*.

Odid, *it is a chance*.

O zamwain, *perchance*.

Ond odid, *perchance*.

Osid, *if there is*.

Padyw? *what is it that?*

Pyr, *if that, so that*.

Ysgatvyz, *peradventure*.

## EXAMPLES.

OSID wç yn mhant,

NEUD Urien ai gwant;

OSID wç yn mynyz,

NEUD Urien à orvyz?

*Taliesin.*

*If there is a push in the vale,*

*Is it not that Urien will divide it through;*

*If there is a push in the mountain,*

*Is it not that Urien will overcome?*

ODID vod neb nad edwyn,

Trwy'r iaith, enw'r Doctor Wyn.

*L. Morris.*

*It is a chance of there being any but who knows,*

*Through the language, the name of Doctor Wyn.*

Amwyn, Duw Trindawd,

PYR y traethwn i draethawd

Namyn o honawd.

*Taliesin.*

*Protect me, Triune God, so that I should recite an oration*

*But of thee.*

Gwyn ei vyd! PADYW Duw yd rangwy

Rieinged rwyç, wryr wared lywy!

*Gwalçmai.*

*Blessed state! what is it that God should have brought to pass?*

*A female treasure covered, a splendid virgin's dissolution!*

NEUR



NEUR aeth trwm hiraeth trwy gymhervez bron,  
Y boen i'r galon hon anhunez! *G. ab M. ab Daryz.*

*Is there not gone heavy anxiety through the centre of my breast,  
The torment of this heart is sleep-disturbing care!*

BETH o daw atom llynges drom droç;  
Pwy â glaiv â saiv, o lan Soç, yn gadyr? *M. Dwygraig.*

*What if there shall come to us a fleet heavy and fierce;  
Who with a sword will stand, from the bank of Soç, manfully?*

### 8. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

This class is chiefly made up of PRONOUNS joined to NOUNS; and a few consist of two ADVERBS, one governing the other: as—

A? an interrogative agent.	Oni? <i>what not?</i>
Adolwg? <i>I pray you?</i>	Onid? <i>what not?</i>
Ai? <i>is it?</i>	Onis? <i>what not?</i>
Ai ie? <i>is it so?</i>	Pa? <i>what?</i>
Ai nid? <i>is it not?</i>	Pa beth? <i>what thing?</i>
Am ba açaws? <i>for what reason?</i>	Pa zelw? <i>what form?</i>
Am ba beth? <i>for what?</i>	Pa voz? <i>what manner?</i>
Atolwg? <i>I pray you?</i>	Paham, <i>wherefore?</i>
A yw, â ydyw? <i>is it?</i>	Pa le? <i>where?</i>
Cw? <i>where?</i>	Pam? <i>wherefore?</i>
Cwz? <i>where?</i>	Pa sut? <i>what state?</i>
Er dolwg? <i>by your leave?</i>	Pa wez? <i>what manner?</i>
Mae? <i>where is?</i>	Pa yr un? <i>whether?</i>
Neu? <i>or otherwise? were not?</i>	Piau? <i>whose?</i>
Neud? <i>is it otherwise?</i>	Pond? <i>is it not?</i>
Neur? <i>is there not?</i>	Poni? <i>why is it not?</i>
Neus? <i>is it otherwise?</i>	Ponid? <i>why is it not?</i>
Ond? <i>is it not?</i>	Py? <i>what?</i>

### EXAMPLES.

A GLYWAIST TI à gânt Avaon,  
Vâb Taliesin, gerz gyvion:  
“Ni çêl gruz gystuz calon?”

*Hast thou heard what Avaon sang,  
The son of Taliesin, of righteous muse:  
“The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart?”*

Amser mai——

NEUD coed nad ceithiw, ceinlliw celli;

NEUD llavar adar, NEUD gwâr gweilgi? *E. ab Gwalçmai.*

The season of May——

*Is it otherwise* than that the woods be close, of splendid hue the grove;

*Be not* the birds loud in song, *be not* the ocean calm?

NEUR digerais à garav?

*Llywarç Hen.*

*Have I not* been without loving what I love?

Breuzwydiaw er bun balçliw arien dôs,

Ys odidawg nôs NEU ym hebgyr!

*Gwalçmai.*

Dreaming of a nymph of the passing hue of the hoary vapour drop,

How excellent the night *where not* she eluding me!

Gwâs y drws, gwrandaŵ,

PY drwst: AI daiar á gryn;

AI môr á zygyn?

*Taliesin.*

Page of the door, listen,

*What* noise: is it the earth that quakes;

*Is it* the sea that murmurs?

PIAU y bêz hwn, bêz hwn, a hwn?

Govyn imi, mi ai gwn:

Bêz Ew, bez Eizew oez hwn,

A bêz Eidal dal ysgwn.

*Taliesin.*

*Who owns* this grave, this grave, and this?

Ask thou of me, I do know it:

The grave of Ew, the grave of Eizew was this,

And the grave of Eidal of uplifted front.

PONI welwç çwi'r môr yn merwinaw'r tîr?

PONI welwç çwi'r gwîr yn ymgyweiriaw?

PONI çredwç çwi Zuw, zyniadon ynvyd?

PONI welwç çwi'r byd wedi bydiaw? *G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

*Why is it* that you see *not* the sea agitating the land?

*Why is it* that you see *not* the elements collecting together?

*Why is it* that you believe *not* in God, ye foolish men?

*Why is it* that you see *not* the world having completed its course?

Gan



Gan gredu Pen llw llwry cyvodi,  
 Gan holl zifryd byd o'i bum weli,  
 PAM na vazeu brawd?—

*H. Voel.*

With believing the Lord of hosts respecting the resurrection,  
 With the complete redemption of the world through his five wounds,  
*Why* does a brother not forgive?

PONID gwan truan trymder peçadur,  
 Na wyl zyn zyvod ei amser! *G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

*Is it not that* feeble and miserable the affliction of a sinner,  
 That a man sees not the coming of his time!

Govynant i'r Saeson—  
 Cw mae eu herw pan seiliasant;  
 Cw mae eu cenedloz, PY vro pan zaethant?

*Golyzan.*

They will ask of the Saxons—  
*Where* is their roaming to since they have set it on foot;  
*Where* be their tribes, *what* country they proceeded from?

### 9. AFFIRMATIVE ADVERBS.

The most general ADVERBS of AFFIRMATION are given in the following list; but we have none that is universal, like *yes*, in English; for the affirmation is made by an expression, that, as it were, echoes or preserves some of the characteristic form of the question asked.

Can hyny, *therefore*.

Sev, yssev, *that is, namely*.

Ceugant, *certainly*.

Ydyw, *it is*.

Diammeu, *undoubtedly*.

Yn ziammeu, *undoubtedly*.

Diau, *undoubtedly*.

Yn ziau, *undoubtedly*.

Do, *it is done; yes*.

Yn gerth, *certainly*.

Gwîr, *truly*.

Yn geugant, *certainly*.

Ië, *yes, it is*.

Yn wir, *indeed*.

Myn, *by: as, myn diawl!*

Ys, *is*.

Nid amgen, *not otherwise*.

Ys ev, *that is*.

Oez, *there was; yes*.

Ysid, *there is*.

Oes, *there is; yes*.

Yssy, *there is*.

Purion, *very well*.

Yssyz, *there is*.

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

IE, heb yr Arawn, Duw á dalo it' ! dy gydymdeithas mi a'i cygleu.

*Hanes Pryll, Mabinogion.*

Yes, said Arawn, God reward thee ! I have experienced thy friendship.

Cwedlau y porth genyd ? Ys ydynt gènyv : cyweithyz yssyz yn nrws  
y porth à vynynt zyvod i mewn.

*Hanes Culhwç, Mabinogion.*

Reports from the gate bearest thou ? Yes, I have some : *there is a*  
company in the entrance of the porch that wishes to come in.

YSID gan unbyn unbarç dyniolaeth ;

YSID unbenaeth unbenesau ;

YSID esgob llary uç allorau Dewi.

*Gw. Bryçeiniawg.*

*There is* with princes an unanimous respect of person ;

*There is* the sovereignty of princesses ;

*There is* a meek bishop over the altars of Dewi.

YSYM arglwyz gwrz gorziwng ei vâr,

Gorzwy neb nyw ystwn.

*Cynzelw.*

*There is to me* a powerful lord of overwhelming wrath,

The oppression of any he will not brook.

SEV á wnaethant plant Cai,

I wrth eu medel ymçweli.

*Taliesin.*

*That is* what did the sons of Cai,

From their reaping return back.

YSID ym arglwyz——

Ni ozev cam, nyw cymmer.

*Cynzelw.*

*There is* to me a chief——

Who will not suffer wrong, who will not take it.

## 10. NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

The radical signs of NEGATION are NI and NA. The former is a direct NEGATIVE, and is therefore appropriated to VERBS of the INDICATIVE MOOD. The latter ADVERB implies generally a condition, or something contingent; and on that account it is the

NEGATIVE



NEGATIVE with VERBS of the SUBJUNCTIVE, POTENTIAL, and OPTATIVE MOODS. The following is a list of them—

Dim, an auxiliary negative.	Nag oes, <i>there is not.</i>
Mo, an auxiliary negative.	Nag ydyw, <i>it is not.</i>
Na, <i>not, that not; no.</i>	Nag yw, <i>it is not.</i>
Nad, <i>not, that not.</i>	Nas, <i>not, that not.</i>
Nad oez, <i>that there was not.</i>	Ni, <i>not.</i>
Nad oes, <i>that there is not.</i>	Nid, <i>not.</i>
Nad yw, nad ydyw, <i>that is not.</i>	Nid oez, <i>there was not.</i>
Na zo, nazo, <i>not done.</i>	Nid yw, <i>is not, it is not.</i>
Nag, <i>that not.</i>	Nis, <i>not.</i>
Nag e, nage, <i>not it.</i>	Nwy, <i>not the third person.</i>
Nag oez, <i>there was not.</i>	Nyw, <i>not the third person.</i>

## EXAMPLES.

——NA'M amheued,  
Ac er Peryv nêv, NA'M divanwed. *Cynzelw.*

*Let him not doubt me,*  
*And for the sake of the Creator of heaven, let him not me cast off.*

——Gloew ei gylçwy;  
NI rywelais têt NWY ry gwelwy. *Cynzelw.*

——Splendid his shield;  
*He can not have seen what is fair that shall not have seen it.*

NID OEZ neb à gynhebycwn  
A llew trais.—— *Cynzelw.*

*There was not any whom I should compare*  
*With the lion of conquest.——*

Llywelyn, cyd llazwy trwy vâr,  
Cyd llosgwy, NID llesg uveliar. *Ll. P. Moç.*

*Llywelyn, whilst he shall be slaying through wrath,*  
*Whilst he shall be burning, not feeble the flame.*

NA zylysa vi y velly, vy nâv,  
NID ev it' lesav o'm dylysi. *D. Benfras.*

*Discard me not in that manner, my sovereign,*  
*It not to thee the most beneficial if me thou shalt discard.*

NID

NID prîd pryn gair tég.

*Adage.*

*Not* dear the purchase of a fair word.

Avallen beren bren NI grino;

Pedwarcant mlynez yn hêz y bo!

*Merzin.*

A delicious apple-tree, a tree that will *not* decay;

Four hundred years in peace may it be!

NID perçen da NYW cymmer.

*Adage.*

He is *not* the owner of wealth *that* takes it *not*.

Mi NYW dirmygav;

Urien yd gyrçav.

*Taliesin.*

I will *not* *him* contemn;

Urien I will visit.

O bob teyrnas, teyrnged ein rhwyv

NWY rhozwy gogeled.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

From every kingdom, the tribute of our leader

That gives it *not* let him take care.

Tri eryr yu wyr, ac yn weision;

Tri çlwyv NAD ydynt, val cynt Cynon.

*D. Benfras.*

Three eagles as men, and as youths;

Three wounds *that* they are *not*, like Cynon heretofore.

## 11. INTERJECTIONAL ADVERBS.

The INTERJECTIONS are a class of ADVERBS that acquire such a character by assumption, although in reality, they be VERBS of the IMPERATIVE MOOD, both in their form and abstract meaning, and mostly of the second person. They may therefore consist of a great variety; those however that are most universal are the following—

Aro! *stop!*

Bw! *boh!*

Dacw! *yonder!*

Dyma! *here is!*

Dyn! *man! dear!*

Dyna! *there! so!*

Dyna dyna! *there there!*

Dyn byw! *man alive!*

Dyn dyn! *man man! dear dear!*

Dyt! *arast!*

Dyt dyt! *hold hold!*

Fi! *fie!*

Fw! *off!*

Fwrz! *away!*

Gwae!



Gwae! <i>woe!</i>	O dyn! <i>oh dear!</i>
Gwaed dyn! <i>zounds!</i>	Oia! <i>oh pray!</i>
Gwaed dyn ai gilyz! <i>zounds man alive!</i>	Oio! <i>hear me!</i>
Gwaed dyn byw! <i>zounds man alive!</i>	Ow! <i>oh!</i>
Gwyn ei vyd! <i>would to heavens!</i>	O yr anwyl! <i>oh dear!</i>
Ha! <i>hah!</i>	O yr unig! <i>oh heavens!</i>
Ha ha! <i>hah hah!</i>	Siow! <i>shoo!</i>
Hai! <i>hie!</i>	Si siow! <i>shoo!</i>
Hai how! <i>heigh ho!</i>	Têg têg! <i>fairly fairly!</i>
Hai wçw! <i>murder!</i>	Truan! <i>poor thing!</i>
Hai whw! <i>murder!</i>	Truan baç! <i>poor little thing!</i>
He! <i>hey!</i>	Truan hyny! <i>poor thing that it was!</i>
Heng! <i>hie!</i>	Twt! <i>pshaw!</i>
Ho! <i>ho!</i>	Ust! <i>hush!</i>
Ho ho! <i>oh oh!</i>	W! <i>oh!</i>
Hólô! <i>halloh!</i>	Waw! <i>heigh!</i>
How! <i>alack!</i>	Wb! <i>alack-a-day!</i>
How heno! <i>alack-a-day!</i>	Wban! <i>alack!</i>
Hu! <i>alas!</i>	Wbwb! <i>alack alack!</i>
Huw! <i>alas!</i>	Wçw! <i>murder!</i>
Hwi! <i>hie!</i>	Wela! <i>well!</i>
Hwnt! <i>awaunt!</i>	Wela wela! <i>well well!</i>
Hwt! <i>off!</i>	Weldacw! <i>lo yonder now!</i>
Hys! <i>hiss!</i>	Weldyma! <i>lo here now!</i>
Llyma! <i>lo here!</i>	Weldyna! <i>lo there now!</i>
Llyna! <i>lo there!</i>	Wew! <i>hey!</i>
Nyça! <i>see there!</i>	Wft! <i>shame!</i>
O! <i>oh!</i>	Whw! <i>murder!</i>
Oç! <i>alas!</i>	Wi! <i>hey!</i>
Oçavi! <i>ah me!</i>	Wiçwaç! <i>heigh!</i>
Oçavinnau! <i>ah me!</i>	Ymaith! <i>away!</i>
Oçan! <i>alack!</i>	Ys hu! <i>alas!</i>
Oço druan! <i>ah poor thing!</i>	Ysywaeth! <i>the more the pity!</i>

SECTION 3. *Of the Syntax of Adverbs.*

The elementary particles called FORMATIVE ADVERBS, are always put immediately before a VERB, generally to modify its signification; but often also, as mere expletives, they are used for the sake of giving euphony to the expression.

X

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

Ys arglwyz, ys arwyz ys ev :

Ys cad fyrz; ys câr cyrz cyvlev

Gwledig degcantorv.

*Cynzelw.*

*He is a sovereign, there is a sign that so it is :*

*There be the paths of battle; there is the friend of symphonious song,  
The ruler of ten hundred hosts.*

Gwynez yn rhysez——

A glywant men yd aeth,

Mal torv nyw tervysg alaeth.

*Cynzelw.*

Gwynez in commotion——

*Will hear where he is gone,*

*Like a host not to be moved by woe.*

Carav a'm rhozes rybuced mez,

Myn y dyhaez myr maith gywrysez.

*H. ab Owain.*

*I will love him who gave me the wished-for gift of mead,  
Where that the floods extend in ample turbulence.*

Eilgad trom y tremynasant

Uz azien uç Dygen Dyvnant.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

*In a second battle severe they did behold*

*The splendid chief above the cliff of Dyvnant.*

Ar à vyno dyn rhydarvir;

Onl à vyno Duw dim ni ellir.

*D. Benfras.*

*As to what is intended by man it will be chased away;*

*Except what is intended by God nothing can be accomplished.*

Bum y gyd ag ev; yd gevais ei wlêz :

Boed y gyd a'i Zuw bo ei ziwez !

*D. Benfras.*

*I have been with him; I have had of his feast :*

*May it be with his God that his end may be !*

The general ADVERBS of QUALITY, those of NUMBER, of ORDER, of POSITION, of TIME, of COMPARISON, of DOUBTING, and of QUANTITY, may have any position with the words put in construction with them; that is, they may either precede or follow the VERB, the SUBJECT, and the OBJECT, or come between them.

EXAMPLES.



## EXAMPLES.

DÔS NESNES i'r cynhesrwyz;

I'r adail glêd rhêd YN RHWYZ.

*Lewis Morris.**Go nearer and nearer into the warmth;**Into the sheltered structure run propitiously.**Which may be thus in construction:*

NESNES dôs i'r cynhesrwyz;

I'r adail glêd YN RHWYZ rhêd.

*Or:*

NESNES i'r cynhesrwyz dôs;

Rhêd YN RHWYZ i'r adail glêd.

*Or:*

I'r cynhesrwyz NESNES dôs;

Rhêd i'r adail glêd YN RHWYZ.

The ADVERBS of INTERROGATION, and of AFFIRMATION, generally precede the VERB, the SUBJECT, and the OBJECT.

## EXAMPLES.

PA zyz á roes im' oesi?

*Gro. Owain.**What day did give me life?*

OND tōst y didoliad hwn?

*Gro. Owain.**Is it not cruel as to this separation?*

A he o hîl——

Ië gan mîl o egin mād.

*Gro. Owain.**And spread of progeny——**Yes a hundred thousand of goodly shoots.*

MYN Y GOLEU! mi wnawn gilwg.

*L. Morris.**By the light! I would put on a frown.*

The NEGATIVE ADVERBS precede the VERB; and the SUBJECT may be before both, or may follow them, optionally.

## EXAMPLES.

NID digriv iti yn y cerzed hwn gyd â'r gwr rhaco. NID annigriv, heb hi, genyv vi im' gerzed y forz y cerzo yntau. NI çefi, heb yntau, na gweision, na morwynion, à yth wasanaetho. *H. Geraint.*

*Not* pleasant for thee to be in this journey along with yonder man. *Not* unpleasant, said she, will it be to me for me to walk the way that he may walk. Thou wilt *not* obtain, said he, or menservants, or maid-servants, that will serve thee.

Piau yr arvau, arvod heb giliaw,

NI giliant hyd angau?

*Ll. Llaety.*

Whose are the weapons, of stroke without receding,

That will *not* recede until death?

Gwnai man y delai NA myn doli gwîn.

*M. Dwygraig.*

He would cause where he come that he would *not* have restraint on wine.

Gwyrth á wnaeth NI wneir hyd ennyd;

NI wnaethbwyd erioed er yn oes byd.

*Cynzelw.*

A miracle he performed that will *not* be performed for a while;

And has *not* been ever performed from the beginning of the world.

A vo marw NI moç welir.

*Llevoed.*

Who shall have died will *not* soon be seen.

The adverbs DIM, *nothing*, and MO, *ought*, are used as a species of AUXILIARIES to other NEGATIVES; and sometimes both may occur together in the same sentence: as when, instead of the phrase—

NI wiw iti sôn am hyny:

*We say—*

NI wiw iti ZIM sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti MO sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti ZIM MO sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti MO sôn DIM am hyny.

Thou needest *not* mention *any thing* about that.



## CHAPTER IV. CONJUNCTIONS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Conjunctive Class.*

The CONJUNCTIONS are usually divided into the two principal classes of CONJUNCTIVES and DISJUNCTIVES.

The CONJUNCTIVES are either to be considered as COPULATIVE or CONTINUATIVE.

The COPULATIVES are such as join all sentences, though they may be incongruous as to meaning: these are—

A, *ac*, *and*.

Draçevyn, *besides*, *again*.

Eilçwyl, *again*.

Etto, *yet*, *again*.

Hagen, *however*.

Hevyd, *also*, *besides*.

## EXAMPLES.

—Duw a'th atwy

Teiroes byd A hevyd hwy.

*Il. P. Moç.*

May God suffer thee to be

Three ages of the world *and* longer too.

Dylyir coeliaw pob peth A çoeliaw dim:

Gwîr yw pob peth AC nid gwir dim.

*Barzds.*

It is right to believe every thing *and* to believe nothing:

True is every thing *and* not true any thing.

Molidor ei çôr—

A'i çerz, A'i çedwyr, A'i llyr, A'i llâd.

*Ll. Varz.*

To be praised is its choir—

*And* its music, *and* its treasures, *and* its abundance, *and* its bounty.

A dyvo mâb Cynan, mawr amgyfred,

Can Grist.—

*Meilyr.*

*And* be the son of Cynan, of great consideration,

With Christ.

Y pethau hyny à welir yn y byd yn zieneidiawl, zisynwyr, A megys marw, wynt HAGEN á vyzant vyw yn Nuw.

*Elucidarius.*

Those things that are to be seen in the world as inanimate, irrational, *and* as if dead, they *however* shall be alive in God.

Y mae

Y mae pryv atgas——

A oresgynas

Rhwng dwvyn a bâs.

*Taliesin.*

There is a stubborn animal——

That has taken possession

Between the deep *and* shallow.

The CONTINUATIVES join only such sentences as have a natural connection. Some of these are denominated SUPPOSITIVE, and others POSITIVE.

The SUPPOSITIVES denote connection, but not actual existence: and they are the following—

O, OD, OR, OS; PE, PED, PES, PEI, *if*.

#### EXAMPLES.

O mynwyv vy nhlwyv,

Gan liw tôn wrth rwyv,

Rhwyz nid esgorwyv

Can dwys gerais.

*G. ab D. ab Tudyr.*

*If* I would have my wound,

From the one of the hue of the wave by the oar,

Easily I should not recover,

Since I have incessantly loved.

Rhwym câd, yn cadw ei azev,

Rhwv byd, ys hyvryd os ev.

*Einion Wan.*

The stay of the battle, guarding his dwelling

Be the governor of the world, happy then *if* so.

Dyn á gollai,

PEI nas prynai

——Crist.

*G. ab Yr Ynad Coğ.*

Man would be lost,

*If* Christ were not to redeem.

Os dywed y glust, can nad wyv i lygad, nid wyv o'r corf: onid yw hi er hyny o'r corf?

*W. Salisbury.*

*If* the ear say, as I am not an eye, I am not of the body: *but* is she not for all that of the body?

PED



PED ymzyzanwn â thavodau dynion ac engylion, a mi heb gariad genyv, yr wyv val evyz yn seiniaw. *W. Salisbury.*

*If* I were to speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and I being without charity, I am like sounding brass.

OR myn ymgelu, ev á wna nas gwelo neb. *Hanes Gwlad Ieuan.*

*If* he would hide himself, he causes that nobody should see him.

The POSITIVES imply connection with actual existence; and they may be subdivided into those that are CAUSAL and such as are COLLECTIVE.

The CAUSAL subjoin causes to effects; and they are the following—

Açaws, o açaws, herwyz, o herwyz, plaid, o blaid, plegid, o blegid, o ethryb, am, *because*: can, canys, *for*: mai, taw, y, *that*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Y nev ai synia yn ziau, CANYS o'i arç ev y rhêd. *Elucidarius.*

The heaven truly acknowledges him, *for* from his command it revolves.

Yna y dywed Duw wrth Azav: o AÇAWS dy gamweithred, ti á lavuri am dy ymborth trwy çwys. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Then spake God to Adam: *because* of thy transgression, thou shalt labour for thy sustenance through sweat.

Covioez MAI llwç oezem ni. *Psalms 103. 14.*

He remembered *that* we were dust.

Dynion oedawg oezynt, val na byzai blant izynt byth; CANYS y rhan vwyav oc eu hamser á dreuliesynt. *Bugez Beuno.*

Aged people were they, so that they would never have children; *for* the greatest part of their time they had consumed.

Nid yw yn iawn varnu am gorf yr Arglwyz. O BLAID hyn y ma llawer yn weinïon: CANYS pe i'n barnem ein hunain ni ein bernid.

*W. Salisbury.*

He doth not judge rightly about the body of the Lord. *On account of* this many are weak: *for* if we judged ourselves we should not be judged.

Cyfelyb

Cyfelyb ynt yr engylion i Zuw, HERWYZ eu bod yn oleuni, ac ang-horforawl, ac yn gyvlawn o bob tegwç. *Elucidarius.*

The angels are compared to God, *because* they are of light, and immaterial and complete in every beauty.

The COLLECTIVES subjoin effects to causes: such are the following—

A, âg, *as.*

Açaws hyn, *because of this.*

Açaws hyny, *therefore.*

Am hyn, *for this.*

Am hyny, *therefore.*

Can, *as.*

Can hyn, *with this.*

Can hyny, *therefore.*

Herwyz hyn, *on this account.*

Herwyz hyny, *therefore.*

Mal, *so that, so.*

Megys, *so, so that.*

Mor, *so.*

Ozyna, *then.*

Ozyno, *then.*

Wrth hyn, *by this.*

Wrth hyny, *by that, therefore.*

Yna, *then.*

Yno, *then, therefore.*

Ynte, *then.*

#### EXAMPLES.

Canys os gweziav mewn tavawd dyeithyr e wezia vy ysbryd: onid y mae vy neall heb frwyth. Beth WRTH HYN Y? gweziav gan yr ysbryd, a gweziav gan zeall hevyd. *W. Salisbury.*

For by praying in a strange language my spirit doth pray; but the understanding is without fruit. What *of that?* pray with the spirit, and pray with the understanding also.

YNA byz Brython

Yn garçarorion,

Yn mraint alltudion

O Saxonia.

*Taliesin.*

*Then* shall Britons be

As captives

In the power of strangers,

From Saxony.

Pan ballai ereill o'r cyveillion,

Yno y rhozai yn aur rhuzion.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

When others of the friends should fail,

*Then* he would give to us ruddy golden coins.

YNA



YNA y govynoez Duw i Azav: Paham y gwnaethost ti hyn o weithred gwaharzedig? Ac ozyrna wrth Eva. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

*Then* asked God of Adam: Why hast thou done this thing of a forbidden action? And afterwards of Eve.

Tri rhyw anghu y syz: anamserawl, MEGYS anghu y dynion bychain; ac anghu cŵerw, MEGYS un y dynion ieuain; ac anghu anianawl, MEGYS yr hên zynion. *Elucidarius.*

Three kinds of death are there: the untimely, *as* the death of little ones; and the severe death, *as* that of young people; and the natural death, *as* of the old people.

### SECTION 2. *Of the Disjunctive Class.*

The DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS are such as unite sentences but disjoin their meaning; and are of two kinds, the SIMPLE and the ADVERSATIVE.

The SIMPLE DISJUNCTIVES, which merely disjoin, are these—

Ai, neu, *or*: na, nag, *nor*: cŵaith, *neither*; either: pa un, pa yr un, *whether*: naill, *either*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Paham na âd Duw i rai zyvod i'r byd, i gafel bedyz? NEU paham gwedi y ganer eu dwg Duw o'r byd cyn eu bedyziaw? *Elucidarius.*

Wherefore doth God not suffer some to come into the world, to obtain baptism? *or* wherefore after they are born doth God take them out of the world before they are baptized?

Pe rhoem ar geraint, oed, NEU nerth,

NEU gyvoeth prydverth, oglyd;

Os Duw a'i myn, ve'n teiwl i lawr.

*Gro. Owain.*

If we were to give on friends, age, *or* strength,

*Or* splendid wealth, a trust;

If God will have it, he will cast us down.

—Pa wlad yr wyd?

AI 'ngwlad Dëau, mànanu mêz,

Angel dawn, AI 'ngwlad Wynez?

*IV. Lleyn.*

In what country art thou?

*Or* in the country of the South, regions of mead,

Angel of benevolence, *or* in the country of Gwynez?

Oes dim, NAG yn, NA than y nêv,  
Nad ev syz yn ei beri?

*Gro. Owain.*

Is there any thing, *or in, or under* heaven,  
That it is not him who is causing it?

The ADVERSATIVE DISJUNCTIVES have the faculty both of dis-joining, and of making an opposition; and they are of a two-fold division, the ABSOLUTE, and the COMPARATIVE; the ADEQUATE and the INADEQUATE.

The ABSOLUTE ADVERSATIVES are the following—

Ond, *but*: namyn, *save*: ozigerth, *except*: eithyr, *except*; but: ozieithyr, *except*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Nid bôd OND angen, nid angen OND Duw. *Adage.*  
There is no being *but* of necessity, there is no necessity *but* God.

Nid dir OND angeu. *Adage.*  
Nothing certain *but* death.

Nid derwyz EITHYR o enwawd. *Adage.*  
There is no druid *except* from appellation.

Mae amryw zoniau EITHYR yr un ysbryd. *W. Salisbury.*  
There is a variety of gifts *but* the same spirit.

The COMPARATIVE ADVERSATIVES are the following—

No, nog\*, *than*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gwell no llên pwyll cynhenid. *Adage.*  
Better *than* learning is innate sense.

Hwy pery clôd no golud. *Adage.*  
Longer continues fame *than* wealth.

Çwennyçawl oez Azav pan çwennyçoez mwy NOG oez raid izo.

*Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Covetous was Adam when he coveted more *than* was necessary for him.

\* No and noc are mostly written na and nac, by the moderns, thus confounding them with the adverbs na and nac.



Bu cywair carçar Gwair yn nghaer Sidi ;  
Neb cyn NOG ev nid aeth izi.

*Taliesin.*

Complete was the captivity of Gwair in the circle of Sidi ;  
No one sooner *than* him did enter into it.

The ADVERSATIVE DISJUNCTIVES termed ADEQUATE are these—

Oni, onid, onis, *unless*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gwae berçen tavawd,  
A varno gamvrawd,  
ONIS dilea.

*Ion. Mynyw.*

Woe to him that possesses a tongue,  
Who shall have judged a false judgement,  
*Unless* he revokes it.

Beth yna á dâl cyfes ac edivarwç, ONI zileir peçawd ? *Elucidarius.*  
What then avails confession and repentance, *unless* sin be done away.

Tydi i'm somi y syz——  
Oes amgen i'th awenyz :  
ONID oes, torwn y dyz ?

*Gut. Owain.*

Thou art disappointing me——  
Is there any thing else for the subject of thy muse :  
*Unless* there is, let us break off the meeting ?

The INADEQUATE ADVERSATIVES are the following :

Er, *for, though* : eisoes, *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless* : cyd bo, *although* :  
er hyny, *notwithstanding that*.

#### EXAMPLES.

Gweithiaw 'r wyv——  
Nid mewn pant, ER çwant, na çêl,  
Ond twr iâç mewn tîr uçel.

*W. Lleyrn.*

I am forming——  
Not in a bottom, *for* desire, nor seclusion,  
But a sound tower on a rising ground.

Pob gwlêz, ER y syz hezyw,  
Wedi ei wlêz adwlez yw.

*T. Aled.*

Every feast, *notwithstanding* what there is to day,  
After his feast is starvation.

ER main gwyrthvawr mewn gwerthvyd,

ER o aur bâth à roe'r byd;

ER da pwys, am wrda pur

Ni çeid hoedyl: yn iac Tudur!

*T. Aled.*

*For precious stones in the commercial world,*

*For of coined gold what the world would give;*

*For domestic goods, for a sincere good man*

*Life could not be obtained: farewell Tudur!*

Mi á gredav:—Ac ar hyny yn ziannod y rhyzâwyd ei zwyław i wrth yr elawr; ac EISOES ei vreïçau oeyznt zifrwyth etwa. *Cyssegrlan Vuçez.*

I do believe:—And thereupon immediately his hands were loosened from off the bier; and *nevertheless* his arms were without power as yet.

### SECTION 3. *Of the Syntax of Conjunctions.*

Some of the CONJUNCTIONS have merely a literal difference, to afford means of avoiding every hiatus and discordant sound. Those synonymous CONJUNCTIONS, and the rules for their application are as follows—

1. The copulative A, *and*, is used when the following word has a consonant initial; AC, *and*, precedes those with vowel initials, also the adverbs of negation, and commonly the adverbs VE, VAL, and VELLY.

2. The suppositives, O, PE, and PEI, precede words with consonant initials; the OD, and PED, *if*, go before such as have vowel initials, and sometimes before the semivowels v and h; and OR, OS, and PES, *if*, may accompany either, optionally.

3. The comparative adversative NO, *than*, precedes words with consonant initials; and NOG, *than*, those with vowels.

4. The adequate adversative ONI, *unless*, is used when a consonant follows, and the w, when a semivowel; ONID, *unless*, when there is a vowel after it, and the semivowels v and h; and ONIS, *unless*, may precede either.

The POSITIVE CONJUNCTIONS, of all sorts, require to be connected with VERBS of the INDICATIVE MOOD, or of the IMPERATIVE; unless they are followed by other CONJUNCTIONS that are SUPPOSITIVE.

The CONJUNCTIONS denominated SUPPOSITIVE denote something contingent, and are therefore followed by VERBS of the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, or of the POTENTIAL.

The



The various classes of DISJUNCTIVES are not affected by the contingencies of the different moods of verbs, with which they may be put in construction.

There are certain CONJUNCTIONS, which are used together, set in opposition in different members of a sentence, so that the latter answers to the former: as,

Am hyny—no: *therefore—than.*

Am hyny—nog: *therefore—than.*

Can—â: *as—as.*

Can—ag: *as—as.*

Canys—â: *for—as.*

Canys—ag: *for—as.*

Canys—val: *for—so.*

Canys—ond: *for—but.*

Cwaith—na: *neither—nor.*

Er—etto: *though—yet.*

Er hyny—eithyr: *notwithstanding—but.*

Er hyny—ond: *for all that—but.*

Mal—âg: *so—as.*

Mal—velly: *as—so.*

Mal—mai: *as—that.*

Megys—ag: *so—as.*

Megys—velly: *as—so.*

Mor—â: *as—as.*

Mor—ag: *as—as.*

Mor—val: *so—that.*

Na—na: *neither—nor.*

Neill—neu: *either—or.*

Os—canys: *if—for.*

Pa un—ai: *whether—or.*

Pa yr un—ai: *whether—or.*

Pe—pei: *if—if.*

Wrth hyny—no: *therefore—than.*

#### EXAMPLES.

Os byz newyn arnav, ni zywedav i ti: CANYS y byd a'i gyvlawnder syz eizov. *Psalm 50: Ed. 1588.*

*If I shall be in hunger, I will not tell thee: for the world and the fulness thereof is mine.*

Mynwn

Mynwn, PE Duw a'i mynai,

PEI deuzeg mîs vo mîs mai.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

I could wish, *if* God would have it,

*If* the twelve months were the month of May.

Y Mâb hagen á aned o'r Tâd ehunan, ac ni wnaethbwyd, ac ni çrewyd; yr Ysbryd Glân á zaeth ac á zeillawz o'r Tâd a'r Mâb, ac eisoes ni wnaethbwyd ev, ac ni çrewyd, ac ni aned; AC WRTH HYN Y yn y Drindawd hon, nid oes dim cynt no'i gilyz. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

The Son however was born of the Father himself, and he was not made, and he was not created; the Holy Spirit came and proceeded from the Father and the Son, and yet he was not made, and he was not created, and he was not born; *and therefore* in this Trinity there is none more advanced *than* the other.

The CONJUNCTIONS that are of different classes may be connected immediately together, in a variety of instances: as,

Ac am hyny, *and therefore.*

A çan hyny, *and thereupon.*

Ac etto, *and yet.*

Ac hevyd, *and also.*

Ac val, *and so.*

Ac ozyno, *and then.*

Ac os, *and if.*

Ac wrth hyny, *and therefore.*

Am hyny os, *therefore if.*

Am hyny pe, *therefore if.*

A ef, *and if.*

Can hyny oni, *therefore unless.*

Can hyny os, *therefore if.*

Canys os, *for if.*

Canys pe, *for if.*

Eithyr oni, *but unless.*

Eithyr os, *but if.*

Etto hagen, *yet however.*

Etto mai, *yet that.*

Etto mal, *yet so.*

Etto megys, *yet so.*

Etto mor, *yet so.*

Etto o blegid, *yet because.*

Etto o herwyz, *yet because.*

Etto oni, *yet unless.*

Etto os, *yet if.*

Etto pa un, *yet whether.*

Etto pe, *yet if.*

Mal pe, *as if.*

Mal y, *so that.*

Megys y, *so that.*

O herwyz mai, *because that.*

Ond er hyny, *but notwithstanding.*

Ond etto, *but yet.*

Ond megys pe, *but as if.*

Ond oni, *but unless.*

Ond os, *but if.*

Os etto, *if yet.*

Wrth hyny megys, *therefore as.*

Wrth hyny pe, *wherefore if.*

Yna mal, *then so.*

Yna megys, *then so.*

Yna os, *then if.*

Yna pe, *then if.*

THE END OF THE GRAMMAR.



THE  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
WELSH DICTIONARY.

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**T**HERE are circumstances so immediately connected with the execution, and the subject, of this work, which, as they are scarcely known in the world, I consider it incumbent upon me to give a short account of them here.

Every one feels that partiality for his native country so distinctly working in his breast, as to require no kind of argument for its existence; but it probably assumes a more active sway over the mind of a people, whom the revolutions of the world have deprived of independency, and whose name appears on the verge of oblivion, among the nations who, in their turn, are rising into pre-eminence. Such an impulse had probably a considerable effect in first inducing me to undertake a Dictionary of the Welsh Language; and while this motive is acknowledged, it is hoped that its influence will not appear to have misled me in my pursuit. But, after having proceeded therein sufficiently far to perceive the magnitude of the labour required, I greatly doubt indeed whether such a passion alone would have encouraged me to complete the work; yet with the aid of other more powerful inducements, which became unfolded to my view, as I advanced; and which created an interest and a pleasure, capable of provoking activity and perseverance, I had the gratification of coming to the end of it. Not however before nearly twenty years of my life had passed away; and which made many of my prudent friends often to condemn what they called so unprofitable a sacrifice of time, as the collecting together the words of a nearly expiring language. Slighting all such discouraging admonitions, I obstinately persisted in the same track,

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satisfying myself in observing others influenced by some passions, whereby their days seemed as unprofitably passing away.

Of my favourite object of forming the Welsh Dictionary, I conceived something more agreeable than the dissipation of time however: I presumed that it might be the means of preserving the remains of a language of an ancient nation, whose fate, probably, is to become indiscriminately blended with their more powerful neighbours; and whose place may be overwhelmed in the vortex of human fluctuations. In addition to this consideration, there may be many things contained in such a thesaurus, capable of affording a gratification to the curious philologist; and, more especially, some important information to the philosophical historian. Under the impression made by these views of the subject, I cannot help remarking, that a work of the most beneficial consequence to the cause of truth yet remains to be executed; and, which is a comparison between the various languages of the world, in order to discover the affinity existing between them. This, however, ought not to be a superficial performance; but, on the contrary, the stores of every language should be explicitly brought to view, and collated together, so as to display accurately their connections and similarity of character. The result of such a work would be of the highest value, I conceive from what I have discovered in the Welsh tongue; and more particularly, as far as I was able, by comparing it with others; and that value of it would consist in establishing, most decidedly, the proposition, that all languages are derived from a common origin. In addition to this, it would likewise shew which of them has preserved the character of their common parent with the least deviation.

It may probably be interesting to some well-wishers to this work, or at least not impertinent to the subject, to enter into a cursory detail as to the accomplishment of my plan. Early in the year 1785, I began to incorporate several small collections of words with the fullest printed dictionary; and afterwards I encreased this stock by various means; but principally by bestowing about three years on the perusal of Welsh books, either printed or in manuscript. This swelled the materials to so great a bulk as to render it necessary to transcribe the whole, merely to obtain a more near approach to an alphabetical order, as the only way of proceeding farther. From  
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such a transcript, continually augmenting in its progress, it was necessary afterwards to form another for the press, having its various parts to fill up with explanations, and with extracts for elucidating obscure, or important words, and their translations into English.

Those who have only been used to improve former dictionaries, already reduced to a system of tolerable arrangement, can scarcely form a just idea of the labour thus required, by which the contents of former vocabularies, not exceeding 15,000 in the number of their words, are augmented to about 100,000; and that too in addition to the introduction of more than 12,000 quotations, for illustrating the obscurities of the language, with the many difficulties of rendering them literally into English. In truth, it was a task so momentous for me to think of accomplishing, that many points in the execution, which might conduce to render it more perfect, I was induced to sacrifice to the result arising from calculating the probable duration of life—

“ Difrwyth vân vlodau dyfryn

“ A dawl wagorvolez dyn:

“ Haval blodeuyn hevyd

“ I'n hoen vèr yn hyn o vyd.”

Here I am inclined to seek the indulgence of the reader, to suffer me to cast a retrospective glance over the incidents, which concurred to the undertaking and the completion of the work thus offered to his notice.

In reviewing the various remains of the Ancient Britons, by which we gain an acquaintance with their manners and customs, it is easily observed that poetry and music were among the necessary accomplishments of education, and formed a conspicuous trait in their civil institutions. ‘Such an influence had music on their minds,’ as Giraldus remarks, ‘and its fascinating powers, that in every family, the skill of playing on the harp was esteemed beyond any kind of learning; and that they excelled in rhyming songs, and in extemporary effusions, both as to invention and elegance of

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style.' What this writer found in Wales existed long before his time, and continued for ages after to be cherished there—

“ Awen za——

“ Prawv yw hon o haelioni

“ Duw nev, a da yw i ni.”

These rational amusements were cultivated, in a great measure, in consequence of the life of ease and of leisure, which the Britons led. But, in modern times, the talents of their descendants are called forth in labour, to provide for the multiplied wants, attendant on a very different state of society; and thus a great alteration has been produced, so that most of our primitive customs, which required exertion of mind in the pursuit of them, have died away; and that more remarkably within the last thirty years, than probably in any other period of two centuries. However, the custom of singing with the harp, and the acting of rustic dramas are still preserved in some districts of Wales. But the science and the spirit of the former are almost lost; for to excel in it, so as to sing in recitative, or in counterpoint to the melody, and also to adapt various kinds of verse, required a correct ear, connected with a fundamental knowledge of the principles of music, which but few have there now the opportunities of acquiring.

The district of Meirion, or Merionethshire, is in that part of Wales, which abounds more than any other, probably, with these ancient usages; and, being a native of it, I was necessarily initiated into them. I could not, when a child, have well escaped from imbibing a fondness for such customs; as my father used to be ranked in the first class of singers with the harp in that country; so that at home I frequently listened to parties exerting their skill in this art; and often also have I been attentive to the performance of the rural drama, or interlude. While these native scenes were forming indelible impressions upon my mind, I was sent to school, when about seven years old, and for the first time to begin an acquaintance with the English tongue, which then sounded passing strange in my ears. In trying to attain to a little smattering of this language, I soon was enabled to read my own; as my curiosity was frequently excited by the recital of various popular compositions in it;



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it; but what fixed my attention, more particularly than any thing else, was the appearance of an elegant publication, under the title of *Gorçestion Beirz Cymru*, or the Beauties of the Welsh Bards, printed in 1773; and which I seized with avidity, being then in the fourteenth year of my age.

Out of a numerous family of children, I was the first that passed the threshold of our parents, to seek my fortune in the world; but it was under a sweetly delusive hope of soon revisiting my home; and again of joining with my brothers and my sisters, in our accustomed sports. How vain, like many other hopes of man, was this! Yet without it, awful as the thoughts of death would the change have seemed to me, thus to have left the scenes of infancy. Familiar with the name of London, however, from its being, in our rustic conversations, the primary point in the geography of the world, it became my second home in May 1776. Here, though every thing seemed new, even the language, yet so powerful were the effects of early habits, that Welsh books still continued among the leading objects of my pursuits; and often would they produce such sad, though pleasing, retrospections, as made all the former scenes of my life to appear as it were another state of existence. I had continued in this great city until about the year 1782, without knowing that any other person in it, besides myself, ever thought of the Welsh language, or of its literature. Then it was that chance threw me in the way of ROBERT HUGHES, the poet and judicious critic: and whose death, I have to lament, occurred on the 27th day of February, 1785. He introduced me to Mr. OWEN JONES, and other founders of the Gwynezigion Society; when I was astonished by discovering their treasures of British manuscripts, of which I did not know before, that we had one in the whole metropolis. This gave new energy to my particular pursuits; and laid the foundation for this dictionary, besides opening various sources of information towards completing it. The progress of the work itself also increased the number of my Welsh friends, to encourage the execution of it; and from some of them I have derived assistance, whose names I take the liberty of mentioning here, as a token of my grateful remembrance.

To Mr. OWEN JONES, already mentioned, I am under obligations for pre-eminent acts of friendship and of confidence. Of him it  
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may be truly said, that he has extended greater patronage towards preserving the literary remains of Wales, than any other person, in ancient or modern times.

For various communications, and for assistance of the most valuable kind, I am indebted to another fellow-labourer in exploring the treasures of Cymbric lore, my friend EDWARD WILLIAMS, the bard of Glamorgan; author of 'Poems Lyric and Pastoral,' in two volumes. He is one of the last of those very few remaining, who have been regularly initiated into the primitive order of the Bards of the Isle of Britain; the only one now that is capable of unfolding its mysteries to the world; and, if he is not fostered to accomplish his projected work of its history, with whom the whole of that wonderful institution will be nearly forgotten.

The memory of the late PAUL PANTON esquire, of Plâs Gwyn in Mona, who died the 24th of May 1797, on the completion of the 70th year of his age, is dear to me, for his kindness and liberality, in permitting me the use of his valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts: and, whose patriotic spirit I have the pleasure to acknowledge to have found, on every occasion, to be inherited by his son, the present PAUL PANTON esquire.

THOMAS JOHNES esquire, custos rotulorum, lord lieutenant, and representative in parliament for the county of Cardigan, claims my respectful obligation, for the liberal use of his valuable treasure of Welsh manuscripts.

And here I take the pleasure of noticing, that the execution of the Welsh Dictionary introduced me to the friendship and society of strangers to the land of Wales; but whose ardent spirit for investigating the truth of history, led them to seek for it in the unfrequented track leading to the recesses of the British bards; and from my endeavours to guide them onward, I obtained their confidence.

My grateful remembrance of obligation on this account is particularly due to GEORGE CHALMERS esquire, whose uncommon perseverance of research, united with learning and energy of mind, will, in his 'Caledonia,' by establishing the ground-work of British History, form a precedent, which succeeding writers may securely follow. This gentleman claims my respects and thanks also, for various acts of friendship and kindness, which, in his zeal to do  
justice



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justice to the credit of British remains, he has performed towards me.

I wish to express the pleasure that I have experienced in the confidential friendship of SHARON TURNER esquire, the learned and elegant historian of the Anglo-Saxons; and also the able Vindicator of the Authenticity of the Poems of the Ancient British Bards; in whom I have beheld the character, animated with the love of truth, that has disdained to form or to follow systems founded upon prejudice: and, to enable himself to do so with respect to the Welsh bards, so that nothing might obstruct his designs, I am happy to announce his having attained a competent knowledge of their language.

I owe a grateful remembrance to GEORGE ELLIS esquire, the classical illustrator of the ancient literature of the English nation; and with pleasure I anticipate additional credit to our Welsh literary remains, from his examination of them.

In expressing my obligation for the friendship of the reverend WILLIAM COXE, I at the same time exult at his having turned his mind to the illustration of British History.

To my respected friend SAMUEL MIDDIMAN esquire, I am under obligations for the etched vignette; with which I am proud of ornamenting the title page of this work; as it displays the elegant execution of one of the first artists of the present age.

The able coadjutors in English Topography, Mr. JOHN BRITTON and Mr. EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, claim my esteem, for a candid display of judgment, in combining a proper use of our Cymric Remains with their own researches, for the illustration of the Antiquities of Britain.

I beg leave to acknowledge the friendship of the reverend WILLIAM GUNN, another illustrator of British history; who is now preparing a very valuable edition of Nennius.

I shall now briefly enumerate the sources from whence the materials of the Dictionary are derived, so as to furnish the reader with some general information respecting Welsh printed books and manuscripts.

The first printed work similar to this, is a small Welsh and English Vocabulary, of 154 pages, compiled by the illustrious scholar WILLIAM SALESBURY, and published by him in 1547.

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But that, for its importance, which is most worthy of being noticed, was originally compiled, with Latin explanations, by the able antiquary THOMAS WILLIAMS, M.D. who died in 1620. A small folio edition of this work was printed after his death, in 1632, with an elaborate preface, and some additions, by the reverend Dr. JOHN DAVIES, the ornament of his country and of the age in which he lived.

From the last-mentioned performance the reverend THOMAS RICHARDS compiled a Welsh and English Dictionary; to which he added a small number of words, so that it contained altogether about 15,000. This was printed in 1753.

A small octavo Vocabulary, Welsh and English, of about 350 pages, was published by THOMAS JONES, in 1688.

In the year 1710, the reverend EDWARD LLWYD published his *Archæologia Britannica*, wherein he inserted a collection of a few hundred words, which were omitted in the Dictionary of DAVIES.

A small, but useful, English and Welsh Dictionary was published in 1771, by the reverend WILLIAM EVANS.

The reverend JOHN WALTERS published the three last parts of his English and Welsh Dictionary in 1794, which was but a little before his death. This is a very large, laborious, and useful work; and which the author had lying heavily on his hands for about thirty years; and some of it was printed about four and twenty years before the whole was completed.

In the year 1798, the reverend WILLIAM RICHARDS published an English and Welsh Dictionary, in small octavo, which is a neat and useful performance.

After about three years had elapsed, a work similar in its plan and magnitude was printed by the reverend THOMAS JONES.

In addition to the foregoing list, there have been several vocabularies compiled, which are preserved in manuscript, and remaining unprinted.

The most ancient of these is a short Welsh and Latin one, in the BOOK OF LLANDAV, in the British Museum, a valuable manuscript of the twelfth century.

The next is one compiled by the celebrated poet WILLIAM LLEYN, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

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In the middle of the same period another vocabulary was formed by Dr. POWELL, the antiquary.

But the most valuable vocabulary, on account of its copiousness was compiled about the beginning of the following century, by JOHN JONES, who spent about forty years of his life in transcribing of ancient Welsh writings; and of whose labours many large volumes are still preserved in various collections; but chiefly in the valuable depository of Welsh books at Hengwrt.

Of the additions made to the Welsh Dictionary, in more recent times, the collections formed by the reverend WILLIAM GAMBOLD, Mr. LEWIS MORRIS, the reverend EVAN EVANS, Mr. ROBERT HUGHES, Mr. OWEN JONES, and Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, are the most important.

This closes the catalogue of the materials, by which I was enabled to derive assistance from the labours of preceding compilers of Welsh dictionaries, and cultivators of the language.

The other source, by which was accumulated the principal stock of words, was the perusal of books, with that particular intention: and, these books may be distinguished under two classes; that is to say, such as are printed, and those which remain in manuscript.

Respecting the printed books, in the Welsh language, it is not necessary to say much, any further than to announce, that we have about one thousand volumes of them, upon various topics; some of which have gone through several editions. Our catalogue, to be sure, is not large; but, arising from the spirit for reading, among the peasants of a small mountainous country, it must acquire some degree of importance in the opinion of strangers, to whom the circumstance may be hitherto unknown altogether, that we should have any books in our language. For, to the rest of the world, we are nearly like the newly discovered asteroids, hardly recognized as moving in the system of the sun of literature; and our Cimmerian darkness, which above two thousand years ago was impervious to the Greeks, is still lowering round the mountains of the Cymry, so that strangers perceive not the light within.

Abstracted from the world, and unknown as we are, it is no small gratification to ourselves that we taste of the feast of intellect, though unperceived; and more especially that we possess a sufficient number of useful religious books in the language. None of which



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however bear any proportion in extent of circulation to the Bible; for it may be remarked with pleasure, that the demand for the scriptures has been extraordinary, and perhaps unparalleled, among so small a population. Since the Bible was first printed, in the year 1588, there have been nineteen editions of it; and the total number of impressions may be calculated at about one hundred and thirty thousands.

The invention of printing having obviated the necessity of using manuscript books, these are consequently diminishing gradually; some of them, it is true, only disappear by falling into the hands of those who have a taste for collecting them; but the greatest number perish through neglect. It is lamentable to reflect on the number of valuable old writings, which either have been lost or destroyed, within the last two hundred years, in Wales; not less, upon the lowest average, than two thousand, which is about equal to the number altogether now remaining.

The consequence of printed and manuscript books being so common in the country, has been to preserve a considerable avidity for reading among the people; being the relick of a taste formed under the influence of the bards, when they enjoyed a patronage, which was secured to them by the constitution of their country. But that protection being lost, the bardic institution gradually decayed, and the spirit of it has vanished from among us. And now that the higher ranks of Welshmen, having acquired English manners and attachments, by which means they are become more polished, they have also become more and more estranged from the people at large, which necessarily has had a tendency to render the latter more ignorant. Yet has the country not been wholly divested of its former character, to which might be applied the epithet of a community of literary rustics. For, it has lately received a new impulse, in consequence of which, a great number of schools have been established for teaching the Welsh tongue. Unfortunately for the unanimity of Wales however, it is in hostility to the cause arising from the derilection before noticed, and the policy thence arising, the object of which was the abolition of the vernacular tongue, and in its place to introduce the English: but, instead of producing such an effect, it has caused nearly an universal secession from the established church, under the denomination of methodists, and



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and various other sectaries. It is from this source that such a renovated spirit has arisen for the cultivation of Welsh reading; for the different sects are indefatigable in forming schools; and in printing cheap publications, for the dissemination of their respective tenets: and the moderate and most sensible members of the regular establishment are left to lament the cause of their former misguided policy; or the most violent and thoughtless are extending the effect, by the abuse and persecution of those sectaries, instead of abandoning that system out of which the evil arose.

Before that mistaken policy of forcing another language upon the inhabitants of Wales was acted upon to any great extent, the native chieftains, descended from their ancient princes, prided themselves in patronizing the poets; and not only them, but the lords of the marches, and other powerful strangers, who had obtained possessions in that country, ingratiated themselves with the people, by adopting their customs, and even by cultivating their literature. Several of those strangers surpassed most of the natives in their zeal in that respect; for, among the most distinguished promoters of the learning of the Cymry, are to be named, in South Wales, JASPER, and the elder WILLIAM HERBERT, earls of Pembroke; Sir RICHARD BASSET, and RICHARD NEVILL, lords of Glamorgan. The first, besides being a munificent patron, formed one of the greatest collections of Welsh manuscripts, at Rhaglan Castle, of any in the country; but which was destroyed, when the place was taken by the forces of Cromwell. To the three other personages we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preserving one of the most curious treasures of ancient times, that any nation can boast of; I mean the system containing the ‘Institutes of the Bards of the Isle of Britain,’ generally known to the world under the name of druidism. To accomplish their designs, those noblemen caused several congresses to be convened, inviting the bards to bring together all that had been delivered to them traditionally from their predecessors; and the results were carefully digested, and entered into books, by persons appointed to perform that office. A similar spirit prevailed also at those times in North Wales; where we find several illustrious strangers emulating the natives: and, the families of the SALESBURYS, the MIDDLETONS, and the BULKELEYS, ap-

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pear particularly conspicuous, as patrons, and as writers, of the vernacular language of the country.

It is to such a disposition that we are to attribute many collections of valuable manuscripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales. Some of these still remain; and detached volumes are commonly to be found also in the hands of private individuals; being written in various periods, from the tenth to the close of the sixteenth centuries. The most valuable of those collections are in the possession of some of the leading families, in the principality; yet several have been removed out of the country, by various means.\*

The contents of these treasures of ancient British writings are to be classed under the following principal heads:—**POETRY—BARDIC INSTITUTES—LAWS—HISTORY—THEOLOGY—ETHICAL TRIADS and PROVERBS—DRAMATIC TALES—GRAMMARS.**

The first of these classes, the **POETRY**, is by far the most extensive. It may be computed to fill about eight parts out of ten of our old manuscripts. On this subject I have made a calculation, which enables me to infer having seen upwards of thirteen thousand poetical pieces, of various denominations. The oldest manuscript of Welsh poetry, that I am acquainted with, is the *Black Book of Caermarthen*, at *Hengwrt*; the first part of which appears to have been written as early as the ninth century; but the latter part is more modern, being generally supposed to be the hand-writing of the celebrated bard *Cynzelw*, about the year 1160, as one of his productions, composed in that year, is added at the end of it. The next deserving of notice, on account of their antiquity, are two volumes of the same collection, apparently written towards the close of the eleventh century; one of which contains the works of *Aneurin*, and the other those of *Taliesin*. Transcripts of the more early pieces are also numerous interspersed among the productions of the bards who flourished under the latter princes of Wales; and of which there are many copies in the various collections, particularly in the *Red Book of Hergest*, in *Jesus College*, *Oxford*, written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

\* The reader is referred to the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, and to the xv volume of the *Archæology of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, for a more particular detail.



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The BARDIC INSTITUTES were not regularly committed to writing, until they were arranged together, under the authority of the congresses, already mentioned to have been convened by authority, in South Wales; for it was against the principles of the system to do so, as all those who were initiated were obliged to commit the whole of its tenets and maxims of discipline to memory before their admission. The original manuscripts then drawn up of such institutes, are in the possession of Mr. Turberville of Llan Haran, and Mr. Richard Bradford, of Betws, in Glamorgan, the son of the late venerable bard John Bradford; and transcripts of these are also in several other hands.

Ancient copies, on vellum, of the LAWS of the BRITONS, are common in most collections: there are eighteen of them at Hengwrt; four at Wynnestay; and seven or eight at the British Museum.

Of HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, such as the Triads, Chronicles of the Kings of Britain, of the Saxons, and of the Princes of Wales, there are copies nearly equally numerous as the Laws, written at various times, in the twelfth, the thirteenth, and the fourteenth centuries.

Under the head of THEOLOGY there are various tracts, besides Legends, and Lives of Saints, which began to appear in the fourteenth century.

Our PROVERBS began to be collected at a very early period: Catwg the first abbot of Llan Carvan, in the sixth century, being the first of whose collections we have any remains. In the eleventh century Cyrys of Iâl appeared eminent in the same track; again, in the fifteenth century, Sypyn Cyveiliawg increased what his predecessors had done; and many others made additions afterwards. In the whole there are upwards of twelve thousands of those ancient maxims of the Britons brought together.

The MABINOGLION, or Juvenile Amusements, are a species of dramatic tales, very singular and curious in many respects; and they are highly valuable, on account of the numerous traits of original manners, and of ancient British mythology, which they display. These, as I am induced to suppose, for several reasons, were the origin of romance in Europe: and I lament also that, owing to the credulity of our early chroniclers, or perhaps to their ignorance, in not being able to discriminate, the mythological incidents,

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incidents, and high colouring of these tales, were suffered to pervade our national history: and, hence it is that the Arthur of mythology and the hero of the sixth century, who assumed that appellation, are represented as one and the same character. Many of these interesting productions are preserved; the Red Book of Hergest, before noticed, contains several; and there is a splendid collection of them at Hengwrt.

Treatises on WELSH GRAMMAR are pretty numerous: I have seen about thirty, either in manuscript or printed. Among the former, that which deserves to be particularly noticed was composed about the close of the ninth century, by Geraint; revised by Einion, in the middle of the twelfth century; and again by Edeyrn, about the year 1260. The next in importance was composed by Davyz Zu, about a hundred years afterwards. There are others extant, by Tudyr Aled, William Lleyn, and Simwnt Vyçan, all poets of great celebrity in their times. Such Grammars as have been printed were by the following names:—Grufyz Roberts, 1567; John Davyz Rhys, 1592; William Salesbury, 1547; William Middleton, 1593; Dr. John Davies, 1621; the reverend William Gambold, 1727; John Rhyzerç, 1728; and the reverend Thomas Richards, 1753.

Thus I have briefly enumerated the various sources, and the means, by which were obtained the materials for embodying the Welsh Language together into a form, which may enable strangers to perceive its copiousness, and also to appreciate many of its most prominent characteristics.

In the last place I have to add, that in the progress of compiling this Dictionary, I perceived a necessity for its being accompanied with a History of the Language; and an Inquiry respecting the Antiquity of Letters among the Britons. Both these topics claimed my particular attention; and I therefore took much pains in collecting such materials as appeared useful towards the illustration of them. But upon reviewing the various things, which were thus brought together, I found them accumulated to too great a bulk, to be prefixed to the Dictionary; and as to giving them in an abridged form, I was apprehensive lest the object would thereby be in a great measure defeated. Under such a consideration, I have omitted those two subjects altogether, with a design of reserving them for an ample detail in a separate work.

GEIRIADUR



# GEIRIADUR CYNMRAEG A SAESONEG.

## WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

### A.

#### A

**A.** The first letter of the *Welsh* alphabet, has the same sound as the *English* open A, in the word *man*. In composition it is susceptible of mutations into E, Y, and EI; as, CARU, *to love*; CERID, *was loved*; ATTAL, *to stop*; ETTYL, *he will stop*: when it changes into EI, it forms plurals; as, BARZ, *a bard*; BEIRZ, *bards*.

**A. conj.** And; also; both: used only before words beginning with a consonant: Ac is its equivalent to precede words that have vowels for their initials. When it stands before any pronoun, there is generally an ellipsis of the initial of the latter; as, a'm, a'th, a'i, a'n, a'ç, a'u, a'r; for *a vym, ac eith, ac ei, ac ein, ac eiç, ac eu, ac yr*: It is often used as an expletive.

Ac yna gwedi darvod i'r creulawn hwnw â llaz a llosgi o'r mor bwygilyz, y rhoes y rhan oreu o'r deyrnas i'r Saeson.

And then, that tyrant, after having made an end with burning and slaughtering from one sea to the other, gave the best part of the kingdom to the Saxons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. prep.** With: used only preceding words that begin with a consonant; as AG goes before vowels. This preposition springs from A, the conjunction *And*; for, if their powers be analyzed, they will be found to be one. These expressions are idiomatic—*Parth â Llundain, towards London*; *â'th lawn bwde, with thy utmost exertion*; *cymmaint â çawr, as big as a giant*; *y vath eiriau â hyn, such words as these*. Pronouns following it have the same ellipsis as in the conjunctive A; as, â'm, â'th, â'n, â'ç, â'u, â'r.

Tynid hwynt â baçau, ac wrth rafau, ac yna y diencidid hwynt.

They were drawn *with* hooks, and by ropes, and then they were slaughtered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. pron.** Who; which; that.

Agwedi cafael o Werthevyr y vuzygoliaeth, deçreu â orug dalu i bawb trev eu tad ac eu cyvoeth â zygaſau y Saeson i arnazynt.

And after Gwerthevyr had obtained the victory, he began to restore to all persons their patrimony and their property, *which* the Saxons had taken from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**A. adv.** When; whilst.

A'r Cynmry yn cyſgu rhuthroez y gelyn am eu penau.

*Theo. Evans.*

**A. adverbial particle.** In some instances it is prefixed to enhance the force of words; as, *aball, açar,*

#### A B A

*açrwm*; much like the word *arise* in the *English*. It is also of the nature of the French Y in *Il y a pas*. In old writings it is often found in common with I and Y, for O; as, *â dan, i dan, y dan*, for *o dan, underneath*. Whenever a verb active follows its governing substantive, this A comes between them, and points out their relative connection.

Duw â ran rhwng dau angerz;  
Dyred i'r cyrç, daradyr cerz!

'Twixt too such furious foes will Heav'n decide;  
Come on! thou botching bard, our force be try'd. *Gr. Gryg*

**A! interj.** Oh! It is expressive of sorrow, surprise, or pain.

A! wyrda (eb Arthur) peth â wnewç çwi val hyn? Pa açaws y gedwç y gwreigiolion wyr hyn i vyned yn iaç!

Oh! my friends (said Arthur) why do you act in this manner? For what reason will you suffer these women-like men to escape in safety. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**AB. s. m. r.** A son, used in expressing the names of men; as, *Cynan ab Owain, Cynan the son of Owain*. When the *Welsh* adopted the use of surnames, *Ab* hath been, in many instances, confounded with the name it precedes: hence come *Bowen, Belis, Porwel*, and several others. It was conveniently used in pedigrees.

Lles ab Coel ab Meirig ab Gweiryç ab Cynvelyn ab Tenevan ab Lluz ab Beli Mawr.

Lles the son of Coel son of Meirig son of Gweiryç son of Cynvelyn son of Tenevan son of Lluz son of Beli the Great. *Pedigrees.*

**AB. s. m. r.—pl. t. oz.** A root denoting aptness, and celerity, or quickness of motion: it is used as a prefix in composition. The monkey, from its agility, is called AB, and ERA.

Mal yr ab am ei çenau.

Like the ape for her cub.

*Adage.*

**Aball, s. m.—pl. t. oz (a—pall)** A failing; want; defect; destruction; default.

Y mae trais, a lledrad, ac anudon, wedi gyru ar aball bob cynnezvau da.

Oppression, and dishonesty, and perjury, have produced a *defection* of all good qualities. *Richard St. David.*

**Aballadwy, a. (aball)** Defectible; defeasible.

**Aballedig, a. (aball)** Failing; destructive.

**Aballedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aballedig)** Failure; deficiency; ruination.

B

Aballiad,



# A B E

**Aballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aball)** Defection.  
**Aballu, v. (aball)** To fail, or perish; to extirpate.

A gwedi lllithraw mishebiaw a doluriaw o Frollo gweled ei bobyl yn aballu o newyn, gorgymynyn a wnaeth i Arthur zyvod eill dau i ymlaz.

And after a month had elapsed, and Frollo being grieved to see his men perish through hunger, he desired that Arthur would come for them two to fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aballus, a. (aball)** Fallible; defective.  
**Aballwr, s. m.—pl. aballwyr (aball—gwr)** A defaulter.  
**Aban, s. m.—pl. ebyn (a—pàn)** A din; tumult; uproar.

Aban a zaw beunyz yn',  
 Yn bro ni a bair newyn.

Each day will uproar us befall  
 And our country famine shall destroy. *Idlo Gog.*

**Abar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—âr)** What goes to the ground; a carcase.

Llywelyn—  
 Ev dyvu draig llu yn llafar zillad,  
 Yn lillyn cyvarpar,  
 Yn erwid, yn arvod abar,  
 Yn arvau bu cenau cynnar

Llywelyn—  
 Dragon of hosts in purple robes array'd,  
 In splendid neatness he appear'd;  
 In ghastly war his stroke made lifeless elds;  
 Inur'd from early youth to arms. *Ll. P. Mor.*

**Aber, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ab)** A confluence of water; the junction of rivers; the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea. By metaphor, a port or harbour. Many towns situate at the fall of rivers have their names from this word; as, *Aberystwyth*, the fall of the river *Ystwyth*; *Aberfraw*, the fall of the river *Fraw*; on which was the principal residence of the princes of *Gwynex*.

Gwnaeth Duw beth mawr i'r bobyl i zangaws peth o'i allu ev; canys yr holl allu oez gantho; nid amgen, dyfycu yr avon yn erbyn anian. a gadael y rhan arall i redeg parth a'i haber yn i aeth yr holl lu drwos yn droedfyc.

God did a great thing for the people, to shew some of his power, for he was possessed of all power, that is to say, drying up the river contrary to nature, and leaving the other part to run towards its fall, so that the whole army passed through dry-footed. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

**Aberawg, a. (aber)** Abounding with harbours.  
**Aberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—perth)** A sacrifice.

Ysbryd twn, gwelw'n Geli oreu-bârg, yw'r aberth a geti.

We perceive, most reverend lord, that a broken spirit is the sacrifice which thou lovest. *W. Middleton.*

**Aberthadwy, a. (aberth)** That may be immolated.  
**Aberthawg, a. (aberth)** That offers sacrifice.

Dy, ead a'th gariad i'th gaerawg nevoz  
 Blith niver aberthawg,  
 A gafwyv—

Thy grace and love, in heav'n's bright gates,  
 Amidst thy sacrificing hosts,  
 To me impart— *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Aberthawl, a. (aberth)** Sacrificial.  
**Aberthedig, a. (aberth)** Immolating.  
**Aberthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberthedig)** Immolation.  
**Aberthedigawl, a. (aberth)** Sacrificial.  
**Aberthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberth)** An immolation.  
**Aberthin, a. (aberth)** Abounding with sacrifices. Mynydd Aberthin, a mountain so named, where druidical sacrifices were offered.  
**Aberthu, v. a. (aberth)** To sacrifice; to immolate; to consecrate, or dedicate: aberthu gwylva, to consecrate a festival. *Gr. ab Arthur.*  
**Aberthwr, s. m.—pl. aberthwyr (aberth—gwr)** He that sacrifices; a priest; a mass-priest.  
**Aberu, v. (aber)** To disembogue, or run out.

# A C

**Abo, s. m.—pl. t. au (po)** The carcase; a carrion.  
**Abo blaiz, a wolf's carcase.**

Blaiz—  
 Gnawd ei laz ni lwyd ei abo.

'Tis customary to kill a wolf though an unprofitable carcase. *Ll. P. Mor.*

**Abod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod)** A carrion.  
 Y cyflog—  
 Ai cafo ar abod cefyl.

The woodcock—  
 May he be caught on a horse's carcase. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Abraiz, adv. (braiz)** Scarcely; hardly.  
**Abred, s. m.—pl. t. au (pred)** A vile state; evil.

—Hyd pan zillyngwys Crist geithiwed  
 O zyvn-vais afwys abred.

—Till Christ releas'd the bondage dread,  
 Of hell's deep-shelving sleeps of evil. *Taliesin.*

**Abredawg, a. (abred)** Vile; evil.  
**Abrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abred)** The progression of the soul in the circle of evil; transmigration.  
**Abredig, a. (abred)** Evil; vile.  
**Abredu, v. a. (abred)** To pass through the circle of evil, or brutal life; to transmigrate.  
**Abrwyfsg, a. (brwyfsg)** Unwieldy; heavy; drunk; surfeited by over-loading the stomach.  
**Abrwyfsgadwy, a. (abrwysg)** Liable to become drunk.  
**Abrwyfsgaw, v. a. (abrwysg)** To make drunk; to inebriate.  
**Abrwyfsgawl, a. (abrwysg)** Heavy in motion; drunk.  
**Abrwyfsgedig, a. (abrwysg)** Drunken.  
**Abrwyfsgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abrwysg)** A heavy sluggish motion; ebriety.  
**Abrwyfsgyl, a. (prwyfsgyl)** Very large; huge; immense.

Abraiz ymarwar ar bar golias,  
 Abrwysgyl ei varan ar gân a glâs.

But scarcely able the longing spear to stay,  
 His look is mighty, mounted on his grey. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynex.*

**Abfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ab—fen)** An aptness to chide; slander.

Ni bu abfen o'i enau,  
 Ehwawg wr gwyg, na gair gâu.

No slander from his lips e'er came,  
 Nor one false word; dear much-lov'd name! *Ph. S. Philip, i W. Philip.*

**Abfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—fenw)** Deceitfulness.

I'w gymrydog nid halogwr,  
 O enw abfenw nag abfenwr.

He to his neighbour is not an evil-doer by detraction of his name, nor a slanderer. *W. Middleton.*

**Abwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwy)** A carcase; a carrion.  
**Abwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd)** A bait; sustenance; meat to allure. Abwyd y zaeor, earth-worms.  
**Abwydadwy, a. (abwyd)** What may be baited, or allured with a bait.  
**Abwydaw, v. a. (abwyd)** To bait, or feed.  
**Abwydedig, a. (abwyd)** Baited; feeding.  
**Abwydwr, s. m.—pl. abwydwyr (abwyd—gwr)** A baiter.  
**Abwydyn, s. m. dim. (abwyd)** A small bait; a worm.

Mab dyn, yr hwn fy abwydyn.

The son of man, who is but a worm. *Job, xxv. v.*

**Abyrgov, s. m.—pl. t. ion (byr—cov)** Short memory.  
**Abyrgoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abyrgov)** A forgetting.  
**Abyrgoviau, v. (abyrgov)** To forget; to be remiss.  
**Abyrgovus, a. (abyrgov)** Forgetful; remiss.  
**Ac, conj.** And; also: it is used before words beginning with vowels, as *A* precedes such as have a consonant initial.  
**Ac, adv.** Also; likewise: while; until.

Sev a orug Caswallawn yha bygythiaw Awarwy, a rhyvelu arno, ac nid ai Awarwy yn ei ewyllys ev.

Wherefore Caswallon did then threaten Awarwy and made war upon him until he, Awarwy, should obey his will. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ac,



**Ac**, *pron. relative*. Who; which; that.

Pa un â wnelo Duw ac euogvarnu neu gyviawnâu, yr oez yn rhaid naill ac i'r meiciau neu'r trofzwyrr ateb.

Whichever God doth, or condemn or justify, it was necessary either *that* the surety, or the transgressor should answer.

*R. Crwyz.*

**Acadvyz**, *adv.* (ac—ad—byz) Peradventure; perhaps.

**Acan**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cân)* An accent: Acan zif-gŷnedig, a grave accent; acan zerçavedig, acute accent; acan amgylçedig, a circumflexed accent. A saying: Yr oez hŷny yn acan gan bawb, that was a proverb with every body.

**Acatoez**, *adv.* (ac—at—oez) Possibly; likely enough.

**Acenadwy**, *a.* (acan) Accentable.

**Acenawl**, *a.* (acan) Relative to accent; enunciative.

**Acenedig**, *a.* (acan) Accented.

**Aceniad**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (acan)* Accentation.

**Acw**, *adv.* (ac, or cc) Yonder; there; in that place.

**Acdo**, *adv.* (ac—yd—o) There also; with him.

Edryçed Powys pwy vo  
Breyenin braiçg werin brwyçg acdo.

Let Powys well observe who should be the king, and *with him* a vast unweildy host.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Aç**, a particle used in composition, as, açluz, açles, and the like.

**AÇ**, *s. f. r.* A fluid; water. *V. Açs.*

**AÇ**, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au* A stem; a pedigree; lineage of one's ancestors; a root; the root of a tree. *Corn.*

Fwybynag â gwyno gwyn drwy aç ac edryd am dir a dacear: ac â zyco ei açau ar gogail vwy no thair gwaith colledig vyz o'i hawl.

Whosoever sues by plaint of *flock* and kindred for land: and that brings his *pedigrees* on the distaff (by female) more than three times shall lose his cause.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Aç**, *a.* (aç, ) Near; by: aç ei law, by his hand, near at hand.

**Açadw**, *v. a.* (a—cadw) To preserve; to keep, or guard.

Gorwyliais nos yn açadw sin,  
Gorloes rydan dwy r Dygen Vreizin

I watch'd with anxious care to *guard* the bound  
By fords o'er moss-grown Breizin's trilling streams.

*Gwalçmai.*

**Açain**, *a.* (a—cain) Very precious; splendid.

Gwedi gwrwm a çoç açain,  
A gorwyzawr mawr minrain,  
Yn Llan Helez bez Owain

After the brown and *precious* scarlet garb,  
And the great chariot edg'd with spears,  
In Llan Helez is Owain's grave.

*Taliesin.*

**Açan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân)* A hymn.

**Açanawl**, *a.* (açan) Hymning; a chaunting.

**Açaniad**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (açan)* A chaunting.

**Açanu**, *v. a.* (açan) To chaunt; to utter.

Pwy eçenis cyrz?  
Cyrz pwy eçenis?  
Ys dir pwy ystyriwys?

Who *chaunted* songs?  
Songs who has *chaunted*?  
If true, who has considered them?

*Taliesin.*

Açenav uçenaid gyvrin!

I will *utter* the secret sigh!

*Meilir.*

**Açanwr**, *s. m.—pl. açanwyr (açan—gwr)* A chaunter.

**Açar**, *a.* (a—câr) Affectionate; loving. Neb traha nid açar, no fort of treason is amiable.

**Açaru**, *v. a.* (açar) To love much.

Nid açar llaçar llavarwç,  
Nid açles avles arawwç.

He *loves* not vehement vociferation;  
He doth not nourish hurtful sluggishness.

*Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Aças**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (a—câs)* Extreme hatred.

**Aças**, *a.* (a—câs) Hateful; very odious.

Pob pŷg. a milyn yd vyz tecar  
Ei drais a gollais gwir açafar

Each fish, each beast, the fairest to the view,  
His ire has robb'd of me, *most hateful* truth.

*Meigant.*

**Açawl**, *a.* (aç) Genealogical.

**Açaws**, *s. m.—pl. açofion (caws)* Proximate; effecting power; a cause: açaws dybryd, a foul crime; adultery.

**Açel**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (a—cêl)* A hiding place, or retreat.

Man uço 'mhell mewn açel,  
Mewn y llwyn coed man llawn cêl.

Above, far in the *dark recess*,  
Amid the grove a safe retreat.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Açen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (aç)* Lineage; kindred family; a nation; also a coat of arms.

Yn açen y zraig wen wiw,  
Rawn-llaes, y mae'r erian-lliw.

The long-mane dragon's *arms* we view  
And see the bright'ning silver hue.

*Iolo Gof.*

**Açenawg**, *a.* (açen) Having kindred.

**Açenez**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân)* A singing; a singing in concert.

Cyn y delai hwn o açenez geu-veirz.

Ere this should come from *carols* of lying bards.

*Ph. Brydyz.*

**Açes**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—es)* Any thing that separates, or diverges from: a stream; the action, or impulse of the soul; the mind: also froth, spume. Hwyaidd yn llyn gwyn açes

*Tyfilaw.*

O'i fynawn lydan dyleinw açes,  
Dyzaw dyhepgyr dybris dybrys  
Marwnad Corroi a'm cyfrïes.

From his ample fountain a *stream* will inundate, he will come, will excuse the path of haste—the sorrowing for Corroi has disturbed me!

*Taliesin.*

Rhys molav o'm cerz, o'm cain açes.

*Cynxelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

**Açven**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—man)* The groin.

**Açvre**, *s. f.—pl. t. on (aç—bre)* A shelter; a shade.

Morgant açvre cant, mor eçrys myned  
Llyw llwyz-ged llwrw na wys.

Morgant the *refuge* of a hundred! how woeful the departure of the prosperous-gifted chief to the unknown state.

*Pr. Byçan, m. Mor. ab Rhys.*

**Açlais**, *s. m.—pl. açleisiau (clais)* A blackening.

Ni çoellais i, açlais oez,  
Athrodwr—

I belived not, *dark* was the defamer—

*Edm. Pryt.*

**Açledawr**, *s. m.* (cled) A refuge; protection.

Teilyng-daith gwrthiad gawr,  
A'n gelwid:  
Y nev bid açledawr.

The journey is meritorious; the re-echoing shout replies and calls to us—heaven be your protections.

*Aneurin.*

**Açles**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—llês)* A place of succour and refuge, where one is made much of; defence.

**Açlesawg**, *a.* (açles) Protecting; guarding.

**Açlesawl**, *a.* (açles) Protective; guarding.

**Açlesedig**, *a.* (açles) Succouring.

**Açlesiad**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (açles)* The act of giving protection.

**Açlesu**, *v. a.* (açles) To protect, defend, to take into one's care and protection; to cherish.

Y rhai da â açlesir yn arfed yr eglwys.

The good shall be *cherished* in the lap of the church.

*Ll. G. Hergest.*

**Açleswr**, *s. m.—pl. açleswyr (açles—gwr)* A protector, or defender.

**Açlesfyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (açles)* A cherisher, or protector.

**Açlud**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz (aç—llud)* A covert, or concealment.

*B 2*

*Açludaw.*



# A C R

**Açludaw, v. a. (açlud)** To cover with darkness; to conceal: *So the Latin occludo and occulto.*

A cymmod Cynmry a gwyr Dulyn  
Gwytyl Ywerzon, Môn, a Phrydyn,  
Cernyw açludwys eu cynnwys genhyn.

And reconciling of the Cambrians with the men of Dublin, the Gwyddelians of Ireland, Môn, and Scotland; Cornwall concealed their being encouraged by them

*Taliesin, Arm. Prydain.*

**Açludawl, a. (açlud)** Concealing.

**Açludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açlud)** A concealing.

**Açludwr, s. m.—pl. açludwyr (açlud—gwr)** A concealer.

**Açluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aç—lluz)** Obstruction; a foiling, or stopping.

Rhag Geraint gelyn cythruz  
Gwelais i veirç dan gymmruz  
A çwedi gawr garw açluz.

Before Geraint the wrathful foe I have seen steeds bearing the maimed after the terrible opposing of a warrior. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Açluz, v. a. (aç—lluz)** To impede.

**Açluzaw, v. a. (açluz)** To obstruct.

**Açluzawl, a. (açluz)** Obstructive.

**Açluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açluz)** Obstruction.

**Açluziwr, s. m.—pl. açluzwyr (açluz—gwr)** An obstructor.

**Açluf, s. m. (cluf)** A giving ear to; hearing.

**Açlwm, v. a. (clwm)** To tie a knot. Açlwm yr edav, to tie the thread.

**Açlyfur, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—llys)** A cause, motive, occasion; season, or opportunity.

**Açlyfuraw, v. (açlyfur)** To get, or make an occasion.

**Açlyfurawl, a. (açlyfur)** Occasional.

**Açlyfuroledeb, s. m. (açlyfur)** Opportunity.

**Açlyw, s. m. (clyw)** A hearing.

**Açon, s. m. (con)** Pomp; a being lifted up.

**Açonawg, a. (açon)** Superb; pompous.

**Açor, a. (cor)** Encircled; choral.

Ni çablaw vy nav yn ei açor varan,  
Bangeibyr gadw Gadvan vegys Bangor.

I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the high-roofed college of Cadvan like Bangor.

*Llywelyn Varz, i Gadvan.*

**Açofadwy, a. (açaws)** Effectible.

**Açofawl, a. (açaws)** Efficient; effectual.

**Açosedig, a. (açaws)** Effecting.

**Açosedigawl, a. (açosedig)** Effectuate.

**Açosi, v. a. (açaws)** To cause; to effect.

**Açosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açaws)** Efficiency.

**Açosoldeb, s. m. (açofawl)** Effectiveness; casualty.

**Açraith, s. f.—pl. açreithiau (craith)** A great scar.

**Açre, s. f.—pl. t. on (aç—rhe)** A covering.

**Açred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cred)** Credibility; oath. Ve zywaidd ar ei açred, He said upon his oath. *Sil.*

**Açrev, a. (crev)** Suppliant; craving.

Aervlawz gyvadrawz cyvadrev cerzau:  
Cledyr cadau cad ozev,  
Ni tholies buz beirz açrev,  
Ni tholier gwawd gwedi ev.

Tumultuous war domestic songs excite;  
The stay of battles, such as Goddau's fight,  
He made no drawback from the craving bard;  
His praise shall never want our due regard.

*Cynzelw.*

**Açrevawl, a. (açrev)** Craving.

**Açreviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrev)** Supplication.

**Açrevu, v. a. (açrev)** To supplicate.

**Açrevwr, s. m.—pl. açrevwyr (açrev—gwr)** A suppliant.

**Açres, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhes)** A row, or rank.

**Açretawr, s. m.—pl. açretorton (açred)** A creditor; one that gives his faith, or pledges his troth.

Over diviner llythyr llawr  
O fyz a çrevyz yz açretawr.

vain, inefficient, is the letter read,  
If faith and practice has the vol'ry fled, *Il. Pr. Moç. i Zuw*

# A C W

**Açreth, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth)** A trembling or quaking. Açreth y cryd, a fit of the ague. Nature; disposition. *Sil.*

Awro açreth oer eçrys  
Ar uça hon awro çwys.

*Simwnt Vyçan.*

**Açris, s. m.—pl. t. iau (aç—rhis)** A covering.

**Açrwm, a. (crwm)** Crooked; bent.

**Açrwyz, a. (aç—rhwyz)** Commodious, free, easy.

A'r avlwyz açrwyz eçrys  
Ei gyd y rho gyda Rhys.

Misfortune dire, may it unobstructed come,  
I leave it all with Rhys.

*Sion Tudur.*

**Açrrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhwym)** Restraint; obligation.

**Açrwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhwys)** Increase; plenty; fruitfulness.

Ar ei vez o veiged gwlad açrwys.

O'er his mead, from the honey-tribute of the country of plenty. *Gwalçmai.*

**Açrwyfaw, v. (açrwys)** To become fruitful.

**Açrwyfawl, a. (açrwys)** Fruitful.

**Açrwysez, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrwys)** Plenteousness.

**Açrwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrwys)** Fruition.

**Açryviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açryv)** A strengthening.

Brwydyr asgen brwyfsg nen braisg adev  
Brain borthiad açryviad açrev.

The dread of the battle and strong refuge, his brawny arm is provider of the ravens, and the invigorative of the suppliant. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Açu, v. a. (aç)** To secure; to save; to preserve.

Os bwyv yn azev  
Yn araws y llew  
Y llac á açev  
Açes wrthi.

If in the peaceful grave I should remain  
Till call'd, I'll then the needful fold regain. *Meilir.*

**Açub, v. a. (cub)** To save, protect, deliver, defend; to seize upon. Açub y blaen, to get foremost.

**Açubadwy, a. (açub)** That may be saved; salvable.

**Açubaid, v. a. (açub)** To save.

Ac o'r diwez gwedi trofi yr haul ar ei dygwyzedigæth açubaid mynyz mawr (Badon) oez yn agaws izynt á wnaethant y Saefon.

And at last, after the sun had drawn towards its declination, what the Saxons did was the securing of a high mountain, that was near to them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Açubaw, v. a. (açub)** To save; to deliver.

**Açubawl, a. (açub)** Saving; delivering.

**Açubedig, a. (açub)** Saving; keeping.

**Açubedigawl, a. (açubedig)** Salvatory.

**Açubiad, s. m.—pl. açubiaid (açub)** A saviour.

Moçnannwys—  
Açubiaid pob rhaid, rhuz eu harvau,  
Eçedwynt rhag tervysg eu tervynau.

The men of Moçnant—providers for every necessity, ruddy are their arms; they will guard well their boundaries from tumults. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Açubiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (açub)** Salvation.

**Açubwr, s. m.—pl. açubwyr (açub—gwr)** A saviour; a deliverer.

**Açubwriaeth, s. m. (açubwr)** Saviourship; the office of a saviour.

**Açuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (a—cuz)** A secluded place; a cloister.

Manaçes wyd mewn açuz.

Thou art a nun in a cloister.

*D. Llwyd.*

**Açul, a. (cul)** Lean; narrow; very poor; squalid.

**Açur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cur)** A disease.

**Açwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—gwaed)** Progeny; descent; kindred.

**Açwaith, s. m.—pl. açweithion (çwaith)** Sourness; tartness.

**Açwaneg, a. (çwanag)** More.

**Açwanegadwy, a. (açwaneg)** That may be enhanced.

**Açwanegawl, a. (açwaneg)** Augmentative.

*Açwanegiad,*



**Açwanegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwaneg) Enhancement.  
**Açwanegu**, *v. a.* (açwaneg) To augment.  
**Açwanegwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. açwanegwyr*, (açwaneg—gwr) Augmentor.  
**Açwanegyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (açwaneg) Augmentor.  
**Açwedyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. açwedlau* (çwedyl) A story, tale, or report.

Ar hael Grufuz euz can dravod-angau  
 Ing açwedyl ei glybod.

On the generous Grufuz there is a covering, the result of death's intermeddling: Ah! 'tis a tale of distress to hear it!  
*Blezyn Ffarz.*

**Açwez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—gwez) A descent, or pedigree; kindred.

Cyvezaç Voraç vawrez—oruçel  
 O r açwez oreu o deyrnez  
 Syz yt—

Like the festival of Moraç the greatness is exalted, thou art of the lineage of kings.  
*Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

**Açwerig**, *a.* (aç—gware) Playful; dilatory; slow.  
**Açweryd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—gware) Divertisement.  
**Açwlwm**, *s. m.*—*pl. açlymau* (cwlwm) A tie; a band: *a.* entangled; intricate; perplexed.  
**Açwmwl**, *s. m.*—*pl. açymylau* (cwmwl) Thick darkness.

Wele tywyllwç a guzia 'r zaeaz, ac açwmwl, y bobloz.

Behold darkness shall cover the earth, and thick darkness the people.  
*Isaiah lx. 2.*

**Açwng**, *a.* (aç—wng) Very near; contiguous.

Madawg effillyz oes ollwng—aergawz,  
 Eurged beirz neud açwng.

Madog of ancestry prodigal of life, and terror of the battle, with him the gift for bards is ever near.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Açwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. açwyr* (aç—gwr) One skilled in pedigrees; a genealogist.

**Açwre**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—rhe) Shelter; a fence placed about a house, or a shelter of trees.

Ar dô y ty a'i açwre traian gwerth y ty a vyz arnazynt, a'r dryderan a vyz ar yr açwre.

On the covering of the house and its shelter the third of the value of the house is to be reckoned, and a third part of that on the shelter.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Açwrëedig**, *a.* (açwre) Sheltered; fenced; empaled.

**Açwy**, *a.* (aç) Having a tendency to save, or be foremost.

Y bezau yn y morva ys byçan a'u haelewy  
 Y mae Sanant fyberw vun, y mae Rhun ryvel açwy  
 Y mae Carwen verç Cënin, y mae Lledin a Llywy.

The graves on the beach, which have but few ornaments, they are of Sanant, proud maid; of Rhun, foremost in the war, of Carwen, daughter of Cënin; of Lledin, and Llywy. *Taliesin.*

**Açwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A complaint; accusation.

**Açwyn**, *v. a.* (cwyn) To complain; to accuse.

**Açwynadwy**, *a.* (açwyn) That may be complained of.

**Açwynaw**, *v. a.* (açwyn) To complain.

**Açwynawg**, *a.* (açwyn) Apt to complain.

**Açwynawl**, *a.* (açwyn) Plaintive.

**Açwynedig**, *a.* (açwyn) Complaining.

**Açwynedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwynedig) Expostulation.

**Açwynedigawl**, *a.* (açwynedig) Expostulatory.

**Açwyngar**, *a.* (açwyn) Querulous; complaining.

**Açwyngarwç**, *s. m.* (açwyngar) Querulousness.

**Açwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwyn) A complaint.

**Açwyniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwyn) Accusation.

**Açwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. açwynwyr* (açwyn—gwr) A complainer.

**Açwys**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (aç) A cause.

**Açys**, *a.* (cys) Unfeeling; cruel; desperate.

**Ad**, a prepositive particle, derived from *AT*, indicating a return of a subsequent form, or action, to its origin: it is of the same force and signification as *RE*, in *regenerate*, *return*, and the like.

**Adadaw**, *v. a.* (gadaw) To warrant.

**Adazaw**, *v. a.* (azaw) To promise.

**Adazawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adazaw) A second promise.

**Adazewid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adazaw) A second promise.

**Adaerwç**, *s. m.* (taer) Intreaty; importunity.

**Adav**, *s. f.*—*pl. edyv* (tâv) A pinion; a hand.

Llueft Gadwallawn ar Pawy  
 Lleiziad adav yn adwy.

Pitch'd are Cadwallon's tents on Tawy  
 Whose hand in the breach is killing.

*Llywarç Hên.*

**Adavael**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gavael) An attachment; a distraining.

**Adavaela**, *v. a.* (adavael) To attach.

**Adavaeledig**, *a.* (adavael) Attached; distrained.

**Adavaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adavael) A distraining.

**Adavaelu**, *v. a.* (adavael) To attach.

**Adail**, *s. f.*—*pl. adeilau* (ail) A building, edifice, or structure. Its primary signification was wattling rods, to wattle the roofs of houses; and it is still used in that sense.

**Adain**, *s. f.*—*pl. adeiniau* (adaw) That has in it the property of flying; a wing; a bird.

Coel can adain.

There is an omen in a hundred birds.

*Adage.*

**Adalw**, *v. a.* (galw) To recal, or call again.

**Adalwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adalw) A calling back; a recal; a revocation.

**Adalwedig**, *a.* (adalw) Recalling.

**Adameg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dameg) A riddle, ænigma.

Hyd yw ym ei hadameg.

Her saying fascinates me.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Adan**, *s. f.*—*pl. edyn*, *adenyz* (adaw) A wing; the fin of a fish; the spoke of a wheel.

Can byzin, o werin wez,  
 A dyn dan ei adanez.

A hundred hoofs of the commonalty he will draw under his wings.  
*M. ab Llywelyn.*

**Adanadyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. adanadlau* (anadyl) A second breath; a respiring again.

**Adanadlawg**, *a.* (adanadyl) That respire again.

**Adanadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanadyl) A second respiration.

**Adanadlu**, *v. a.* (adanadyl) To respire again.

**Adanercç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anercç) Refalutation; also: *v. a.* To refalute.

**Adanercawl**, *a.* (adanercç) Complimenting.

**Adanerciad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanercç) A refalutation.

**Adanercu**, *v. a.* (adanercç) To refalute.

**Adanvon**, *v. a.* (anvon) To send again.

**Adanvonadwy**, *a.* (adanvon) That may be sent again; returnable.

**Adanvonawl**, *a.* (adanvon) Sending again.

**Adanvoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanvon) A second mission.

**Adar**, *s. pl. aggr.* (tar) Birds, fowls. Adar y bwn, bitterns; adar y llwç gwin, vultures; adar y drudwy, starlings; adar y tô, sparrows; adar gwyrain, barnacles.

Clywed cân adar mân mai,  
 Mewn dail fr ai doluriai.

The warblings of May's sweet birds in the fresh-leaved grove ficken him.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Eizig.*

**Adara**, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to go a fowling.

**Adarawl**, *a.* (adar) Relating to birds.

**Adardy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adar—ty) An aviary; a bird-cage or coop.

**Adarzelw**, *v. a.* (arzelw) To reaffert.

**Adarzelwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adarzelw) Re-affertion.

**Adaren**,



# A D C

Adaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (adar) A female bird.  
 Adargi, *s. m.*—*pl.* adargwn (adar—ci) A bird dog; a setting dog.  
 Adargoel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (adar—coel) Augury.  
 Adargoeliaw, *v. a.* (adargoel) To augurize.  
 Adargoelus, *a.* (adargoel) Depending on augury.  
 Adargopwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (adar—copwe) A spider's web.

Uchel dop adargopwe.

The high-lifted spider's web.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adaru, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to deal in birds.  
 Adarwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adarwerthwyr (adar—gwerthwr) A poulterer.  
 Adarwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adarwyr (adar—gwr) A fowler; a bird-catcher.  
 Adarwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adarwr) The practice of fowling.  
 Adaw, *v. a.* (ad—aw) To glide away; to fly.  
 Adbawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adborion (pawr) A second chewing; the chewing of the cud; a leaving.  
 Adbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pèniad) Reassignment.  
 Adbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (penawd) A head, or division; subdivision.  
 Adbenodi, *v. a.* (adbenawd) To subdivide.  
 Adbènu, *v. a.* (pènu) To re-assign.  
 Adbigaw, *v. a.* (pigaw) To re-pick; to pick again.  
 Adbigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adbigaw) A second picking.  
 Adblan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (plàn) A second setting; a re-planting.  
 Adblaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adblan) Re-plantation.  
 Adblànu, *v. a.* (adblan) To transplant; to re-plant.  
 Adblanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adblanwyr (adblan—gwr) A transplanting.  
 Adblentynaiz, *a.* (plentynaiz) Like a second childhood.  
 Adblentyneiziad, *s. m.* (adblentynaiz) The coming to a second childhood.  
 Adblentyneiziaw, *v.* (adblentynaiz) To come to a second childhood.  
 Adblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (plyg) A refold: *a.* recurv-ous; reduplicate.  
 Adblygadwy, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicable.  
 Adblygawl, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicate.  
 Adblygez, *s. m.* (adblyg) A bowing back; recurvity.  
 Adblýgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adblyg) A redoubling; recurvation.  
 Adblygu, *v. a.* (adblyg) To unfold; to bend, or fold back.  
 Adboethi, *v. a.* (poeth) To heat again.  
 Adborion, *s. pl. aggr.* (adbawr) Leavings.  
 Adbrawv, *s. m.*—*pl.* adbrovion (prawv) A retasting; a second proof.  
 Adbrovi, *v. a.* (adbrawv) To revise, review; to re-taste.  
 Adbroviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adbrawv) A retasting.  
 Adbryn, *a.* (pryn) Bought again.  
 Adbrynadwy, *a.* (adbryn) Redeemable.  
 Adbrynawl, *a.* (adbryn) Redeeming.  
 Adbrynedig, *a.* (adbryn) Buying again.  
 Adbrynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adbrynedig) Redemption.  
 Adbrynedigawl, *a.* (adbrynedig) Redemptory.  
 Adbryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adbryn) A ransoming; a buying back.  
 Adbrynu, *v. a.* (adbryn) To redeem; to repurchase.  
 Adbrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adbrynwyr (adbryn—gwr) A repurchaser.  
 Adgwa, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (gwa) A blast, or puff.

# A D E

Adgwaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgweithion (gwaith) A relist.  
 Adgwanegadwy, *a.* (gwaneg) Re-augmentative.  
 Adgwanegawl, *a.* (gwaneg) Subjoining.  
 Adgwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwaneg) Re-augmentation.  
 Adgwanegu, *v. a.* (gwaneg) To subjoin; to re-augment.  
 Adgwedyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgwedlau (gwedyl) A report, or rumour.  
 Adgwedlez, *s. m.* (adgwedyl) A rumouring; report.  
 Ym aelwyd yd barthwyd berthez,  
 Berth wartheg anreg anrhydez,  
 O's dygav ys dygyn adgwedlez  
 My cot has been enriched with the finest rarities; fine cattle were my honourable present: but I carry with me a bitter tale.  
 Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.

Adgwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (gwel) A return.  
 Adgweladwy, *a.* (adgwel) Returnable.  
 Adgwelawg, *a.* (adgwel) Returning.  
 Nid adgwelawg gair.  
 A word is not returnable. Adage.  
 Adgweledig, *a.* (adgwel) Returning.  
 Adgweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgwel) A returning.  
 Adgwibanawl, *a.* (gwiban) Hissing again.  
 Adgwibaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (agwiban) A hissing again.  
 Adgwibanu, *v. a.* (gwiban) To hiss again.  
 Adgwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwyl) A circumvolution; revolution.  
 Adgwyladwy, *a.* (adgwyl) Revolvable.  
 Adgwylawg, *a.* (adgwyl) Revolving.  
 Adgwyledig, *a.* (adgwyl) Revolving.  
 Adgwylva, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (adgwyl—ma) A revolving place; a revolution.  
 Adgwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgwyl) A research; a review.  
 Adgwyliadwy, *a.* (adgwyliad) Revivable; reviewable.  
 Adgwyliaw, *v. a.* (adgwyl) To revise; to research.  
 Adgwyliedig, *a.* (adgwyl) Researching.  
 Adgwyliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgwyliwyr (adgwyl—gwr) A researcher.  
 Adeu, *s. f.*—*pl.* edyv (tev) A mansion, or dwelling.  
 Dyvo mab Cynan—drwy rybued,  
 Gan glain gloyw adeu yn nev drevred.  
 Through mercy may the son of Cynan be in the blest bright mansions of heaven's inheritance.  
 Meilir.

Adeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ad) An opportunity; seasonable time; a season. Aſub yr adeg, to be in time; Adeg y lloer, the wane, or decrease of the moon.  
 Tydi'r Hav—  
 Gwasgar hyd ei daear deg  
 Gu nodau dy gain adeg.  
 Thou Summer—  
 O'er its fair land do thou bespread  
 The lovely signs thy season brings.  
 D. ab Gwilym.  
 Adegin, *s. m.* (egin) The budding, or appearance of seed.  
 Adeginad, *s. m.* (adegin) The second budding.  
 Adeginaw, *v.* (adegin) To bud again.  
 Adeilad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (adail) A building, edifice, or structure.  
 Adeiladaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (adeilad) Construction; edification; architecture.  
 Adeiladaiz, *a.* (adeilad) Appertaining to building.  
 Adeiladawl, *a.* (adeilad) Edifying; architectural.  
 Adeiladedig, *a.* (adeilad) Building.  
 Adeiladu, *v. a.* (adeilad) To build.  
 Adeiladwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adeiladwyr (adeilad—gwr) A builder.  
 Adeiladwy, *a.* (adail) That may be built.  
 Adeiladyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (adeilad) An architect.  
 Adeilaiz, *a.* (adail) Tectonic.  
 Adeilaw, *v. a.* (adail) To wattle; to build.  
 Adeilawg



# A D V

**Adailawg, a.** (adail) Placed alternately; wattled; built.

**Adeildy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adail—ty) A building.

**Adeiledig, a.** (adail) Wattled; built.

**Adeilvawr, a.** (adail—mawr) Finely built.

**Adeilwr, s. m.—pl. adeilwyr** (adail—gwr) A builder.

**Adsilwyz, s. pl. aggr.** (adail—gwyz) Timber for building; rafters.

**Adeilwyzen, s. f.** (adail—gwyzen) A timber of a house; a rafter.

**Adeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adain) A using, or furnishing with wings, a winging.

**Adeiniaiz, a.** (adan) Fin-like; like wings.

**Adeiniaw, v. a.** (adain) To wing; to set on wings.

**Adeiniawg, a.** (adain) Winged; pinioned.

Ni byz na dirwy na çamlwrw am neb adeiniawg cyd lladra-tâer, namyn talu ei werth cyvraith oni çefir ei hun.

There is neither fine nor penalty for any winged creature should it be stolen, but paying its lawful value, except it can be recovered. *Welsh Laws.*

**Adeiniawl, a.** (adain) Winged.

**Adeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gair) Tautology.

**Adeiriawg, a.** (gair) Tautological.

**Adeiriogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adeiriawg) A making a tautology.

**Aden, s. f.—pl. t. yz** (adaw) A wing.

**Adenawg, a.** (aden) Having a wing.

Ei gylçwy dan i gymmwy  
Bu adenawg.

His round shield with fire was it wing'd for slaughter. *Aneurin.*

**Adenedig, a.** (geni) Born again; regenerated.

**Adenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (geni) Regeneration.

**Adenedigawl, a.** (adenedig) Being born again; regenerative.

**Adeni, v.** (geni) To regenerate.

**Adennill, v.** (ennill) To regain.

**Adenwi, v. a.** (enw) To name again.

**Aderbyn, v. a.** (erbyn) To receive back.

**Aderyn, s. m.—pl. t. od** (adar) A bird; a fowl. **Aderyn du**, a blackbird; **aderyn rhawngoç**, a bulfinch.

Cwell aderyn mewn llaw na dau yn y llwyn.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. *Adage.*

Teithi pob aderyn gwryw yw canu a çecwyaw. *Welsh Laws.*

**Adethol, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ethol) Refuse; what is rejected; leaving.

A'ç gadael çwithau yn adethol cyvnewidwyr a llavurwyr.

And leave you also a refuse with traders and labourers. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Adethol, v. a.** (ethol) To refuse.

**Advâç, s. m.—pl. adveçiau** (mâç) Counter-security.

**Advâç, s. m.—pl. t. au** (baç) The beard of a dart, or hook.

**Advâçawg, a.** (advâç) Bearded, or barbed.

**Advâçgeneiziaw, v.** (baçgenaiz) To become a child again.

**Advâçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advâç) The bearding of a hook; a rehooking.

**Advai, s. m.—pl. adveiau** (bai) A double crime; a great crime.

Gwalloviad anaw annoeth advai.

The dealing of liberality to a foolish muse is a double crime. *Cynzelw.*

**Advail, s. m.—pl. adveiliau** (mâil) The fall of a building; decay; ruin.

Angau a'n gorau gormail—cenedloez.

Can edlid yn advail

Nid hawz hi nawz neb ynail

Nid hyn oes dyn-nac oes dail.

Death overcomes us, the despoiler of nations, in wrath-hurling destruction; no refuge can be found; the wild desert is gone; no older is the age of man, than the age of leaves!

*Ll. Pr. Moç.*

# A D V

**Advan, s. m.—pl. edvyn** (mân) A foreigner; one coming from another place; a place to retire to; a retreat.

Gwr gwrzvan a'm advan azwyn.

A man exalted in strength, kind to a stranger. *Cynzelw.*

Mereduz, Grufuz, grym advan—teyrn

Teyrnez ar gwynvan;

Meibion dewr derynt yçlân,

Mur graid cynnivaid Cynan.

Mereduz and Grufuz, the sinews of the princely station; kings are mourning, the youths of courage are gone; the fiery walls, and torrent-spreading sons of Cynan.

*Ll. P. Moç. m. M. ab Cynan.*

**Advanaç, s. m.—pl. t. od** (advan) A monk; a recluse.

**Advant, s. m.—pl. advannau** (advan) A pilgrim.

**Advant, s. m.—pl. t. au** (mant) A hare lip.

**Advaon, s. pl. aggr.** (maon) The common people.

Mad Vuzyg yfgavn-wyn afgwn advaon

A'i lafawg tebedawg tra mordwy alon.

Refs'd was Buzyg of temper mild, the exalter of the depressed ones; in his blue garb towards his seafaring foes.

*Aneurin.*

**Advar, v. a.** (mar) To return; to send back.

Galwv Zuw gan zeivniawg advar,

Galovyz huenyz huarwar.

I will implore God to give back the accomplished hero, the chastiser of the foe, the harmonious singer of playful songs.

*Gwalçmai, m. M. ab Mereduz.*

**Advarç, s. m.—pl. adveirç** (març) A gelding.

Cyfal març a'i advarç-werth.

A horse is as good as his value when a gelding. *Adage.*

**Advarn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (barn) A reversing of judgment; a repeal.

**Advarnedig, a.** (advarn) Rejudging; repealing.

**Advarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advarn) A reversion of judgment; a repealing.

**Advarnu, v. a.** (advarn.) To rejudge; to repeal, or reverse a decree.

Heb advarn dy varn, Vab Duw á vyz.

Son of God, thy judgment will not be reversed.

*I. Brydiz Hir.*

**Advarnwr, s. m.—pl. advarnwyr** (advarn—gwr) A repealer.

**Advath, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bath) A recoinage.

**Advathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advath) A recoinage.

**Advathu, v. a.** (advath) To recoin.

**Advedyziaw, v. a.** (bedyz) To rebaptize.

**Advezalâad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (mezal) A re-mollifying.

**Advezalâu, v. a.** (mezal) To re-mollify.

**Advezalu, v.** (mezal) To be re-mollified.

**Adveziannawl, a.** (adveziant) Re-possessive.

**Advezianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adveziant) A re-possessing.

**Adveziannu, v. a.** (adveziant) To re-enjoy; to re-possess.

**Adveziannwr, s. m.—pl. adveziannwyr** (adveziant—gwr) A re-possessor.

**Adveziant, s. m.—pl. adveziannau** (meziant) Re-possession.

**Advezwl, s. m.—pl. advezyliau** (mezwl) Second thought.

**Advezyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advezwl) Recollection; reflection.

**Advezylid, v. a.** (advezwl) To recollect.

**Adveiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advai) Recrimination.

**Adveiaw, v. a.** (advai) To recriminate.

**Adveiawl, a.** (advai) Recriminating.

**Adveiedig, a.** (advai) Recriminating.

**Adveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (advail) A decaying, or falling to ruin.

**Adveiliau,**



# A D V

Adveiliaw, *v.* (advail) To decay; to fade.

Gwiw adail heb adveiliaw  
Gwaith wyd Morvuz Llwyd a'i llaw.

A precious structure without decaying, thou art the work of  
Morvudd Llwyd's hand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Adveiliawg, *a.* (advail) Decaying; failing.

Bu adveiliawg eu gwirodau

Their wassails were failing with them.

*Taliesin.*

Yn y dyz gwyg bu yfwyth  
Neu bwyth adveiliawg.

In the day of valour he was nimble; he was the *destructive*  
point. *Aneurin.*

Adveilledig, *a.* (advail) Decayed; falling to ruin.

Ev a welai hen-lllys adveilledig, a neuaz drydoll.

He beheld an old *decayed* mansion, and a shattered hall.

*Mabinogion.*

Adveiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advar) Repulsion.

Adveiriaw, *v. a.* (advar) To repulse.

Adveius, *a.* (advai) Recriminative.

Adveiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advar) A recriminator.

Advel, *s. m. pl. edvyl* (bel) A stranger; one come in.

Advelwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advar) A recruit.

Adver, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mer) What is returned.

Adveradwy, *a.* (adver) Restorable.

Adverawl, *a.* (adver) Restorative.

Adveredig, *a.* (adver) Restored.

Adveredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adveredig) Restoration.

Adveredigawl, *a.* (adveredig) Redditive; restorative.

Adveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adver) Restoration.

Adverth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berth) That is made chearful, or comfortable.

Adverthawl, *a.* (adverth) Chearful.

Adverthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adverth) A making fair; a chearing.

Adverthu, *v. a.* (adverth) To chear, or comfort; to repair.

Adverthwç, *s. m.* (adverth) A re-beautifying.

Adveru, *v. a.* (adver) To restore, return, or give back; to determine.

A zwg angau nid adver: neu  
Angau a gyrç ac nid adver.

What death takes he will not *return*: or  
Death takes but doth not *restore*.

*Adage.*

Yr arglwyz biau gymhell ei gadw val ei hadvero yr ammod-  
wyr.

The lord may compel it to be kept so that the covenanters may  
*return* it. *Welsh Laws.*

Adverwi, *v. a.* (berw) To boil again.

Adverwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adver) A restorer.

Advryd, *v. a.* (adver) To make restitution.

Advfur, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mesur) A second measure.

Advfuraw, *v. a.* (advfur) To measure over again.

Advfuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advfur) Admeasurement.

Advin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (min) A back edge.

Advirain, *a.* (mirain) Unadorned, inornamental; deformed, unseemly.

Gwelais rhag tervysg twryv advirain  
Torvoz ymofgryn taryv ymysgrain.

I have seen in the van of the tumult of the *ghastly* slaughter,  
trembling troops, with fear crawling. *Gynzeiw.*

Advreinwç, *s. m.* (advirain) Unseemliness.

Advlagur, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blagur) A second bud.

Advlaguradwy, *a.* (advlagur) That may bud again.

Advlaguraw, *v.* (advlagur) To bud again.

Advlagurawg, *a.* (advlagur) Budding again.

Advlaguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advlagur) Regermination.

Advlaguryn, *s. m.* (advlagur) A second sprout, or bud.

# A D V

Advlas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blas) A twang; an ill, or insipid taste.

Advlasdawd, *s. m.* (advlas) Insipidness.

Advlasu, *v.* (advlas) To have a twang.

Advlasus, *a.* (advlas) Insipid.

Advlin, *a.* (blin) Regrate.

Advlinaw, *v. a.* (advlin) To regrate; to offend.

Advlinder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advlin) Irritation.

Advlith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (blith) Second milk.

Advlithaw, *v.* (advlith) To have a second milk.

Advlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advlith) A second milk-  
ing.

Advlodau, *s. pl. aggr.* (blodau) Second blossoms.

Advlodeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (advlodau) A second  
blossoming; reflorescence; reflowering.

Advlodeuaw, *v. a.* (advlodau) To reflower.

Advlodeuawg, *a.* (advlodau) Refloriferous.

Advod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bod) A second being, or ex-  
isting.

Advod, *v.* (bod) To be again; to re-exist.

Advyzav nav arnav y dorvyzit.

I shall again exist, lord, shouldest thou me overcome.

*Philip Brydyr.*

Am advod wrth arvod aryv he.

For being again at the stroke of the bold weapon. *Gwalchmai.*

Advraenar, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (braenar) A field twice  
ploughed.

Advraenaru, *v. a.* (advraenar) To plough a fallow,  
or to plough the second time.

Advrawd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brawd) A rejudging; a  
judging on the contrary.

Ni byz brawd heb ei hadrawd.

There will be no judgment without its *contradiction*. *Adage.*

Advrev, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brev) A replying bellow, or  
groan.

Advrev advant cov dy rygozi.

The reiterated groan issues from the lips at the thought of  
thy being offended. *Meilir.*

Advrevu, *v. a.* (advrev) To answer with lowing; to  
iterate a groan.

Advryd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bryd) Animadversion.

Advrydawl, *a.* (advryd) Animadvertive.

Advrydu, (advryd) To animadvert.

Advuz, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (buz) What is not profit;  
loss; damage.

Advuziawg, *a.* (advuz) Unprofitable.

Gwaed am draed o drin—  
A gwaed-lavyn advuziawg.

Feet covered with blood from the conflict, and the *destructive*  
bloody blade. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Advuziawl, *a.* (advuz) Unprofiting.

Adwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwyl) A gale, or splayed  
bull.

Adwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrw) A recasting; a  
casting out again.

Adwrrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To cast again; to recog-  
nize; to sprout anew.

Adwynâad, *s. m.* (mwyn) Re-enjoyment.

Adwynâawl, *a.* (mwyn) Enjoying anew.

Adwynâu, *v.* (mwyn) To re-enjoy.

Advyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byd) Adversity; calamity;  
misery.

Advyd pob hir drifwç.

Every continuing sadness is a calamity.

*Adage.*

Advydiawg, *a.* (advyd) In adversity; miserable.

Advydiawl, *a.* (advyd) Calamitous.

Advydig, *a.* (advyd) Adverse; wretched; misera-  
ble; distressed.

Advydyn, *s. m. dim.* (advyd) A poor wretch.

Advyz, *adv.* (byz) Perhaps; it may be.

*Advyzin.*



Advyzin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (byzin) A corps of reserve.  
 Advyzinaw, *v. a.* (advyzin) To form the line anew; to rally.  
 Advyyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. advyyrdodau* (myvyr) Reflection; re-consideration.  
 Advyyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myvyr) A reflecting.  
 Advyyriaw, *v.* (myvyr) To re-consider; to reflect.  
 Advyyriawl, *a.* (myvyr) Reflecting; re-considering.  
 Advyyriedig, *a.* (myvyr) Re-considered.  
 Advynegawl, *a.* (myneg) That may be repeated.  
 Advynegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mynegiad) Repetition.  
 Advynegu, *v. a.* (mynegu) To repeat again.  
 Advyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bÿr) A re-curtailing.  
 Advyru, *v. a.* (bÿr) To re-curtail.  
 Advyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (byw) What is without life; fallow ground.  
 Advyw, *v. a.* (byw) To revive.  
 Advyw, *a.* (byw) Revived.  
 Advywedig, *a.* (advyw) Re-animated.  
 Advywâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (advyw) Re-animation.  
 Advywâawl, *a.* (advyw) Re-animating.  
 Advywâu, *v.* (advyw) To bring to life again; to revive, re-animate, quicken, or enliven.  
 Advywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (advyw) A re-animating.  
 Advywiant, *s. m.*—*pl. advywiannau* (advyw) Re-freshment; re-animation.  
 Advywiaw, *v.* (advyw) To revive; to re-animate.  
 Advywiawg, *a.* (advyw) Revived.  
 Advywiawl, *a.* (advyw) Reviving.  
 Advywioâad, *s. m.* (advywiawg) A re-enlivening.  
 Advywioâawl, *a.* (advywiawg) Revivifying.  
 Advywioâau, *v.* (advywiawg) To attain fresh vigour; to refresh; to re-enliven.  
 Advywiogi, *v.* (advywiawg) To re-attain life; to gain courage; to take fresh courage.  
 Adfug, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fug) What has no disguise.  
 Adfugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfug) A double disguise.  
 Adfugiaw, *v. a.* (adfug) To disguise anew.  
 Adfugiawl, *a.* (adfug) Disguising anew.  
 Adfurv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (furv) That has no form.  
 Adfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfurv) Reformation; a reforming.  
 Adfurviadwy, *a.* (adfurv) Reformable.  
 Adfurviaw, *v. a.* (adfurv) To reform, or repair.  
 Adfurviawl, *a.* (adfurv) Reforming.  
 Adfurviedig, *a.* (adfurv) Reformed.  
 Adfurviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfurviedig) Reparation.  
 Adfurviwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adfurvwyr* (adfurv—gwr) A reformer.  
 Adfwn, *s. m.*—*pl. adfynnoz* (fwn) That has no luck.  
 Adfÿniant, *s. m.*—*pl. adfyniannau* (adfwn) A re-prospering.  
 Adfÿnu, *v.* (adfwn) To prosper again.  
 Adgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A re-fortifying.  
 Adgadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarn) To re-inforce; to re-fortify.  
 Adgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Re-inforcing.  
 Adgadarnâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adgadarnâwyr* (cadarn—gwr) A reinforcer.  
 Adgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To re-keep.  
 Adgadwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgadw) A re-keeping; re-preservation.  
 Adgadwedig, *a.* (adgadw) Re-preserved.  
 Adgadwedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgadwedig) Re-preservation.  
 Adgais, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeisiau* (cais) A second attempt.  
 Adgam, *a.* (cam) Recurvous.  
 Adgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) An episode; a re-describing.

Adganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgan) Description.

Dylai varz ymarver yn ei alargerz—a fur a [gwraiz-bell] eiriolaeth, ac eglur fynwyr ac adganiad. *Barzas.*

Adganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To recommend; to re-celebrate.

Adganmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adganmawl) Re-celebration.

Adganon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canon) Minor canon.

Adganmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adganmolwyr* (adganmawl—gwr) One that praises again.

Adganu, *v. a.* (adgan) To describe.

Adganwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adganwyr* (adgan—gwr) One that describeth.

Adgas, *a.* (cas) Odious; hateful; unlucky.

Adgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgasgyl) A re-gathering.

Adgasglu, *v. a.* (adgasgyl) To pick up again; to re-gather; to rally.

Adgasgyl, *s. m.*—*pl. adgasglau* (casgyl) A second collection.

Adgasrwyd, *s. m.* (adgas) Odiousness.

Adgasu, *v.* (adgas) To be hateful; to use spitefully.

Cowfon, llwyr yn adgaswyd,  
 Anian ryvycan o vwyd.

We were most perfectly *bated*, for we had infinitely too little  
 victuals. *T. Penllyn, i Gybyz.*

Adgeidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceidwad) A reserver.

Adgeidwadaeth, *s. m.* (adgeidwad) The act of re-preserving.

Adgeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeiniaid* (adgan) One that reciteth.

—Val cloç uçel  
 Cwynaw y mae adgeiniaid.

—Like the loud bell do the *chaunters* complain.  
*E. Maelawr.*

Adgeifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeifiad* (adgais) One that makes a second attempt.

Adgeifiaw, *v. a.* (adgais) To seek again.

Adgemi, *s. m.* (adgam) A bowing back.

Adgen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (ad—cen) Growth. Adgen y zaeor, the fruit of the earth.

Adgenedlawg, *a.* (cenedyl) Regenerative.

Adgenedledig, *a.* (cenedyl) Regenerated.

Adgenedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) Regeneration.

Adgenedlu, *v. a.* (cenedyl) To regenerate.

Adgeryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ceryz) A reprimand.

Adgeryzadwy, *a.* (adgeryz) Reprehensible.

Adgeryzawl, *a.* (adgeryz) Reprehensive.

Adgeryziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgeryz) Recrimination; reprehension.

Adgeryzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeryzwyr* (adgeryz—gwr) A recriminator.

Adgip, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cip) A second snatch; a reprise.

Adgipiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgip) A re-snatching; reprisal.

Adgipiaw, *v. a.* (adgip) To make a reprisal.

Adgipiawl, *a.* (adgip) Retaking.

Adglav, *a.* (clav) In a relapsed state; not thoroughly recovered.

Ni byz adglav o glawwr.

There will be no *relapsing* with a valetudinarian. *Adage.*

Adglevyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adglav) A relapse into sickness.

Adglevyçu, *a.* (adglav) To relapse into sickness.

Adglevyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (adglav) A second sickness.

Adglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. adglymau* (clwm) A second knot.

Adglwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyv) A second foreness, or disease.

Adglwyvw, *v.* (adglwyv) To become fore, or diseased again; to wound anew.



Adglwyvawl, *a.* (adglwyv) Recrudescant.  
 Adglwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adglwyv) Recrudescence.  
 Adgylmawl, *a.* (adglwm) Tying again.  
 Adgylmiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adglwm) Renodation.  
 Adgylmu, *v. a.* (adglwm) To renodate; to untie.  
 Adgnaw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnaw) A second chewing; the chew of the cud; remorse. Adgnaw cydwylbod, remorse of conscience.  
 Adgnith, *s. m.—pl. r. iau* (cnith) A retouch.  
 Adgnithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgnith) A retouching.  
 Adgnithiaw, *v. a.* (adgnith) To retouch.  
 Adgnithiawl, *a.* (adgnith) Retouching.  
 Adgnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgnaw) The chewing of the cud.  
 Adgnova, *s. f.—pl. adgnoveyz* (adgnaw—ma) A re-chewing; remorse.  
 Adgnoi, *v. a.* (adgnaw) To chew again; to chew the cud.  
 Adgodawl, *a.* (codi) Refurgent; rising again.  
 Adgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To raise up again; to refuge.  
 Adgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgodi) A raising again; resurrection; resuscitation.  
 Adgov, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cov) Remembrance: mae braiz yn adgov gënyv, I have a slight remembrance of it.  
 Adgoviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgov) A calling to remembrance; a recollection.  
 Adgoviaw, *v.* (adgov) To recollect.  
 Adgoviawl, *a.* (adgov) Recollective.  
 Adgofa, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cofa) A calling to mind.  
 Adgofa, *v.* (cofa) To recal to mind; to recollect.  
 Adgofâad, *s. m.* (adgofa) A reminding.  
 Adgofâawl, *a.* (adgofa) Recalling to mind.  
 Adgofâu, *v. a.* (adgofa) To remind.  
 Adgofâwr, *s. m.—pl. adgofâwyr* (adgofa—gwr) A prompter.  
 Adgryvâad, *s. m.* (cryv) A re-fortifying; a recovering of strength.  
 Adgryvâu, *v.* (cryv) To recover strength.  
 Adgryvâwr, *s. m.—pl. adgryvâwyr* (cryvâu—gwr) A re-fortifier.  
 Adgrynôad, *s. m.* (cryno) A collecting together again.  
 Adgrynôawl, *a.* (cryno) Gathering again; re-collective.  
 Adgrynôî, *v.* (cryno) To re-collect together.  
 Adguz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cuz) That is not hidden.  
 Adguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adguz) A revealing.  
 Adguziaw, *v. a.* (adguz) To reveal.

Gwyth oez lwyth ai laith ni adguz,  
 Gwaith oez vaith i mi ei oluz.

Wrath that was a load, and his death will not be revealed; an action which was difficult for me to hinder. D. Benfras.

Adguziawl, *a.* (adguz) Revealing.  
 Adguziedig, *a.* (adguz) Re-discovered.  
 Adgur, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cur) A rebut.  
 Adguraw, *v. a.* (adgur) To repel, or rebut.  
 Adgurawl, *a.* (adgur) Repellant.  
 Adguredig, *a.* (adgur) Recoiling; repelled.  
 Adguredigawl, *a.* (adguredig) Repercussive.  
 Adguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgur) A repercussion.  
 Adgwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyz) To fall again; to relapse.  
 Adgwyzawl, *a.* (cwyz) Relapsing.  
 Adgwyzedig, *a.* (cwyz) Relapsed.  
 Adgwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyz) A relapsing.  
 Adgwymp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwymp) A falling back; a relapse.  
 Adgwympaw, *v. a.* (adgwymp) To fall again; to relapse.  
 Adgwympawl, *a.* (adgwymp) Relapsing.  
 Adgwympiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgwymp) A relapsing.

Adgyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyd) A joining again.  
 Adgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyd) A rejoining.  
 Adgydiaw, *v. a.* (adgyd) To rejoin.  
 Adgydiawl, *a.* (adgyd) Rejoining; rejoinable.  
 Adgydiedig, *a.* (adgyd) Rejoining.  
 Adgyvâad, *s. m.* (cyva) A making whole, or perfect.  
 Adgyvâawl, *a.* (cyva) Tending to be whole again.  
 Adgyvânedig, *a.* (cyvan) That is made whole again.  
 Adgyvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvan) A making perfect again.  
 Adgyvanfawz, *s. m.—pl. adgyvanfozion* (cyvanfawz) Decomposite.  
 Adgyvanfozawl, *a.* (adgyvanfawz) Decomposite; decomposing.  
 Adgyvanfozedig, *a.* (adgyvanfawz) Decomposed; decomposed.  
 Adgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (adgyvanfawz) To set together again; to decompose.  
 Adgyvanfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyvanfawz) Decomposition.  
 Adgyvânu, *v. a.* (cyvan) To make whole again; to re-integrate.  
 Adgyvarç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarç) A saluting again.  
 Adgyvarç, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To resalute.  
 Adgyvarçawl, *a.* (adgyvarç) Returning a compliment.  
 Adgyvarçedig, *a.* (adgyvarç) Re-saluting.  
 Adgyvarçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyvarç) Re-salutation.  
 Adgyvarçwr, *s. m.—pl. adgyvarçwyr* (adgyvarç—gwr) A returner of a salute.  
 Adgyvâu, *v.* (adgyva) To recruit, or make whole again.  
 Adgyvlawnadwy, *a.* (cyvlawn) That may be completed again.  
 Adgyvlawnawl, *a.* (cyvlawn) Replenishing.  
 Adgyvlawnedig, *a.* (cyvlawn) Re-completed.  
 Adgyvlawni, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To replenish; to complete again.  
 Adgyvlenwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlanw) A replenishing, or recruiting.  
 Adgyvlenwawl, *a.* (cyvlanw) Replenishable.  
 Adgyvlenwedig, *a.* (cyvlanw) Replenished.  
 Adgyvlenwi, *v. a.* (cavlanw) To replenish.  
 Adgyvlêad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvle) A replacing.  
 Adgyvlêadwy, *a.* (cyvle) That may be replaced.  
 Adgyvlêawl, *a.* (cyvle) Tending to replace.  
 Adgyvlêedig, *a.* (cyvle) Replaced.  
 Adgyvlêu, *v. a.* (cyvle) To replace.  
 Adgyvnerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnerth) Reinforcement.  
 Adgyvnerthadwy, *a.* (cyvnerth) That may be reinforced.  
 Adgyvnerthawl, *a.* (adgyvnerth) Reinforcing.  
 Adgyvnerthedig, *a.* (adgyvnerth) Reinforced.  
 Adgyvnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyvnerth) A reinforcing.  
 Adgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (adgyvnerth) To reinforce.  
 Adgyvnerthwr, *s. m.—pl. adgyvnerthwyr* (adgyvnerth—gwr) One that gives auxilliary aid.  
 Adgyvodadwy, *a.* (cyvodi) That may rise again.  
 Adgyvodawl, *a.* (cyvodi) Refurgent.  
 Adgyvodedig, *a.* (cyvodi) Rising again; ascending.  
 Adgyvodedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyvodedig) Re-ascension.  
 Adgyvodi, *v.* (cyvodi) To rise again; to re-ascend.  
 Adgyvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvodi) Resurrection.  
 Adgyfrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfraw) Resuscitation.  
 Adgyfrôadwy, *a.* (cyfraw) That may be put again in motion.  
 Adgyfrôawl, *a.* (cyfraw) Resuscitative.  
 Adgyfroedig, *a.* (cyfraw) Resuscitated.

Adgygleu,



# A D G

Adgygleu, *v. a.* (cygleu) To re-hear.

A'm bu barz dadgan,  
Adgygleu Gamlan,  
Adwelir gruzvan  
Ac anvyn cwywan.

He made me to be a reciting bard ;  
He heard again of Camlan ;  
There will be forrowing teen again,  
And unmanly complaining.

*Taliesin.*

Adgylciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylç) Revo'ution.

Yr amfer ag ydys yn alw yr Adgylciad a zycpwyd oziam-gylç tan zioget dywyfiad yr anvarwawl vrenin William.

The time that is called the *Revolution* was brought about under the guidance of the immortal king William. *Jer. Owain.*

Adgyllaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyllaeth) A desire, or longing.

Adgymmenawl, *a.* (cymmen) Trimming a discourse over again; over talkative.

Adgymmeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmen) Over talkativeness.

Adgymmenu, *v. a.* (cymmen) To be over pert in talking.

Adgymmeradwy, *a.* (cymmer) Resumable; that may be reassumed.

Adgymmerawl, *a.* (cymmer) Reassuming.

Adgymmeredig, *a.* (cymmer) Reassumed.

Adgymmeredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgymmeredig) Reassumption.

Adgymimeredigawl, *a.* (adgymmeredig) Reassumptive.

Adgymmeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmer) Reassumption; or, a redoubling: *Anadiplosis*, a repetition of the last word, or sound of the preceding sentence in the beginning of the following.

Adgymmeryd, *v. a.* (cymmer) To retake; to reassume.

Adgymmod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmod) Reconciliation.

Adgymmodadwy, *a.* (adgymmod) Reconcilable.

Adgymmodawl, *a.* (adgymmod) Propitiatory; of a conciliating nature.

Adgymmodedig, *a.* (adgymmod) Reconciliating.

Adgymmodi, *v. a.* (adgymmod) To reconcile; to appease again.

Adgymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgymmod) Reconciliation; reconciliation.

Adgymmodwr, *s. m.—pl. adgymmodwyr* (adgymmod—gwr) A reconciliator.

Adgymmoni, *v. a.* (cymmoni) To retrieve, or render compleat again.

Adgynneu, *v.* (cynneu) To rekindle.

Adgynneuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgynneu) A rekindling; reignition.

Adgynneuadwy, *a.* (adgynneu) That may be rekindled.

Adgynneuawl, *a.* (adgynneu) Tending to rekindle.

Adgynneuedig, *a.* (adgynneu) Reignitative; rekindling.

Adgynnryç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnryç) A second presence.

Adgynnryciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgynnryç) A representing.

Adgynnryciadwy, *a.* (adgynnryç) Representable.

Adgynnryciawl, *a.* (adgynnryç) Representative.

Adgynnryciedig, *a.* (adgynnryç) Represented.

Adgynnryciedigawl, *a.* (adgynnryciedig) Representative.

Adgynnryciedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgynnryciedig) A representation.

Adgynnrycioldeb, *s. m.* (adgynnryciawl) Representativeness.

Adgynnrycioli, *v. a.* (adgynnryciawl) To bear the form, or act the part, or represent another.

# A D H

Adgynnryciolwr, *s. m.—pl. adgynnryciolwyr* (adgynnryciawl—gwr) A representative.

Adgynnryçu, *v. a.* (adgynnryç) To represent.

Adgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To put together again; to re-collect.

Adgynnulladwy, *a.* (adgynnull) That may be re-collected, or brought together.

Adgynnulledig, *a.* (adgynnull) Collected together again.

Adgynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgynnull) A re-assembly.

Adgynnryç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnryç) A second increase, or growth.

Adgynnryciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgynnryç) An increasing again; re-production.

Adgynnryciawl, *a.* (adgynnryç) Re-increasing; re-productive.

Adgynnryciedig, *a.* (adgynnryç) Increasing again.

Adgynnrycioldeb, *s. m.* (adgynnryciawl) Re-productiveness.

Adgynnrycioli, *v. a.* (adgynnryciawl) To be, or become productive again.

Adgynnryçu, *v. a.* (adgynnryç) To re-produce.

Adgyrç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrç) A recourse.

Adgyrçadwy, *a.* (adgyrç) That may be had recourse to again.

Adgyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyrç) A recurring,

Adgyrçiawl, *a.* (adgyrç) Reciprocal; recurring.

Adgyrçiedig, *a.* (adgyrç) Having a recourse.

Adgyrçiolddeb, *s. m.* (adgyrçiawl) A tendency to recur.

Adgyrçu, *v. a.* (adgyrç) To recur to again.

Adgyrçwr, *s. m.—pl. adgyrçwyr* (adgyrç—gwr) One that recurs to.

Adgyfwllt, *s. m.—pl. adgyfylltau* (cyfwllt) Subjunction.

Adgyfylltiedig, *a.* (adgyfwllt) Subjunctive; adjunctive. Trawsenwyr adgyfylltiedig; the metonymy of the adjunctive.

Adgyfylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgyfwllt) A subjoining; rejunction.

Adgyfylltu, *v. a.* (adgyfwllt) To rejoin; to reunite.

Adgyfylltwr, *s. m.—pl. adgyfylltwyr* (adgyfwllt—gwr) One that re-unites.

Adgywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To bear, or to carry back.

Adgywair, *s. m.—pl. adgyweiriau* (cywair) A putting in order again.

Adgyweirva, *s. f.—pl. adgyweirveyz* (adgywair—ma) A refectory.

Adgyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adgywair) Amendment; reparation.

Adgyweiriadwy, *a.* (adgywair) Repairable.

Adgyweiriaw, *v. a.* (adgywair) To repair; to refit.

Adgyweiriawl, *a.* (adgywair) Reparative: *s. pl.* adgyweiriolion, restoratives.

Adgyweiriedig, *a.* (adgywair) Refitting; repairing.

Adgyweiriwr, *s. m.—pl. adgyweirwyr* (adgywair—gwr) A repairer.

Adgywreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywrain) A refitting; refinement.

Adgywreiniaw, *v. a.* (cywrain) To re-embellish.

Adgywreiniawl, *a.* (cywrain) Re-arranging.

Adgywreiniedig, *a.* (cywrain) That is made accurate again.

Adgywreiniwr, *s. m.—pl. adgywreinwyr* (cywrain—gwr) A re-embellisher.

Adhaer, *s. m.—pl. adheuriau* (haer) A re-affertion.

Adhawl, *s. m.—pl. adholion* (hawl) A second cause; a second claim.

Adhezwç, *s. m.—pl. adhezyçau* (hez) A second peace.

Adhezyçawl, *a.* (adhezwç) Of a reconciling quality.



Adhezygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adhezwc) Re-pacification.  
 Adhezygu, *v. a.* (adhezwc) To re-pacify.  
 Adhezygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adhezygwyr (adhezwc—gwr) One that re-pacifies.  
 Adheurawl, *a.* (adhaer) Re-disputable; re-affertive.  
 Adheuredig, *a.* (adhaer) Re-afferted.  
 Adheuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adhaer) A re-afferting.  
 Adheuru, *v. a.* (adhaer) To re-affert.  
 Adholadwy, *a.* (adhawl) Reclaimable; that may be re-questioned.  
 Adhodedig, *a.* (adhawl) Re-examined.  
 Adholi, *v. a.* (adhawl) To re-examine; to re-claim.  
 Adholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adhawl) Re-examination.  
 Adholwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adholwyr (adhawl—gwr) A re-examiner.  
 Adhônadwy, *a.* (hôn) That may be re-afferted.  
 Adhônawl, *a.* (hôn) Re-afferting.  
 Adhônedig, *a.* (hôn) Re-afferted.  
 Adhôn, *v. a.* (hôn) To re-affert.  
 Adhônriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hôn) A re-affertion.  
 Adhônwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adhônwyr (hôn—gwr) A re-afferter.  
 Adia, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (adaw) A stranger; one flying from place to place.  
 Adiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adaw) A drake; a mallard.  
 Adian, *s. m.*—*pl.* adienoz (ad—an) A progeny, offspring, or posterity.

Arzwyreav hael o hil Grufuz,  
 O adian Cynan, Ceinwydion uz.

I will extol the generous one of the line of Grufuz, of the progeny of Cynan, lord of Ceinwydion.

Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynez.

Adill, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (a—dill) An ugly, abject wretch; an ill-favoured hag.

Hen adill, hi annodai  
 I wraig wyl un gwr à gai.

The old ugly hag, she would grumble if a bashful maid should get one husband.

D. Llwyd Gorleç,

Adlaz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llaz) The latter-math, or second crop of hay; the latter-grass; edgegrew.

Adlaz, *v. a.* (llaz) To kill again; to detract.

Cyvlavan annheleidiw,  
 Adlaz Ririd rwyv anaw.

Dark villainy the most ungrateful, to detract Ririd, prince of harmony.

Cynzelw.

Mae rhai, ac nid llai, yn llaz  
 Rhai 'n edliw, a rhai 'n adlaz.

There are some, and not fewer, that kill, some that upbraid, and some that detract.

D. Llwyd Goreç.

Adlaes, *a.* (llaes) Trailing; daggling.

Adlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* adleifiaw (llais) The refounding of a voice; echo; reverberation.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd  
 Aruçel ei adlais,  
 Eizig am gig à gerails.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the grey beak,  
 Very loud his echoing scream,  
 Jealous for the flesh which I loved.

Llywarç Hên, m. Cynzylan.

Adlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llam) A stepping back; a retreat: a fixed abode, home, or habitation; a place where a person may return to, who is gone from thence.

Teirgwaith y mae i'r mâç geisaw y talawdyr yn ei adlam, cyn dwyn ei avel

Three times is the bail to look for the debtor in his habitation, before he takes possession.

Welsh Laws.

Adlâmadwy, *a.* (adlam) Retreatable.

Adlâmawl, *a.* (adlam) Resilient, or rebounding back; retreating.

Adlâmedig, *a.* (adlam) Retreating, or stepping back.

Adlâmiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adlam) A rebounding, or retreating back.

Adlâmu, *v. a.* (adlam) To rebound, or step back.  
 Adlamwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adlamwyr (adlam) One that steps back; one returning from abroad; a sojourner.

O derfnydd i drevtadawg vod yn adlamwr gyda trevtadawg arall un dyz a biwyzyn yn ziannod, ac yn ei wafanaeth; a mynu myned i wrtho, taled izo zeg-ar-hugaint: a hwnw a elwir yn adlamwr.

If an inheritor should be a sojourner with another inheritor a year and a day, undisturbed, and in his service; and purposing to depart from him, he pays him thirty pence: and he is called a sojourner.

Welsh Laws.

Adlan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llan) A hall, or palace.

Adlaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (llaw) One of the meanest rank; one of the rabble: The compound metres in poetry are called *Adlawiaid* being derived from the primitive metres, or *Gorçanau*.

Adlaw, *a.* (llaw) Aloof: dal adlaw, to fear, to stand in awe.

Adlawais, *a.* (adlaw) Ignoble; mean; base; rustic.

Adlawiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* adlawiaid (adlaw) A secondary thing; a compounded metre.

Adlawiaid y gelwir y pennillion neu'r mesurau cymhleth.

The stanzas, or metres that are compounded, are called secondary ones.

Barzas.

Adlew, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llev) An echo.

Adlewain, *v.* (adlew) To answer a voice; to echo.

Adlewariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llavar) Peroration.

Adlevaru, *v. a.* (llavar) To repeat a discourse; to perorate; to recite.

Pan adleveryz  
 Awen cwr-egwyz  
 Ar vei-noeth vei-nyz.

At the chaunting of the muse they will be flocking together on each day and night in May.

Taliesin.

Adleâad, *s. m.* (lle) A reposition.

Adleâu, *v. a.* (lle) To re-place.

Adleifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adlais) A refounding.

Adleifiaw, *v. a.* (adlais) To refound.

Adleifiawg, *a.* (adlais) Resonant; refounding.

Adleifiedig, *a.* (adlais) Refounding.

Adlenwi, *v. a.* (llanw) To replenish.

Adles, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lles) That is not a benefit.

Adlêu, *v. a.* (lle) To re-place.

Adlewyç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewyç) Resplendence; reflection.

Adlewyçawl, *a.* (adlewyç) Relucant; resplendent.

Adlewyçedig, *a.* (adlewyç) Reflecting.

Adlewyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adlewyç) Refulgence.

Adlewyçoldeb, *s. m.* (adlewyçawl) Reflexivity.

Adlewyçu, *v.* (adlewyç) To reflect.

Adlibryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (llibryn) A poor weakling.

Yna y bu zir i'r adlibrynez o'r Prydeiniaid giliaw i ymylau yr ynys tua Cymru.

Then it was necessary for the weak leavings of the Britons to retreat to the borders of the island towards Wales.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Adliv, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lliv) A reflux.

Adlivaw, *v.* (adliv) To flow back; to ebb.

Adlivawl, *a.* (adliv) Refluent.

Adliveiriant, *s. m.*—*pl.* adliveiriannoz (adliv) Refluence.

Adliveiriaw, *v. a.* (adliv) To reflow.

Adliveiriawl, *a.* (adliv) Refluent.

Adliviant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* adliveiannoz (adliv) A reflux.

Adlithrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adlithyr) A falling back; apostacy; a relapse.

Adlithraw, *v. a.* (llithyr) To slide back.

Adlithredig, *a.* (llithyr) Back-sliding.

Adlithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llithyr) A back-sliding.

Adlithyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adlithrion (llithyr) A sliding back.

Adliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (lliw) A varnish.

Adliwiau,



# A D L

Adliwiaw, *v. a.* (adliw) To re-tint; to varnish.  
Adlo, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (llo) Chafe, or fore; heat; anger; hatred.

Na zala adlo am hyny.  
Entertain no animosity for that. *Mabinogion.*

O'r cwyza hagen cevyn marc o adlo hen-llwgyr, a thôri y croen hyd y cig. wyth geiniawg cyvraith a dâl.

Should a horse's back happen to swell from a long fretting fore, and should the skin be broken to the flesh, eight pence in law is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Adlozi, *v.* (adlaz) To spring up after cutting; as the edge-grew, or latter grafts.

Adloes, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloes) A reiterated pang; severe pain.

Rhoe izynt dir yn wir oez  
Acw'n adloes cenedloez.

The giving to them land there, certainly was a grievous harm to nations. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Adlog, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llôg) Compound interest.

Adlogawl, *a.* (adlog) Relating to compound interest.

Adlogi, *v. a.* (adlog) To re-hire; to re-covenant; to borrow at compound interest.

Adlogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adlog) A re-covenanting; a borrowing on compound interest.

Adlonaiz, *a.* (llon) Recheered; refreshed.

Adlôni, *v. a.* (llon) To refresh; to cheer again; to recreate.

Adlôniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llon) A recreation.

Adloniant, *s. m.—pl.* adloniannau (llôn) A re-cheering.

Adlonyzu, *v.* (llonyz) To assuage again.

Adlongi, *v. a.* (llongi) To re-imbark.

Adlongiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llongi) Re-imbarkation.

Adlofg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llofg) A re-scorching.

Adlofgedig, *a.* (adlofg) Re-scorched; burning again.

Adlosgi, *v. a.* (adlofg) To burn again; to scorch; to re-ignify.

Adlosgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adlofg) Re-ignition.

Adloyw, *a.* (gloyw) Having lost its brightness; also brightening again.

Adloywad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adloyw) A re-brightening.

Adloywi, *v. a.* (adloyw) To brighten again.

Adlun, *s. m.—pl. iau* (llun) A second form; a copy.

Adluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adlun) A re-forming; a copying of a form, or object; exemplification.

Adluniaw, *v. a.* (adlun) To represent the image of an object; to re-form, or copy.

Adlufgaw, *v. a.* (llufgaw) To drag, or draw back.

Adlwç, *s. m.* (llwç) Second dust; the incinerative state of bodies.

Adlwg, *s. m.—pl.* adlygon (llwg) Retrospect; an object.

Mynegwç i mi adlwg, y peth y zymuneç çwi i mi i'w wneuthur val y tywyv yn gadarnach mewn fyz.

Declare to me the object of the thing you would wish me to do, so that I may grow stronger in the faith. *Sion Treuredyn.*

Adlyçwez, *s. m.* (adlwç) The incinerated state of animal bodies.

Adlyçweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adlyçwez) Incineration.

Adlyçwezu, *v. a.* (adlyçwez) To incinerate.

Adlyvnâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvyn) A re-polishing.

Adlyvnâu, *v. a.* (ad—llyvyn) To make smooth again; to re-polish.

Adlyvu, *v. a.* (ad—llyv) To lick again.

Adlygawl, *a.* (adlwç) Objective.

Adlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adlwç) Description.

Adlygu, *v. a.* (adlwç) To make an object.

Adlymeitian, *v. a.* (ad—llymaid) To sup again.

Adlyncu, *v. a.* (llwnc) To swallow again.

# A D N

Adlythyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) A rescript.

Adnabod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabod) Knowledge.

Adnabod, *v.* (nabod) To know; to recognize; to perceive.

Adnabodadwy, *a.* (adnabod) Cognizable.

Adnabodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cognizance; knowledge.

Adnabodawg, *a.* (adnabod) Recognizing.

Adnabodawl, *a.* (adnabod) Perceptive.

Adnabodedig, *a.* (adnabod) Recognized; knowing.

Adnabodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cognizance; a recognizing.

Adnabodus, *a.* (adnabod) Knowing.

Adnabyzawl, *a.* (nabod) Recognizing.

Adnabyzedig, *a.* (nabod) Recognizing; acquainted; known.

Wl Cefar, by'd adnabyzedig i'th zyofbarth di, ein bod ni yn barawd i ymlaz i'th erbyn di, o çefi di zyvod i'r ynys hon, megis yd wyd yn gogyvazaw dyvod izi.

Julius Cæsar, be it recognized to thy discretion, that we are prepared to fight against thee, if thou dost attempt to come to this island, as thou art threatening to come to it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Adnabyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabod) A recognizing.

Adnabyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabod) Cognizance.

Adnabyzus, *a.* (nabod) Knowing.

Adnabyzusrwyz, *s. m.* (adnabyzus) Knowingness.

Adnabyzwr, *s. m.—pl.* adnabyzwyr (nabod) One that is acquainted with; a recognizer.

Adnaz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (naz) A chip.

Adnaid, *s. f.—pl.* adneidiau (naid) A rebounding back.

Adnain, *s. f.—pl.* adneiniau (na) The echoing of screams.

Goze gwryç dymby hir ei hadain  
Dyçyrç bar càreg creg ei hadnain.

The briefly cormorant assails me, long are her wings, she frequents the summit of the stone, shrill her echoing screams. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.*

Adnair, *s. m.—pl.* adneiriaid (adnaw) Attendant.

Ac yn gyntaf y codafant yr adneiriaid i gyrçu i'w llettyau, ac i beri gwrtaith i'w meirç, ac i'w dyvrâu, ac i beri ebran izynt.

And the attendants arose up the first to repair to their lodgings, and to order the dressing of their horses, to water them, and to give them provender. *H. Car. Mag. Mabinogion.*

Adnair, *s. m.—pl.* adneiriau (dair) A reproach; the same as anair.

Rhag drwg ni ziwyg adnair.

Reproach will not mend evil. *Adage.*

Adnant, *s. m.—pl.* ednynt (nan) A crying again, or after; longing.

Adnâu, *v. a.* (na) To reiterate a call, or cry.

Neud adnau cogau.

Do not the cuckoos reiterate their complaints. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Adnaw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (naw) A careful looking after.

Adnaw, *v.* (naw) To keep to one's self; to possess, own, or enjoy.

Yn golaith adneir mal yz adnes.

In the consist there will again befall what befall before. *Cynzechie.*

Adnawz, *s. m.—pl.* adnozau (nawz) A resource.

Adnawv, *s. m.—pl. t.* adnovion (nawv) What swims again; a swimming back.

Adne, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ne) Custody; keeping.

Adneu, *s. m.—pl.* adneuoç (adnaw) A thing deposited, or intrusted in the hand of another; a deposit, pawn, or pledge.

Y ty y cafer lladrad ynzo vyz halawgdy, ac à vo ynzo, eithyr adneu; can ni zyly perçen adneu gadw ty un arall rhag lladrad; ac am hyny ni byz colledig o'i adneu.

A house where a thing stolen is found is a degraded (forfeited) house, and all that is in it, except a pawn; for it is not right for the proprietor of a pawn to preserve the house of another against theft; and for that reason he cannot lose his pawn. *Welsh Laws.*

Adneu,



# A D O

**Adneu, v. a. (adne)** To pledge, or deposit.

Adneu cyhyryn gan gâth.

To pawn a piece of flesh with a cat.

*Adage.*

**Adnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oz (nerth)** A second power.

**Adnerthawl, a. (adnerth)** Reinforcive.

**Adnerthedig, a. (adnerth)** Reinforced.

**Adnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnerth)** A reinforcement.

**Adnerthu, v. a. (adnerth)** To reinforce.

**Adnerthwr, s. m.—pl. adnerthwyr (adnerth—gwr)** A reinforcer.

**Adnes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gnes)** A guarding, or looking after.

Adnes yw ymgelez.

A guarding is looking after.

*Adage.*

Adnes y vranes i vrain ban dygre.

The crow is the guardian of the others when she is croaking.  
*Ll. B. y Moç.*

**Adneuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adneu)** A depositing, or pawning.

**Adneuaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adneu)** A deposition.

**Adneuaw, v. (adnau)** To be calling often.

**Adneuez, s. m. (adneu)** A pawning, or pledging.

A mall a menez

A mynyç adneuez.

Evil and benefits and frequent pledging.

*Taliesin.*

**Adnewid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (newid)** A re-changing.

**Adnewid, v. a. (newid)** To re-change.

**Adnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnewid)** A re-changing.

**Adnewyzadwy, a. (newyz)** Repairable; renewable.

**Adnewyzawl, a. (newyz)** Renovating.

**Adnewyzedig, a. (newyz)** Reintegrate; renovating.

**Adnewyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newyz)** Reintegration; refreshment; renovation.

**Adnewyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (newyz)** Renovation.

**Adnewyziant, s. m.—pl. t. adnewyziaunau (newyz)** A renovating.

**Adnewyzu, v. a. (newyz)** To renew, reform, refit.

**Adnewyzwr, s. m.—pl. adnewyzwyr (newyz—gwr)** Renovator, or renewer.

**Adnod, s. f.—pl. t. au (nod)** A verse in the Bible; a sentence.

**Adnodawl, a. (adnod)** Relative to, or like a verse.

**Adnodedig, a. (adnod)** Divided into verses, or sentences.

**Adnodi, v. a. (adnod)** To divide into verses.

**Adnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnod)** A division into verses; a subdivision.

**Adnoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnawv)** A swimming back.

**Adnoviaw, v. a. (adnawv)** To swim back.

**Adnoviawl, a. (adnawv)** Swimming back.

**Adnoviedig, a. (adnawv)** Swimming back.

**Adnyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (nyz)** A post of a gate.

**Adovidiaw, v. a. (govid)** To regrate, grate, or offend.

**Adovidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (govid)** A regrating.

**Adovidawl, a. (govid)** Regrating.

**Adovidedig, a. (govid)** Regrating.

**Adovidwr, s. m.—pl. adovidwyr (govid—gwr)** A regrator.

**Adovwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (govwy)** A second visit.

**Adovwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (govwy)** A revisiting.

**Adovwyawl, a. (govwy)** Revisiting.

**Adovwyedig, a. (govwy)** Revisiting.

**Adovwywr, s. m.—pl. adovwywyr (govwy—gwr)** A revisitor.

# A D R

**Adovyn, v. a. (govyn)** To re-demand; to reclaim.

Un o dri arver cyvraith—cynnal dyz i adovyn dadyl ebry-vygedig.

One of the three usages of law—is to hold a day to reclaim a neglected cause.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Adovynadwy, a. (adovyn)** Reclaimable.

**Adovynawl, a. (adovyn)** Re-demanding.

**Adovynedig, a. (adovyn)** Re-demanded.

**Adovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adovyn)** A re-demanding; a requisition.

**Adohebawl, a. (goheb)** Re-answering.

**Adohebedig, a. (goheb)** Answering again.

**Adohebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goheb)** A re-answering; response.

**Adohebu, v. a. (goheb)** To answer again; to respond.

**Adolrain, v. a. (olrain)** To re-trace.

**Adolrheinadwy, a. (adolrain)** That may be re-traced.

**Adolrhinedig, a. (adolrain)** Re-traced.

**Adolrhiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adolrain)** A re-tracing.

**Adolrhiniaw, v. a. (adolrain)** To re-trace.

**Adolrhiniawl, a. (adolrain)** Re-tracing.

**Adolwç, s. m.—pl. adolwçau (golwç)** Prayer; intreaty.

Man nid oes adolwç

Nag edifeirwç

Vyth wedi yma.

Where there is no prayer nor repentance ever after the present.  
*Taliesin.*

**Adolwg, v. a. (awl)** To beg earnestly; to beseech, intreat, or implore.

Rhoz i hên nag adolwg.

Intreat not a gift from the aged.

*Adage.*

**Adolwg, adv. (awl)** Pr'ythee.

**Adolwyn, v. a. (awl)** To beseech, intreat, or implore.

**Adolygadwy, a. (adolwg)** That may be intreated.

**Adolygawl, a. (adolwg)** Imploring.

**Adolygedig, a. (adolwg)** Implored.

**Adolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adolwg)** A review; a revision.

**Adolygu, v. a. (adolwg)** To intreat; to implore.

**Adolygwr, s. m.—pl. adolygwyr (adolwg—gwr)** A reviewer.

**Adon, s. m.—pl. t. au (ad—on)** A lord.

**Adorth, a. (ad—gorth)** Deligent; studious.

**Adoyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoyw)** A spur.

**Adran, s. f.—pl. t. au (ad—rhan)** A subdivision; a comma, in grammar. In law, a division of hereditary property, that is made between cousins.

**Adranadwy, a. (adran)** Subdivisible.

**Adràawl, a. (adran)** Subdividing.

**Adranedig, a. (adran)** Subdivided.

**Adraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adran)** A re-partition; subdivision.

**Adrànu, v. a. (adran)** To subdivide.

**Adranwr, s. m.—pl. adranwyr (adran—gwr)** A subdivider.

**Adranyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (adran)** A subdivider.

**Adrawz, v. a. (rhawz)** To relate, rehearse, or declare.

**Adre, v. a. (rhe)** To please; to enjoy.

**Adred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhed)** A recourse.

**Adredeg, v. a. (adred)** To have recourse to; to run back.

Rhaid yw cofâu

Ai hadredeg hi dridiau.

The course and recourse of the road, it is necessary to remember three days.  
*Lewis Môn.*

**Adrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adred)** A recurrence; recursion.

*Adrev,*



## A D R

**Adrev, adv.** (trev) Homewards, home; back again.

*Hw, leidr! vy hel adrev?*

*Avaunt thou thief! Drive me home?*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Adrevu, v. a.** (adrev) To return home; to return back.

**Adriv, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhiv) A second counting.

**Adrivadwy, a.** (adriv) That is to be recounted.

**Adrivaw, v. a.** (adriv) To re-count, or reckon again.

**Adrivawl, a.** (adriv) Reckoning again.

**Adrivedig, a.** (adriv) Re-counted.

**Adriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adriv) A re-counting.

**Adrivwr, s. m.—pl. adrivwyr** (adriv—gwr) A re-counter.

**Adrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhin) A secret re-told; a secret when told to a third person.

**Adroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhoz) A gift returned.

**Adrozadwy, a.** (adrawz) Narrable; predicable.

**Adrozawl, a.** (adrawz) Declaratory; predicate.

**Adrozedig, a.** (adrawz) Related; declared.

**Adrozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrozedig) A narrative.

**Adrozedigawl, a.** (adrozedig) Narrative.

**Adrozi, v. a.** (adroz) To return a gift.

**Adroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrawz) A report, or narration; declaration.

*Ev mwya yn mez adroziad.*

*He is the first in mead discourse.*

*LL. B. Moç.*

**Adroziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (adroziad) A narrator.

**Adrozwr, s. m.—pl. adrozwyr** (adrawz—gwr) A re-hearfer.

**Adroi, v. a.** (rhoi) To restore; to give back.

**Adrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwym) A restraining.

**Adrwymadwy, a.** (adrwym) Restrigeable.

**Adrwymaw, v. a.** (adrwym) To restringe.

**Adrwymawl, a.** (adrwym) Restraining.

**Adrwymedig, a.** (adrwym) Restrained.

**Adrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrwymedig) Restraining.

**Adrwymedigawl, a.** (adrwymedig) Having the quality of an astringent.

**Adrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrwym) A re-binding.

**Adrybelid, a.** (trybelid) Skilful; expert.

**Adrybyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (rhybyz) A second warning; uncertainty.

*Y neb a faetho ar adrybyz a gyll ei faeth.*

*He that shoots at random will lose his arrow.*

*Adage.*

**Adrybyzedig, a.** (adrybyz) Intimating again.

**Adrybyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrybyz) A re-warning; a certifying.

**Adrybyziaw, v. a.** (adrybyz) To warn again.

**Adrybyziawl, a.** (adrybyz) Certifying again.

**Adryfez, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhyfez) A second excess; an over excess.

*Adryfez drais annoeth.*

*Over excess is the oppression of the unwise.*

*E. Wan.*

**Adryfezawl, a.** (adryfez) Over-excessive.

**Adryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhyw) A secondary species.

**Adrywez, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trywez) The scent that hounds follow in hunting; a trace.

*Mal y tyn y dail yr adrywez oziwrth yr ymlyniaid yn y golloent hwy eu helynt.*

*As the leaves take away the scent from the hounds, so that they lose their prey.*

*H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.*

**Adrywezawl, a.** (adrywez) Tractive.

**Adrywezgais, a.** (adrywez—cais) That hunts, or follows by scent.

**Adryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrywez) A courting; the making, or leaving a trace; a tracing.

## A D U

**Adrywezu, v. a.** (adrywez) To trace.

**Adrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adryw) A degenerating.

**Adrywiau, v. a.** (adryw) To degenerate.

**Adrywiau, a.** (adryw) Degenerative; re-emollient.

**Adrywiau, a.** (adryw) Degenerating.

**Adrywiogaiz, a.** (adrywiau) Re-emollient.

**Adrywiogaizaw, v.** (adrywiogaiz) To become degenerate; to soften again; to re-mollify.

**Adfav, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (fav) A standing again.

**Adfain, s. f.—pl. adfeiniau** (fain) A refounding; affonance; echo.

*Agaws yw y dyz tervyfg, ac nid adfain y mynyzoz,*

*The day of trouble is near, and not the founding again of the mountains.*

*Ezek. vii. vii.*

**Adfevydlawg, a.** (fevydyl) Re-established.

**Adfevydledig, a.** (fevydyl) Re-established.

**Adfevydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fevydyl) Re-position; re-establishment.

**Adfevydlu, v. a.** (fevydyl) To re-establish.

**Adfeilvaen, s. f.—pl. adfeilveini** (feilvaen) A second foundation.

**Adfeilvaeniad, s. f.—pl. t. au** (adfeilvaen) A re-foundation.

**Adfeilvaenu, v. a.** (adfeilvaen) To make a second foundation.

**Adfeilvan, s. f.—pl. t. au** (feilvan) A second foundation.

**Adfeilvanawl, a.** (adfeilvan) Re-foundable.

**Adfeilvanedig, a.** (adfeilvan) Re-founded.

**Adfeilvaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adfeilvan) Re-foundation.

**Adfeilvanu, v. a.** (feilvan) To found anew.

**Adfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adfain) A refounding.

**Adfeiniaw, v.** (adfain) To refund; to echo.

*Gogwn attrevnawr,*

*Rhwng nev a llawr;*

*Pan adfain advant*

*Par ergyr divant;*

*Pan llewyg ariant,*

*Pan vyz tywyll nant.*

*I the directing power know;*

*'Twixt heav'n above and earth below;*

*Why th' adverse cliff refunds,*

*Spears crashing, fraught with wounds;*

*Why is the precious silver bright;*

*Why hollow dingles lack the light.*

*Taliesin*

**Adfeiniawl, a.** (adfain) Resonant.

**Adfeiniedig, a.** (adfain) Refounded.

**Adfon, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fon) A reporting again.

**Adfon, v. a.** (fon) To mention again.

**Adfylw, s. m.—pl. t. on** (fylw) A second view.

**Adfylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adfylw) A re-viewing.

**Adfylwedig, a.** (adfylw) Re-viewed.

**Adfylwi, v. a.** (adfylw) To re-view.

**Adfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fylliad) A re-viewing.

**Adfylliaw, v. a.** (fylliaw) To re-view.

**Adfylliedig, a.** (fylliedig) Re-viewed.

**Adfylliwr, s. m.—pl. adfyllwyr** (fyll—gwr) One that looks over a second time; a re-viewer.

**Adfynwyraw, v.** (fynwyr) To recover the senses.

**Adfynwyrawl, a.** (fynwyr) Recovering the senses.

**Adfynwyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fynwyr) Resipiscence; convalescence.

**Adunaw, v. a.** (unaw) To agree again; to re-unite.

**Adunawl, a.** (unawl) Re-uniting.

**Adundeb, s. m.** (undeb) Re-union.

**Adunedig, a.** (unedig) Re-united.

**Adurzaw, v. a.** (urz) To honour again; to re-ordain.

**Adurzawl, a.** (urz) Re-ordainable.

**Adurzedig, a.** (urz) Re-ordained.

**Adurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (urz) Re-ordination.

*Adwaen,*



# A D W

Adwaen, *v.* (gwaen) To be acquainted.

Hyn a adwen cyn henaint.

This I *shall* know before old age.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Adwaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwaen) Recognition.

Adwair, *s. m.—pl. adweiriau* (gwair) Hay of the second mowing, rowen hay, after-math.

Adwair, *s. m.—pl. adweirion* (gwair) A second putting to right; a repairing.

Adwaith, *s. m.—pl. adweithiau* (gwaith) A work left unfinished, which must be begun again; the taking of a work in hand again.

Iawn a wnaed ni wnaen' adwaith.

It was rightly done that they should do no *second work*.

*S. Ceri.*

Adwanyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwanwç) A getting feeble again; a relapsing.

Adwanyçu, *v.* (gwanyçu) To relapse.

Adwediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwediad) Anaphora.

Adwedyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To repeat.

Adwez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwez) A returning; a recurrent state. Dyvod i adwez, to come to a former state.

Nid â gair i adwez.

A word will not go to the *original state*; or, A word spoken cannot be recalled.

*Adage.*

Toraist Gaervyrzin torvoz—ar Frainc,  
Llawer Franc ar adwez.

Thou didst break Caermarthen, and hosts from France, and many a Frenchman on the *return*.

*Ll. B. Moç.*

Adweza, *v. a.* (adwez) To return, or come again.

Adwezawg, *a.* (adwez) That returns.

Adwezawl, *a.* (adwez) Returning.

Adwezu, *v. a.* (adwez) To return to the original place, or state.

Adweinig, *a.* (adwaen) Recognizable.

Adweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwair) A repairing.

Adweiriaw, *v. a.* (adwair) To repair.

Adweiriawl, *a.* (adwair) Repairing.

Adweiriedig, *a.* (adwair) Repaired.

Adwel, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwel) A stranger.

Adweled, *v.* (gweled) To re-view; to recover the fight; to see again.

Adwelediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adweled) A recovering of fight; a re-viewing.

Adweledig, *a.* (adwel) Recovering the fight.

Adweledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adweledig) Recovering of fight.

Adweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwel) Second fight.

Adwelwr, *s. m.—pl. adwelwyr* (gwel—gwr) One that sees again.

Adwern, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (gwern) Withered growth.

Cath hir-daith gethin-vraith gern,  
Côd lwyd-wyllt coed-wal adwern.

A long running cat, with a dusky striped jaw; a brown paunch on its woody bed of *rotten growth*.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ysgyvarnawg.*

Adwerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwerth) A price less than the value; undervalue.

Iawn i leidyf yn ol adwerth  
Ovni gwr ni vyno gwerth.

It is right for a thief after his *cheap bargain* to be afraid of one that will take no compensation.

*W. Cynwal.*

Adwerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwerth) Depreciation.

Adwerthu, *v. a.* (adwerth) To depreciate.

Adwerthwr, *s. m.—pl. adwerthwyr* (adwerth—gwr) A depreciator.

Adweryz, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (gweryz) A second spring, or autumn; a luckless maid; a prude.

Na haez ogan val anhael  
Ac na vyz adweryz wael.

Merit no satire like the illiberal

And be no debased *prude*. *D. ab Gwilym, i Verç.*

# A D W

Adwir, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwir) Untruth.

Adwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwir) A re-certifying.

Adwiriaw, *v. a.* (adwir) To re-assert; to re-certify.

Adwiriawl, *a.* (adwir) Re-asserting.

Adwiriadig, *a.* (adwir) Re-asserted.

Adwiriwr, *s. m.—pl. adwirwyr* (adwir—gwr) One that re-certifies.

Adwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gwisg) Difarray, undress, or dishabille.

Adwisgaw, *v. a.* (adwisg) To difarray.

Adwisgawl, *a.* (adwisg) Difarraying.

Adwisgedig, *a.* (adwisg) Difarrayed.

Adwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwisg) A difarraying; dishabille.

Adwisgwr, *s. m.—pl. adwisgwyr* (adwisg—gwr) A difarrayer.

Adwlez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwlez) A short meal, or repast; a slender feast; spare diet; sparing entertainment; a collation.

Adwn, *s. m.—pl. adynau* (ad—wn) A lord, or chieftain.

Ni hwyrac cludlan clôd adwn.

Perhaps the churchyard ends the glory of a *hero*. *Cynzelw.*

Hawl adwn ysgwn ysgwyd yn llais draig.

The demand of a *chief* with uplifted shield, with a dragon's voice.

*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

Adwneud, *v. a.* (gwneud) To do over again; to undo.

Adwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To reform; repair; to undo.

Nid adwna Duw â wnaeth.

God will not *undo* what he hath done.

*Adage.*

Adwniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwni) A re-stitching; a double stitching.

Adwniaw, *v. a.* (gwni) To sew over again; to make a double stitch.

Adwniawl, *a.* (gwni) Double-stitched.

Anwniedig, *a.* (gwni) Double-stitched.

Adwniwr, *s. m.—pl. adwniwr* (gwni—gwr) A double-stitcher.

Adwr, *s. m.—pl. adwyr* (gwr) A second man; a coward; a slave.

Colles ei glydwr â gyrçes ty at ei adwr.

He hath lost his protector who transfers his house to his *slave*.

*Adage.*

Adwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwr) Unmanliness.

Adwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwr) Cowardice; slavery.

Cam ei ado heb gov camp ehelaeth

Nid adawai adwy er adwriaeth,

Nid edewis ei lys les cerzorian Prydain.

It is injurious to let him be without a memorial of a magnificent feat; he would not forsake the pass through *cowardice*; the benefit of the minstrels of Britain never quitted his court.

*Aneurin.*

Adwriaw, *v.* (adwr) To become a coward.

Adwriawl, *a.* (adwr) Cowardly.

Adwriedig, *a.* (adwr) Becoming a coward.

Adwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.

Adwrygiaw, *v.* (gwrygiaw) To recover strength; to grow better in health.

Adwrygiawl, *a.* (gwrygiawl) Re-strengthening; recovering.

Adwy, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (adaw) A gap; a pass.

Tair gofgorz adwy Ynys Prydain: Gofgorz Mynyawg Eidyn y Nghattraeth; a gofgorz Melyn mab Cynvelyn; a gofgorz Drywon mab Nuz yn Rhodwyz Arderyz

The three *pass*-guarding clans of the isle of Britain: the clan of Mynyawg Eizyn in Cattraeth: the clan of Melyn the son of Cynvelyn; and the clan of Drywon the son of Nuz in the defile of Arderyz.

*Triades.*

Adwyar,



# A D Y

Adwyar, *a.* (twy) Conflicting; troubling; toiling.

Divai zraig drôgon adwyar.

A faultless chief is the *conflicting* dragon. *LL. P. Moç.*

Adwyaw, *v. a.* (adwy) To make breaches.

Adwyawg, *a.* (adwy) Having gaps, or passes.

Adwyawg cae dryg-amaeth.

Full of gaps is the inclosure of a bad farmer. *Adage.*

Mal dyvod i zinas adwyawg.

Like entering into a city *wherein a breach is made.* *Ezek. xxvi. x.*

Adwyawl, *a.* (adwy) Gaping; open.

Adwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyz) Fallow ground; untilled ground.

Ennillai blant yn llo blwyz

A bai'r yd lle bu'r adwyz,

He would beget young ones when a yearling, should the corn be where the *fallow* had been. *H. Davi, i Darw.*

Adwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) Metal.

Adwynig, *a.* (gwyn) Shining bright, or glittering; appearing.

Adwyr, *a.* (gŵyr) Bent back; bowed backwards; recurvous.

Adwyraw, *v.* (adwyr) To recurve; to incline back.

Adwyrawl, *a.* (adwyr) Recurving.

Adwyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwyr) Recurvation.

Adwynni, *s. m.* (adwyr) Recurvature.

Adwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwys) A second summons.

Adwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwys) A re-summoning; a re-citation.

Adwyfiaw, *v. a.* (adwys) To re-assemble.

Adwyfiawl, *a.* (adwys) Re-citing.

Adwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyth) Hurt; blast; mischief; misfortune.

Adwyth diriaid heb açaws.

The *hurt* of the mischievous comes without a necessity. *Adage.*

Athrodion gweision a gwyr

A bair adwyth rhwng brodyr.

It is the slander of boys and men that causes *mischief* between brothers. *T. Aled.*

Adwythain, *a.* (adwyth) Hurtful; plaguy; miserable.

Adwythawl, *a.* (adwyth) Blasting; hurting.

Adwythedig, *a.* (adwyth) Blasted; inflamed.

Duw gwared zeiliaid o zig cartrevawl,

Rhag trova adwythedig.

God deliver subjects from domestic feud, and from a course fraught with harm. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Adwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adwyth) A blasting.

Adwythig, *a.* (adwyth) Inflaming; hurtful; distressed; miserable.

Adwythigrwyz, *s. m.* (adwythig) Malignity; contagiousness.

Adwythus, *a.* (adwyth) Hurtful; blasting.

Adyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyl) The breath.

Yn cadw y lle yr oez anverth o—

Bryv tanawl ei adyl.

Guarding the place there was a monster of a beast with fiery breath. *Mabinogion*

Adylawg, *a.* (adyl) Having breath; breathing.

Adyledig, *a.* (adyl) Breathed; respired.

Adyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adyl) Respiration.

Adymanerç, *s. m.* (ymanerç) The returning of a salute.

Adymanerç, *v. a.* (ymanerç) To re-salute mutually.

Adymçweladwy, *a.* (ymçwel) That may be returned back.

Adymçwelawg, *a.* (ymçwel) That returneth back.

Adymçweledig, *a.* (ymçwel) Returned back.

Adymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymçwel) Recidivation.

Adymçwelyd, *v. a.* (ymçwel) To recidivate.

Adymzryciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzryciad) A mutual reflection of objects.

# A D Y

Adymzryciaw, *v. a.* (ymzryciaw) To reflect mutually one object to another.

Adymzryciawl, *a.* (ymzryciawl) Mutually returning to view.

Adymzryciedig, *a.* (ymzryciedig) Mutually represented.

Adymgafgledig, *a.* (ymgafgledig) Re-assembled mutually.

Adymgafgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgafgliad) A mutual reassembling.

Adymgafglu, *v.* (ymgafglu) To re-assemble.

Adymgorvorawl, *a.* (corvawr) Re-imbodging.

Adymgorvoredig, *a.* (corvawr) Re-imbodied.

Adymgorvori, *v.* (corvawr) To re-imbodgy.

Adymgorvoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corvawr) A re-imbodging.

Adymgyvarç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarç) Re-salutation.

Adymgyvarç, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To re-salute.

Adymgymmeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmer) A reassembling itself. Epanalepsis, a rhetorical figure, when the same word after a parenthesis is repeated.

Adymgymmeryd, *v. a.* (cymmer) To re-assume itself; to re-assume mutually.

Adymgymmodawl, *a.* (cymmod) Reconciling one's self; mutually reconciling.

Adymgymmodi, *v. a.* (cymmod) To reconcile one's self.

Adymgymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmod) A reconciling of one's-self.

Adymgygnnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To re-assemble.

Adymgygnnulledig, *a.* (cynnull) Re-assembled.

Adymgygnnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnull) A re-convening together.

Adymliid, *v. a.* (ymliid) To re-chace.

Adymliidedig, *a.* (ymliid) Re-chaced.

Adymliidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymliid) A re-chacing.

Adymluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llun) A re-forming of itself.

Adymluniaw, *v. a.* (llun) To re-form itself; to re-form mutually.

Adymluniawl, *a.* (llun) Mutually re-forming; re-forming itself.

Adymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhith) A re-appearing.

Adymrithiaw, *v.* (rhith) To re-appear; to reflect, or be reflected, or appear as in a mirror.

Adymrithiawl, *a.* (rhith) Re-appearing.

Adymrithiedig, *a.* (rhith) Made to re-appear.

Adymweled, *v. a.* (gweled) To re-visit.

Adymweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweled) Re-visitation.

Adymyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tymyr) The temperature of the weather. Tawel val yr adymyr, silent like the mild season.

Adyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyn) A poor wretch; a miserable person; an idiot.

A vu zyn aeth yn adyn.

That was a man is become a *wretch.* *Adage.*

Golwg Duw ar adyn.

May the eye of God be on the *wretch.* *Adage.*

Adÿru, *v. a.* (gÿr) To send again, or send back.

Adysgriv, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ysgriv) A rescript.

Adysgrivawl, *a.* (adygriv) Rescriptive.

Adysgriven, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (adygriv) A rescript.

Adysgrivenawl, *a.* (adygriv) Rescriptive.

Adysgriveniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adygriv) A rescription.

Adysgrivenu, *v. a.* (adygriv) To transcribe.

Adysgrivenwr, *s. m.—pl.* adysgrivenwyr (adygriven—gwr) A transcriber, or copier.

Adystwythadwy, *a.* (ystwyth) That may be made pliable again.

D

Adystwythaw,



# A Z A

**Adyftwythaw**, *v.* (yftwyth) To become pliant again.  
**Adyftwythawl**, *a.* (yftwyth) That is made pliant again; tending to be pliant again.  
**Adyftwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (yftwyth) A making pliant again.  
**Adyftyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (yftyr) A second meaning.  
**Adyftyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adyftyr) Re-consideration; a second thought, or reflection.  
**Adyftyriaw**, *v.* (adyftyr) To re-consider.

Adyftyriwn yn dofturiawl  
 Wyw naws hudawl einioes hediad.

Let us sorrowfully reflect on the fading and deceitful flight of life.  
*D. Thomas.*

**Adyftyriawl**, *a.* (adyftyr) Reconsiderate.  
**Adyftyried**, *v. a.* (adyftyr) To reflect; to throw back the thoughts on things past.  
**Adyftyriedig**, *a.* (adyftyr) Re-considered.  
**AZ**, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. on.* Impulse; effort; action. It is used as a prepositive particle, enhancing the sense of words.  
**Azail**, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) The tender leaves; fallad.

Gorwezais ar gwr azail.

I laid down on the border of the tender leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Oer llaz vy holl veibion llên,  
 A diva'r graz a'r azail,  
 A dwyn y blodau a'r dail!

Tis woeful that all my learned sons are slain, and to destroy the stock with expected sprouts; and taking away the flowers and the leaves!  
*G. ab Sevryn, i'w blant.*

**Azanc**, *s. m.*—*pl. ezyne* (az—anc) An amphibious animal, once in some of the rivers of this island; supposed to be the Lloftlydan, or the beaver.

Azanc ni thynir o anozyn dwvyr.

The beaver cannot be drawn from the deep water. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Azant**, *s. m.* (az) An effort to attain; longing.  
**Azas**, *a.* (das) Meet; suitable; convenient. Azas i'th aqosion, proper for thy necessities.  
**Azafawl**, *a.* (azas) Befitting; convenient.  
**Azafedig**, *a.* (azas) Adapted; suited.  
**Azafedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azafedig) Convenientness; a befitting.  
**Azafedigawl**, *a.* (azafedig) Adaptive.  
**Azafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (addas) An adapting, or a befitting; fitness.  
**Azafwyz**, *s. m.* (azas) Suitableness; propriety.  
**Azafu**, *v. a.* (azas) To fit, or adapt.  
**Azafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azafwyr* (azas—gwr) A proper, or fit person.  
**Azaw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (daw) A promise.

Dyled ar bawb ei azaw.

Every one's promise is a debt on him. *Adage.*

**Azaw**, *v. a.* (daw) To promise; to engage.

Câs dyn â azaw o bob peth, ac ni ryz zim.

Hateful is the man that promises every thing, and gives nothing.  
*Adage.*

**Azawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. azodau* (dodi) A repository; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up; a treasure. Wyazawd, the egg left in the nest whilst the hen lays.

Ar zehau rhiau rhwyv gorugel nev  
 Yn azawd Mihangel.

On the right of heaven's sovereign Lord of Lords in the protection of Michael.  
*Li. P. Moç*

Azawd Lloegyr lluoſawg am bân.  
 The treasure of Lloegyr abounding round the festive horn.  
*Li. P. Moç.*

**Azawedig**, *a.* (azaw) Promised.  
**Azawedigawl**, *a.* (azawedig) Promissory.  
**Azawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azaw) A promising.  
**Azawl**, *s. m.*—*pl. azolion* (az—awl) Worship.  
**Azawwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azawwyr* (azaw—gwr) A promiser.

# A Z O

**Azawyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (azaw) A promiser.  
**Azev**, *v. a.* (dev) To acknowledge, confess; to own, or grant.  
**Azev**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dev) A dwelling.

Symmudaw azev rhag drwg.

To remove a dwelling from evil. *Adage.*

**Azewawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. azevodau* (azev) A confession.  
**Azewawg**, *a.* (azev) Acknowledging.

Yn Eizin yn azevawg.

In Eizin acknowledged. *Taliesin, i Wallawg.*

**Azewawl**, *a.* (azev) Confessing; acknowledging.  
**Azevedig**, *a.* (azev) Confessed.  
**Azevedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azevedig) A confession; acknowledgment.  
**Azevedigawl**, *a.* (azevedig) Confessional.  
**Azeviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azev) A confession.  
**Azewwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azevwyr* (azev—gwr) A confessor.  
**Azewid**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (azaw) A promise.

Azewais yt hyn zwywaith;  
 Azewid teg azaw taith:  
 Taled bawb. tâl hyd y bo,  
 Azewid â azawo.

To thee I have twice promised this, a fair promise, the promising a journey; let every one fulfil as far as he can the promise that he promiseth.  
*Iolo Gog, i O. Glyndwyr.*

**Azewidiawl**, *a.* (azewid) Promissory.  
**Azvain**, *a.* (az—main) Slender; delicate.  
**Azved**, *a.* (az—med) Ripe; mature.  
**Azvedez**, *s. m.* (azved) Ripeness; maturity.  
**Azvediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azved) A ripening; maturity.  
**Azvedrwyz**, *s. m.* (azved) Ripeness; matureness.  
**Azvedu**, *v.* (azved) To ripen; to mature.

Rhaid i'r dynged azvedu,  
 Wedi'r rhyw vyd hir â vu.

The destiny must mature after the event that has happened.  
*D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufur.*

**Azvedwç**, *s. m.* (azved) Maturation; ripeness.  
**Azveinus**, *a.* (azvain) Delicate; slender.

Avallen beren bren azveinus,  
 Gwaſgadvod glodvawr, buzvawr brydus.

Sweet apple-tree a delicate wood famous for thy ample shelter, highly profitable, and comely.  
*Myrſin.*

**Azvwyn**, *a.* (az—mwyn) Meek; gentle; mild; good-natured.  
**Azvwyndawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. azvwyndodau* (azvwyn) Gentleness; mildness.  
**Azvwynnder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azvwyn) Meekness; gentleness.  
**Aziai**, *s. m.*—*pl. azieion* (az) A stranger.  
**Aziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az) Longing.

Tri gelyn ar dervyn dig  
 Trwy aziad draw i eizig.

Three enemies angry in the extreme with the jealous one, and full of longing.  
*T. Prys.*

**Aziaw**, *v. a.* (az) To make an effort after.  
**Azibyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dibyn) A dependant.  
**Azien**, *a.* (dien) Faultless; fair; fine.  
**Azig**, *a.* (dig) Jealous; angry.  
**Azigor**, *s. m.* (azig) One that is jealous.  
**Azion**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—ion) A lord.  
**Aznaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. azneidion* (az—naid) A refuge.  
**Azoed**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—oed) An appointed time; assignation; destiny. Azoed gavyr, the time that a goat takes the male.

O dervyz cau döl ar yçain, a marw un o honynt, pa azoed by-nag ai dyco, iawn yw caſael ei erw o hono.

If the yoke is put upon the oxen, and one of them dies, by whatever distemper he is taken, it is just that he should have his acre.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Azoedi**, *v. a.* (azoed) To procrastinate; to defer.

A'm dodes nwyv ym azoedi.

She filled me with love to put me off. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Azocdiad**,



# A Z U

**Azoediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoed) A respiting; prolongation; prorogation.  
**Azoediwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azoedwyr* (adzoed—gwr) A loiterer.  
**Azoer**, *a.* (az—oer) Fligid; chilly.  
**Azoeredig**, *a.* (azoer) Chilled; refrigerated.  
**Azoeredigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoeredig) Refrigeration.  
**Azoeredigawl**, *a.* (azoeredig) Refrigerative.  
**Azoeri**, *v. a.* (azoer) To refrigerate.  
**Azoeriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoer) Refrigeration.  
**Azoeriannawl**, *a.* (azoeriant) Refrigeratory.  
**Azoeriant**, *s. m.*—*pl. azoeriannau* (azoer) Chilliness.  
**Azoerllith**, *a.* (azoer—llaith) Moistly cold.

Azoerllaith dyraith anaw barawd,  
 O heiyrrn erçwyrn Edyrn zyrnawd.

*Cold death the destiny of the ready muse  
 From the vehement blade by the stroke of Edyrn. Taliesin.*

**Azoladwy**, *a.* (azawl) Adorable.  
**Azoledig**, *a.* (azawl) Praised; worshipped.  
**Azoledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoledig) Adoration.  
**Azoli**, *v. a.* (azawl) To worship, or adore.  
**Azoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azawl) Worship; adoration.  
**Azoliadawl**, *a.* (azoliad) Devotional.  
**Azoliant**, *s. m.* (azawl) Worship; adoration.

Rhoiazoliant ar zeulin,  
 A zylai Grist, i zelw grin.

*That worship paying, on bended knees, to a frail image, that  
 belongs to Christ Dr. S. Cent.*

**Azolwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azolwyr* (azawl—gwr) A worshipper.

**Azon**, *s. pl. aggr.* (az) Fruit; offspring; progeny.  
 Over vyz herwyz ei hazon.

Abortive it will be with respect to its fruit. *Myrddin.*

Rodri—  
 Yn eryr ar llawr, wyr lleiziad,  
 Yn azon mezwon mez cynthaid.

Rodri—  
 An eagle on the ground the slayer of men,  
 Giving mead to drunkards, the fruit of the virgin swarm.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.*

**Azonwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (azon) Progeny; issue.

Da y daeth azonwy adwen.

It was well he came to know the offspring. *Aneurin.*

**Azreiziaw**, *v. a.* (rhaiz) To worship; to reverence.

**Azu**, *v. a.* (az) To go. Azwyv, I am gone; azwyd, thou art gone.

Ezynt veirz er pan azwyd;  
 Heb aur feirç, heb veirç, heb vwyd.

Gone are the bards since thou art gone,  
 Without the golden trappings, without steeds, without food!  
*D Ll. Mew.*

**Azug**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (az) An intention, purpose, or design; inclination; impulse.

Azug yr hyz i'r maes mawr.

The longing of the stag for the ample field. *Adage.*

**Azunaw**, *v. a.* (unaw) To wish; to implore.

**Azunawl**, *a.* (unawl) Vowing; wishing.

**Azuned**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uned) A vow; a desire, or request.

**Azunedig**, *a.* (azuned) Votive; implored.

**Azuniad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uniad) A requesting, or wishing; a vowing.

Iawn ym ganu,  
 Am gusanu,  
 A'th zizanu,  
 O'th azuniad.

Due my singing,  
 For thy kissing,  
 And thee pleasing,  
 Thy vow is pleasant.

*Gut. Owain.*

**Aznuwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azunwyr* (azun—gwr) One that makes a vow.

**Azurn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—gwrn) An ornament.

# A Z Y

**Azurnaw**, *v. a.* (azurn) To deck, or adorn; to be an ornament to.

**Azurnawl**, *a.* (azurn) Ornamental.

**Azurneg**, *s. f.* (azurn) The beauties of elocution.

**Azurnedig**, *a.* (azurn) Adorned; accoutered.

**Azurngau**, *s. m.*—*pl. azurngeuoz* (azurn—cau) A moulding, in architecture.

**Azurniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azurn) Adornment.

**Azurniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azurn) Ornature.

**Azurnoldeb**, *s. m.* (azurnawl) Ornateness.

**Azurnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. azurnwyr* (azurn—gwr) One that adorneth, or beautifieth.

**Azwg**, *s. m.* (dwg) A taking away.

**Azwyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—gwyd) An impostume, or ulcer.

A wyzoft di—

Pwy gwell ei azwyd,  
 Ai ieuanc ai llwyd?

Doft thou know—

Whose is the wholesomest sore,  
 The young, or the old?

*Taliesin.*

Cyn ei fyned yn ei azwyd yn nhervyn llân,  
 Ev a'm rhozes mez a gwin o wydrin bân.

Before he was gone to his last retreat the tomb,  
 He gave me mead and wine in the glassy goblet. *Taliesin.*

**Azwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyn) Virtue; honesty: Azwynau, beauties. *Taliesin.*

**Azwyn**, *a.* (dwyn) Honest; virtuous; good; blessed: Gwr azwyn, an honest man; azwyn yw i vrenin, it is meet, or becomes a king; Gwisgaw dillad azwyn, to wear decent clothes.

Nid oes llys ar geidwad o byz azwyn.

There is no refusal of a keeper if he is honest. *Welsh Laws.*

**Azwyn**, *v. a.* (a—dwyn) To take away; the same as dwyn; to carry.

Gwr a'i gwnaeth yn zyn yn zelw—boenedig  
 Baw azug Zygyddelw.

He that made him man, a tortured object, when he took  
 away Dygyddelw. *Cynzelw, i'w Vab.*

Maith y rhyz yr hyn ni'm azug.

Ample he will give what he will not take away from me.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Azwynaw**, *v. a.* (azwyn) To bless.

**Azwyndawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. azwyndodau* (azwyn) A blessing; a perfection.

Azwyna' o'r azwyndawd  
 Carennyz â Dovydz dyz-brawd.

The most blessed of the blessings is the love of the Renovator in  
 the judgment-day. *Taliesin.*

**Azwynder**, *s. m.* (azwÿn) Honesty; probity; conscientiousness.

**Azwynvryd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azwyn—bryd) A conscientious mind.

**Azwynvrydez**, *s. m.* (azwynvryd) Equanimity.

**Azwynryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (azwyn—rhyw) A good fort; homogeneity.

**Azwyr**, *a.* (az—gwyr) Inclining.

**Azygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azwg) A bringing onward; education.

**Azygyd**, *v. a.* (azwg) To bear, or take away.

Cynghor hên ni'th azwg.

The counsel of the aged will not take thee out of the way.  
*Adage.*

**Azyfg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (a—dyfg) Instruction.

A glyweisti â gant y pyfg,  
 Wrth ymdrafull ynnhlith y gwryfg:  
 Treç anian nag azyfg.

Didst thou hear what the fish have sung,  
 When running to and fro amongst the sedges:  
 Instinct is superior to learning. *Engl. y Clywed.*

**Azyfgawl**, *a.* (azyfg) Instructive; teaching.

**Azyfgedig**, *a.* (azyfg) Instructed.

**Azyfgedigawl**, *a.* (azyfgedig) Preceptive.

**Azyfsiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azyfg) Edification; dictate.

**Azyfsiadawl**, *a.* (azyfsiad) Didactic; doctrinal.



# A E L

**Azyfgu, v. a.** (azyfg) To instruct; to teach.  
**Azyfgwr, s. m.—pl. azyfgwyr** (azyfg—gwr) An instructor.  
**Aed, s. m.** (au) A going: also a verb of the third person imperative: let him go.  
 Mis Tacwez—  
 Aed bugail, delid cerzawr.

The month of December—  
 The shepherd *let him go*, let the minstrel come. *Aneurin.*

**AEZ, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.** A noise, or din.  
**Aez, a.** Loud; noisy; clamorous; tumultuous.

Pen â borthav i'm nezair,  
 Eyr eçwyz, aez vugail,  
 Teyrn-vron treuliad gynniwair.

I bear a head in the grasp of my hand,  
 Of the towering eagle, and *clamorous* shepherd,  
 His princely breast is infested with the consumers.

*Llywarch Hên.*

**Aezal, a.** (dâl) Steady; firm. *Sil.*

**Aevwyn, a.** (mwyn) Gentle. *Sil.*

**AEG, s. f. r.—pl. aig.** What produceth, or bringeth forth; a language. It is used as a termination of nouns

Da i gwyzoft aeg y wezi,  
 Diwez da ardy wez di.

Thou knowest well the language of prayer,  
 May good conclusion attend thy boon. *Meiryg Davy.*

**AEL, s. f. r.—pl. t. iau.** A brow; a skirt, or border; the eyebrow: Ael bryn, the brow of a hill; ael gwisg, the skirt of a garment; ar ael, nigh, by, or near to.

Twr diwael ar ael yr allt.

A stately tower on the brow of the cliff. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ael, s. f.—pl. eilion** (al) A produce. Yr ael gyntav i hwç, the first litter of a sow.

**Aelav, s. m. aggr.** (ael) Dolor: *a.* Doleful.

**Aelau, s. m. aggr.** (ael) Dolor: *a.* Dolorous; woeful.

Bez milwr; mirein-gnawd celain—aelau  
 Cyn byzau y dan main  
 Llaçar mab Rhun y' Nglyn Cain.

The grave of a warrior this; fair was the skin of this mangled corpse; ere he came under the stones vehement was the son of Rhun in the dale of Cain. *Talliesin.*

**Aelaw, s. pl. aggr.** (ael) Produce; wealth; riches.

Cyvaillt grym yffym affawz i alon  
 A'i aelaw ni çrnoez.

A potent friend there is to me, the vanquisher of his foes, his wealth he has not hoarded. *Ll. B. Hodynant.*

**Aelaw, a.** (ael) That produceth; precious; rich.

Aelaw iawn yw dawn gne gwawn gnawd-çweg,  
 Eiliw ewyn-vriw gwyn-wiw gwaneg;  
 Eiliais erod glod gloyw-deg—Wenlliant,  
 Eilioez dy voliant vil yçwaneg!

Very *precious* are thy virtues, thou whose fair skin has the hue of the gosamer, or the white shining spraying foam of the wave; I have sung of thy fame, Gwenlliant passing fair; a thousand more have sung thy praise! *Casiodyn.*

**Aelawd, s. f.—pl. aelodau** (ael) That is branching from; a limb, or member: Aelawd o gig, a joint of meat. Metaphorically, a kinsman, or relation; a family.

Sev â dâl holl aelodau dyn, pan gyvrirer i gyd, wyth bunt a fedwar ugaint punt.

All the members of a man, when reckoned together, are worth eight and fourscore pounds. *Welsh Laws.*

Aelodau y brenin yw ei veibion a'i neiaint a'i gevndyrw.

The king's relatives are his sons, his nephews, and his cousins. *Welsh Laws.*

**Aeldrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (ael—trem) A leering, or looking back.

**Aeldrwm, a.** (ael—trwm) Knitting the brows.

**Aelzu, a.** (ael—du) Black-browed.

**Aele, a.** (ael) Sad; piteous; lamentable. Braw aele, a sad fright.

**Aeled, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ael) Ailment.

Cyn bwyv gwr gweryd poed gwr gwared  
 A'm gwares o boen, o bob aeled.

Before I am a man of the tomb, may the man of deliverance protect me from pain, from every indisposition. *Llywelyn Varç.*

# A E R

**Aelvawr, a.** (ael—mawr) Big-browed.

**Aelgerth, s. f.—pl. eilgyrth** (ael—certh) The cheek-bone; the jaw-bone, or mandible.

Mewn gweilgi wyv, mae'n goel gerth,  
 A'r weilgi hyd yr aelgerth.

I am in the torrent, sad is the sign; and the stream is up to the jaw. *B. Aezren.*

**Aeliawg, a.** (ael) Having eyebrows; having large brows.

**Aelodawg, a.** (aelawd) Limbed; having large limbs.

**Aelodvain, a.** (aelawd—main) Slender-limbed.

**Aelodvawr, a.** (aelawd—mawr) Large-limbed.

**Aelodi, v. a.** (aelawd) To make, or admit a member.

**Aelodiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (aelawd) The admitting of a member.

**Aelwyd, s. f.—pl. t. yz** (ael) A branching up; a family; a hearth. Aelwyd a gymmell, a hearth will invite. *Adage.*

Mae aelwyd o'r dur melan  
 Yn hau o'i bedolau dân.

There is a *hearth* of steel, a pure metal, showering fire from his shoes. *Gut. Owain, i Varç.*

**Aelwydaid, s. f.—pl. aelwydeidiau** (aelwyd) A hearth-full.

Un arall yn pendwmpian uwç ben aelwydaid o leftri tolc-iawg.

Another was nodding over a *hearth*-full of battered pots. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Aelwyz, a.** (llwyz) Successful; prosperous. *Sil.*

**AER, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** Slaughter; battle.

**Aeraefawr, a.** (aer—aeafawr) Bearing a shield in battle.

Hiroefawg yu Nõe, aeraefawr vacwy,  
 Hwv, huawdyl owvy, vo hoedyl Ivor.

Long-lived was Noah, a *shield-bearing* youth, longer, visited by eloquence, be the life of Ivor. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Aerawd, s. f.—pl. aerodyz** (aer) A slaughtering.

Eirioed dy anghar aerawd dyz angau.

The day of the death of thy foes has ever been in the *slaughter*. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Aerawg, a.** (aer) Slaughtering; warring.

A'i wraig o hil aerogion.

And his wife the offspring of *warring* ones. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Aerawl, a.** (aer) Slaughtering.

**Aerbair, a.** (aer—pair) Causing slaughter.

**Aerbaith, a.** (aer—paith) Laid open, or wasted by slaughter.

**Aerbâr, s. f.—pl. t. au** (aer—pâr) The spear of slaughter.

**Aerbar, a.** (aer—par) Preparing for slaughter.

**Aerboft, s. m.—pl. aerbyft** (aer—poft) The pillar of battle.

**Aerdarv, a.** (aer—tarv) Slaughter-frightening.

**Aerdawelwç, s. m.** (aer—tawelwç) The silence of slaughter.

Gwyr yn zygyr yn zygyryzwç,  
 Gwerin nêr yn aerdawelwç.

Men toiling in surrounding difficulties,  
 The host of the chief in *slaughter's* calm. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Aerdorv, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (aer—torv) The slaughtering host.

Arzwyrçav hael hawl diaçor—draig  
 Aerdarv arynaig aerdorv angor.

I will extol the generous chief of no base possession, the *slaughter-fearing* terror, the stay of the host of battle. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

**Aerdranc, s. m.—pl. t. au** (aer—tranc) Extermination by slaughter.

**Aerdrawd, s. m.—pl. aerdrodion** (aer—trawd) A marching to battle.

**Aerdrawd, a.** (aer—trawd) Marching to battle.

**Aerdrodi, v.** (aerdrawd) To march to battle.

*Aerdwrv.*



# A E R

**Aerdwrv, s. m.—pl. aerdyrvoz (aer—twrv)** The din of battle.

Yn aerdwrv yn aerdorv yn aerdarv aer-dew  
Yn ardwy rhag tryleu—llas llew.

In the *din of slaughter*, in the battling host scaring with frequent deaths, defending against an intrepid hero was the lion slain.  
*Cynzelw, m. B. Varz.*

**Aerzuriawg, a. (aer—dur)** Steeled for slaughter.

Madawg laiv aerzuriawg lain.

Madog with a sword whose blade was *steeled for slaughter*.  
*Prydyz Bycan, m. M. Mon.*

**Aerva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (aer—ma)** A slaughter; a place of slaughter; the seat of war.

Ac ni orfowyfoez Arthur o'r rhuthyr hwnw hyd pan lazoez. a'r Caledvwlç ei hun triugein-wyr a fedwar cant: ac wedi gweled o'r Prydeiniaid hynh tewâu eu torvoz a wnaethant, ac ymlid yntau ac o bob parth gwneuthur aerva.

And Arthur rested not from that assault, until he had slain, with Caledvwlç, himself four hundred and sixty men; and when the Britons had seen that, they thickened their legions, then they made a *slaughter* on all sides.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aervab, s. m.—pl. aerveib (aer—mab)** Son of slaughter.

Aervab Mereduz ruz ei ruad.

The *slaughtering son* of Mereduz bloody war is his cry.  
*Blexyn Varz.*

**Aervaiz, s. m.—pl. aerveiziau (aer—baiz)** A daring to battle.

Yvai win gowel  
Aervaiz yn arvel.

He the coloured wine would drink,  
*Daring slaughter* in the hottest war.  
*Aneurin.*

**Aervan, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer—man)** A field of battle.

Coç aryau aervan,  
Coç liw luman.  
Rhag baran beirz Vangor.

Red the weapons on the *place of slaughter*, red the colour of the banner in the presence of the bards of Bangor.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Aervar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aer—bâr)** The wrath of battle.

**Aervawr, a. (aer—mawr)** Slaughtering; full of slaughter.

**Aervezawg, a. (aer—bez)** Intombed in the slaughter; desperate, or determined to be revenged.

Arwr yn arvau, aervezawg—deyrn,  
Eryr ar gedyrn, eurged varçawg.

A hero in arms was the *desperate* chief, an eagle over the mighty ones, a gold-giving knight.  
*Ll. B. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Aervlaiz, s. m.—pl. aervleiziau (aer—blaiz)** Wolf of slaughter.

**Aervlawz, a. (aer—blawz)** Nimble for slaughter.

**Aervle, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—ble)** A field of slaughter.

**Aervrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—brad)** Treachery of war.

**Aervrau, a. (aer—brau)** Tearing, or breaking in battle.

Gwrys aervrau deçreu un deçryn—â hwn  
Hônaid vyz ei dervyn.

In the onset of the *slaughter-tearing* contention, one that is as fierce as him, the end of such is certain.  
*Cynzelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

**Aervraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—braw)** The terror of battle.

**Aervryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—bryd)** Inclination for slaughter.

**Aervrw, a. (aer—bwrw)** Dealing slaughter.

**Aerfyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—fyg)** A hastening to slaughter. Llew aerfyg, a lion quick for slaughter.

**Aergad, s. f.—pl. t. oz (aer—cad)** A battle; a skirmish.

**Aergawz, s. m.—pl. aergozau (aer—cawz)** The wrath of battle.

# A E R

**Aergi, s. m.—pl. aergwn (aer—ei)** Dog of war. Dinas aergi, the fortrefs of the dog of war.

I am lavnawr coç gorvawr gwrnw,  
Dwys dengyn yz ymlezyr aergwn.

Around the crimson blades, whose murky paths are vast,  
With stubborn fierceness fought the *dogs of war*. *Aneurin.*

**Aerglais, s. m.—pl. aergleisfau (aer—clais)** The mark of slaughter.

**Aerglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—clwyv)** The wound of battle.

**Aergol, s. pl. aggr. (aer—côl)** The stings of slaughter; arrows.

Gwelais—  
Aergol ar gerzed.

I saw—  
The *stings of slaughter* on the wing. *Taliesin.*

**Aergorv, s. m.—pl. aergyrv (aer—corv)** The body, or strength of battle.

Oez aergorv torv tervyn açubiad.

A legion that was the *pillar of battle*, protecting the border.  
*Gwalçmai.*

**Aergrain, s. m.—pl. aergreiniau (aer—crain)** The wallowing of slaughter.

Mal gwaith Arderyz gwyth ar dyrvain  
Yn argrad yn aergrain.

As in Arderyz fury stalk'd along,  
Vehement was the *slaughter's* rage. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

**Aergre, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—cre)** The impulsion, or cause of slaughter.

Oez llary llaw aergre, oez aelau eilwyz,  
Oez dinas ar ystre  
Pyll wyn! doed erçyll euze.

He was gentle, with a hand eager for battle, he was music to the mourners,  
He was a tower of strength on his steed of war—  
Fair Pyll! fearful is his covering of separation.  
*Llywarç Hen.*

**Aergwydyr, s. m.—pl. aergwydrau (aer—crwydyr)** The scattering of battle.

**Aergryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—cryd)** The trembling of battle.

Cadernyd blaiz, aergryd blwng,  
Ced wallaw, cadoz ollwng.

A wolf in strength, the gloomy *battle's* dread,  
The bounteous giver, leading victory's bands. *Cynzelw.*

**Aergun, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—cun)** The chief of the battle.

**Aergwl, s. m.—pl. aergyllion (aer—cwl)** The mischief of the battle.

**Aergwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—cwyn)** The complaint of slaughter.

Cygle zwyn aergwyn ergyd angenawl,  
Deivyr dawl ail Greidiawl wrawl wryd.

Hear the *complaint of slaughter* brought, a mortal blow is given to the despoiler of Deira, courageous like Greidiol.  
*Einion Ofeiriad.*

**Aergwys, s. f.—pl. t. i (aer—cwys)** The furrow of the slaughter.

Dwys aergwys Powys poed eiziau.

May the heavy crimson *furrow* of Powys be his inheritance.  
*Llygad Gwr, i R. Maciawr.*

**Aergyvrain, s. m.—pl. aergyvreinion (aer—cyvrain)** The mutual opposition of spears in battle.

Y' nghorun aergun aergyvrain,  
Yn aergad yn Argoed Llwyvain,  
Yn mhen craig dremynt oez celain.

Around the crown of the chief of battle the spears meet in the mutual conflict of slaughter as in Argoed Llwyvain, on the top of the beacon there was a corpse. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

**Aerlaith, s. m.—pl. aerleithiau (aer—llaith)** The havoc of battle.

**Aerlew, s. m.—pl. t. od (aer—llew)** Lion of slaughter.

**Aerlew, a. (aer—glew)** Brave in battle; intrepid; enterprising.

Aerlew llew llwyz.

Brave in battle, the lion of hosts.

Aerluz,



**Aerluz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (aer—lluz)** The stay, or hindrance of battle.

Drud aerluz aerlew yn aerlaith,  
Dwys aerwys aerlun gydymdaith.

The bold stay of battle, where havoc raged, heavy is the slaughtering gash of the companion of heroes. *Cynzelw.*

**Aerlyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—llyw)** The guider of the battle.

**Aerner, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—ner)** The lord of battle.

**Aeron, s. f.—pl. t. au (air—on)** The splendid one; queen of brightness. Several rivers are called Aeron; Aeron galon galed. *Myrzin.*

**Aeron, s. pl. aggr. (air)** Summer fruits; as, apples, pears, plumbs, nuts: fruits and herbs that are eaten raw; as, fallad, raddishes, or onions.

Yr aeron à gwenycoez dy enaid a aethant ymaith.

The fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed. *Rev. xviii. xiv.*

**Aerwalç, s. m.—pl. aerweilç (aer—gwalç)** The hawk of battle.

Gwr beilç ei aerweilç arwyp drydar

A man with gay warriors splendid in the tumult. *Blezyn Varz, i D. ab Grufuz.*

**Aerwân, a. (aer—gwân)** Opening the battle.

Tarian yn aerwân yn eurwaith.

A shield worked with gold opening the battle *Cynzelw.*

**Aerwib, s. f.—pl. t. iau (aer—gwib)** The course of slaughter.

**Aerwofgryn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—gwofgryn)** The shaker of the battle.

Auç rhozav arawd aerwofgryn—Bowys  
Argoedwys dwys dengyn;  
Vy mawrez, vy mawrair a'i myn,  
Vy mharau vy mar a'm cygwyn.

To you of Powys Argoed I will address an oration, who make the battle tremble, incessant in the toil; my dignity, my fame will have it, my spears, my wrath will impel me onward. *Cynzelw—Gwelygorzau Powys.*

**Aerwr, s. m.—pl. aerwyr (aer—gwr)** A man of slaughter; a warrior.

Pummed welygorz, pummedran—o'm rhaid,  
Ceritor yn eu bân;  
Aerwyr gawr arvod vawr varan,  
Arodiawn creulawn rhag creulan.

The fifth tribe, the fifth part, of necessity, of my affection is towards them: slaughtering men of tumult with a presence great in the part of danger against the field of blood, the fierce Arcadians *Cynzelw—Gwelygorzau Powys.*

**Aerwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwy)** A collar, or chain. In ancient times it was a badge of distinction, worn by warriors: a torques. It is now used for a band, ring, or collar, in general. A cow-house yoke, or band.

Aerwy o aur a yrir i ryw aer,  
Ar ei war wiw eirw ir.

A golden collar will be sent to some slaughter,  
On his goodly neck, bright and fresh. *G. ab Ieuan Hên.*

**Aerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aerwy)** A collaring, or the putting on a collar, or torques.

**Aerwyaw, v. a. (aerwy)** To put on, or wear a collar.

**Aerwyawg, a. (aerwy)** Wearing a torques.

**Aerwyawl, a. (aerwy)** Like a collar.

**Aerwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—gwyll)** The shade of slaughter; the fiend of war.

Gwaedlyd ei lain, gwanar fevyll—lwrw  
Gwayw aerwrrw gwan aerwyll.

Bloody was his blade, a warrior standing by the spear, dealing slaughter, gashing like the fiend of war. *Cynzelw, m. Pyll.*

**Aerwywr, s. m.—pl. aerwywyr (aerwy—gwr)** A collar-maker.

**AES, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** A flat, or superficies; a buckler, or target.

Mereduz aes-drom-ruz droç,  
Pâr awçlym wyç-lith gwyaç.

Mereduz with the broken crimson heavy shield,  
And the sharp-edged spear that feeds the sea-gulls. *Pr. Byçan, i V. ab Owain.*

**Aefawr, s. m.—pl. aeforion (aes)** One bearing a target, or armed with a buckler.

**Aefdalç, a. (aes—talç)** Having a broken target.

**Aefdrai, a. (aes—traï)** Having a target that is diminished, or broken.

**Aefdrawd, s. f.—pl. aefdrodion (aes—trawd)** A march under cover of bucklers.

**Aefdwn, a. (aes—twn)** Having a broken target.

**Aefzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aes—dyn)** One bearing a target; a shield-bearer.

**Aefel, s. m. (aes)** Verjuice; vinegar; any thing four. Mae o'n aefel parawd, it is quite vinegar. *Sil.*

**Aeferw, s. f.—pl. t. au (aes)** A board, or plank.

**Aefvrau, a. (aes—brau)** Having a brittle target.

**Aefgar, a. (aes)** Spreading. Clod wasgar aefgar, wide spreading fame.

**AETH, s. m. r.—pl. aith and euthion.** A point, or prickle; hence faeth, an arrow, from the pain it gives; as, Ys aeth: furz, or gors: though the compound eithin is the word generally used for it; also pain; sorrow; grief.

Pênau nodwyzau i'm dizwyn  
Penvar o aith pwn o vrwyn.

These needle points deprive me of ease, like a bush of furz, or a bundle of rushes. *Ll. G. Cothi, i'w Varv.*

Mawr aeth i vil a wnaeth Martha vain  
A fob anobaith.—

Great grief to a thousand has slender Martha caused, and every kind of despair. *C. D. Mereduz.*

**Aeth, v. a. 3 p sing. of the preter. of au.** He went; he is gone.

**Aethawl, a. (aeth)** Poignant; smarting; painful.

**Aethedig, a. (aeth)** Grieved.

**Aethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aeth)** Vexation.

**Aethlawn, a. (aeth)** Poignant; painful.

**Aethlyd, a. (aeth)** Pungent; vexatious.

**Aethnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aeth—nen)** The aspen tree.

Crynva deilen aethnen wyv.

I am like the trembling aspen leaf. *I. Brydyz, Hix.*

**Aethus, a. (aeth)** Pungent; grievous.

Aethus yw'r henaint weithian  
Yn dal meth ar y dail mân.

Alas! how grievous doth age oppress,  
And nip the tender leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Aethufrwyz, s. m. (aethus)** Vexatiousness.

**Aethwellt, s. pl. aggr. (aeth—gwellt)** Latter-math, or edgegrew.

**Aethwlad, s. m.—pl. t. on (aeth—gwlad)** An outlaw.

**Aethwladiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (aethwlad)** A banishing.

**Aethwladu, v. a. (aethwlad)** To banish.

Ar ol i Hywel aethwladu ei ewythyf Iago, eve gymmerth y llywodraeth arno ei hun.

After Hywel had banished his uncle Iago, he took the government to his own hands. *Caradawg.*

**Aethwyz, s. pl. aggr. (aeth—gwyz)** Aspen wood.

Cryn val dail yr aethwyz.

He shakes like the leaves of aspen wood. *Adage.*

**Aethwyzen, s. f. (aethwyz)** An aspen tree.

**AV, s. m. r.—pl. t. au.** A progress, or going forward. It is used for the termination of verbs, forming the future of the first person singular: also as a particle affixed to adjectives, being the sign of the superlative degree.

**Avaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (baç)** A grapple, or hold.

**Avaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (maeth)** The affection, or disposition of the mind; blandishment; pleasure. Mis yr avaeth, the honey-moon.

**Avagzu, s. f. (mag—du)** Utter darkness; hell; a man's name: Taliesin had a son so called.

Avain,



# A V A

**Avain, s. pl. aggr. (ban)** High places.

Bendith Culwyz nev gydlev avain  
Arnyn ; gwnel yn vrowyr gorwyr Owain.

The blessing of the beneficent Governor of heaven's harmonious  
heights be upon them, and may he make the nephews of Owain  
denizens there. *Taliesin.*

**Avaith, s. m.—pl. aveithiau (maith)** A neighbour;  
a kinsman.

**Aval, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** An apple. Aval pêr, a  
cultivated apple; aval fur, a crab; aval helyg, the  
bitter sweeting; aval pig y golomen, the pigeon's  
bill; aval pryd y gwr, the cat-head; aval y mar-  
çawg, the nonpareil; aval awst, St. James's apple;  
aval minswyn, the jennetting; aval y zaeor, low-  
bread; aval melynhir, a lemon; aval curaid, an  
orange; aval gronynawg, a pomegranate.

**Avaleua, v. a. (aval)** To gather apples.

**Avaleuawg, a. (aval)** Abounding with apples.

**Avaleule, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aval—lle)** An orchard;  
an apple-yard.

**Avaleuwr, s. m.—pl. avaleuwyr (aval—gwr)** An  
apple-man.

**Avalwyz, s. pl. aggr. (aval—gwyz)** Apple-trees.

**Avalwyzen, s. f. (avalwyz)** An apple-tree.

**Avall, s. f.—pl. evyll, and avallon (ball)** An apple-  
tree; from its fruit being more protuberant than  
that of any other trees of this island. There are  
abundant proofs that the apple-tree is a native.

Ni fell zygwyz aval o avall.

The apple will not fall far from the tree. *Adage.*

**Avallaç, s. f. (avall)** An orchard: hence Ynys  
Wydrin, or Glastonbury, was originally called  
Ynys Avallaç and Ynys Avallon: also a proper  
name of men.

Ynys Vôn fy' vyw iaç,  
Velly Ynys Avallaç.

The isle of Môn is full of health,  
And so is the isle of Avallaç.

*L. G. Colbi.*

**Avallen, s. f.—pl. t. au (avall)** An apple-tree:  
Avallen fur, a crab-tree. There is a curious poem  
extant by Myrzin Wylt called Avallênau.

**Avallvlawd, s. m.—pl. avallvlodau (avall—blawd)**  
Apple-blossom; the bloom of apple-trees.

A hiraeth yffywaeth yffynawd,  
Am Nest deg, am debyg avallvlawd.

Alas! I am become accustomed with grief,  
For fair Nest, like the apple-blossom sweet,

*H. ab O. Gwynex.*

**Avallgwr, s. m.—pl. avallgyr (avall—cwr)** The  
knob, or knot of an apple-tree.

**Avallgwrn, s. m.—pl. avallgyrn (avall—cwrn)** A  
knot, or branch of an apple-tree.

**Avallwyz, s. pl. aggr. (avall—gwyz)** Apple-trees.

**Avallwyzen, s. f. (avallwyz)** An apple-tree.

**Avan, a. (ban)** High; loud. It was a proper name  
of men: Avan Verzig was the bard of Cadwallon  
ab Cadvan in the seventh century.

**Avan, s. pl. aggr. (man)** Raspberries.

**Avanc, s. m.—pl. evync (anc)** A beaver. This ani-  
mal was common in Britain, as is manifest from  
the Welsh Laws: and we have the authority of  
Giraldus Cambrensis of its being found in the river  
Teivi in his time. It is also called Lloftlydan and  
Azant. It has been seen in Nant Francon in  
Caernarvonshire in the memory of man.

A vae o'r zaeor aren  
A lwnc hi val avanc hen.

What is from the smiling earth she swalloweth like the old  
beaver. *T. Aled.*

**Avanen, s. f.—pl. avan (avan)** A raspberry.

**Avanllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (avan—llwyn)** A rasp-  
berry bush.

# A V L

**Avanwyz, s. pl. aggr. (avan—gwyz)** A raspberry  
brake.

Avanwyz gwneithyd  
Ni goreu emwyd.

The raspberry brake did  
What is better failed.

*Taliesin.*

**Avanwyzen, s. f. (avanwyz)** A raspberry-tree.

**Avar, s. m. (bâr)** Grief; sadness; sorrow; mourn-  
ing; longing; desire.

Crift creawdyr, llywriadwyr lludaeor—a nev  
A'm nozwy rhag avar.

Christ the Creator, the Governor of the host of earth and hea-  
ven, protect me from harm *LL. P. Moç.*

Trist wyv mewn trwfiad avar.

I am pensive in the drefs of mourning. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Avardwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (avar—twy)** The pang of  
grief. A man's name. Avardwy Vras, by Cæsar  
called Mandubratius.

**Avarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn)** A laying aside judg-  
ment; bribery.

Lle bai ni çam vwrail varn,  
Er ovyn, nag er aur avarn.

Wherever he might be he would not give a wrong judgment,  
for fear, nor for a golden bribe. *Gr. LL. D. ab Einion.*

**Avarwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (avar)** Sadness. A man's  
name.

Colledig vy hun yn hir ovwy—lle  
Yn lledrad vore gan avarwy,

My sleep is gone, with long visiting the place by stealth in the  
morning oppressed with sadness. *Cynzelw, i Eva.*

Nid ynad neb drud ni drevnwy  
Gwafgawd cyn gwisgaw avarwy.

No bold intruder is a judge who doth not prepare a shelter ere  
he puts on mourning. *Cynzelw.*

**Avdrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwyth)** The stranguary.

**Aviaç, a. (iaç)** Sickly; unhealthy.

**Aviaçus, a. (aviaç)** Sickly; ailing.

**Aviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avaeth)** Blandishment;  
pleasure; mirth: Mis yr aviaeth, the honey-moon.

**Avieçyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (aviaç)** Indisposition; sick-  
ness.

**Avieuthus, a. (aviaeth)** Bland; pleasant; merry.

Nid avieuthus ond difal.

None are merry but the free from pain.

*Adage.*

Avieuthus pob mammaeth.

Every nurse is merry.

*Adage.*

**Avieuthufder, s. m.—pl. t. au (avieuthus)** Pleasant-  
ness.

**Avieuthufwyz, s. m. (avieuthus)** Divertingness.

**Avlavar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llavar)** One that lacketh  
utterance: a dumb.

**Avlavarez, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlavar)** Dumbness.

**Avlavarwg, s. m. (avlavar)** Want of utterance.

Tri avlavarwg ferçawg: cornant, eizig, a çyfylawg.

The three causes of silence to a lover, a brook, a jealous per-  
son, and a woodcock. *Trioz.*

**Avlan, a. (glan)** Unclean; polluted.

**Avlanâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlan)** Pollution.

**Avlanâu, v. a. (avlan)** To defile, or pollute.

**Avlanâwr, s. m.—pl. avlanâwyr (avlan—gwr)** A  
polluter.

**Avlaryaiz, a. (llary)** Ungentle; not meek, or mild.

**Avlathraid, a. (avlathyr)** Incondite.

**Avlathraiz, a. (avlathyr)** Unpolished.

**Avlathyr, a. (llathyr)** Without polish.

**Avlawen, a. (llawen)** Not merry.

**Avlawenyz, s. m. (avlawen)** Infestivity.

**Avleâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleâad)** A displacing.

**Avleâu, v. a. (lleâu)** To misplace.

**Avleveryz, s. m. (avlavar)** Dumbness.

**Avlênawg, a. (llên)** Illiterate.

**Avlendid, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlan)** Uncleanliness.

*Avlênogaeth,*



# A V L

**Avlênogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlênawg)** Illiterate-  
nefs.

Yr awen o ziawl—a vwyâa beçodau a gwydïau, ac annysg, ac  
avlênogaeth, a tob annoethineb.

The muse that is from the devil increaseth sins, and lust: the  
want of knowledge, want of learning, and every kind of igno-  
rance. *Barzas.*

**Avlerw, a. (lherw)** Slovenly; untidy.

**Avlerwder, s. m. (avlerw)** Untidiness.

**Avles, s. m.—pl. t. oz (lles)** Disadvantage; loss; da-  
mage.

**Avlesawl, a. (avles)** Disadvantageous; hurtful.

**Avlesoldeb, s. m. (avlesawl)** Uselessness; inexe-  
dience.

**Avlesolrwyz, s. m. (avlesawl)** Disadvantageousness.

**Avlesrwyz, s. m. (avles)** Disadvantage.

**Avlesu, v. a. (avles)** To damage.

Tair gormes yn avlesu  
I'n hynys veius â vu.

Three molesting bands to devastate has been in our sinful isle.  
*Thomas Llên.*

**Avleswr, s. m.—pl. avleswyr (avles—gwr)** A da-  
mager.

**Avletty, a. (lletty)** Without lodging.

**Avlettyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avletty)** Inhospitability.

**Avlettyugar, a. (avletty)** Inhospitableness.

**Avlettyugarwç, s. m. (avlettyugar)** Inhospitableness.

**Avlettyuwr, s. m.—pl. avlettyuwyr (avletty—gwr)**  
A man void of hospitality.

**Avlêu, v. a. (lle)** To misplace; to put out of place.

**Avlonder, s. m.—pl. t. au (llon)** Uncheerfulness;  
infestivity.

**Avlonyz, a. (llonyz)** Unquiet; troublesome; rest-  
less.

**Avlonyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlonyz)** Unquietude;  
molestation.

**Avlonyzu, v. a. (avlonyz)** To disquiet, trouble, or  
disturb.

**Avlonyzwç, s. m. (avlonyz)** Disquietude.

**Avlonyzwr, s. m.—pl. avlonyzwyr (avlonyz—gwr)**  
A molester.

**Avloyw, a. (gloyw)** Lutulent; muddy.

**Avloywder, s. m. (avloyw)** Muddiness.

**Avlun, a. (llun)** Without form.

**Avluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlun)** A deforming.

**Avluniaiz, a. (avlun)** Deformed; misshapen; ugly.

**Avluniaw, v. a. (avlun)** To deform.

**Avlunieiziaw, v. a. (avluniaiz)** To render dis-  
figured.

**Avlunieizrwyz, s. m. (avluniaiz)** Deformity.

**Avlwryv, a. (llwryv)** Uncowardly.

**Avlwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyz)** Misfortune; mis-  
hap.

Gnawd avlwyz gan ziriad.

Misfortune usually attends the wicked. *Adage.*

**Avlwyzaw, v. (avlwyz)** To miscarry.

**Avlwyzawg, a. (avlwyz)** Unfortunate.

**Avlwyzawl, a. (avlwyz)** Unprosperous.

**Avlwyziannawl, a. (avlwyziant)** Unprosperous.

**Avlwyziannus, a. (avlwyziant)** Unfortunate; un-  
prosperous.

Avlwyziannus pob diriaid.

Unprosperous is every wicked one. *Adage.*

**Avlwyziant, s. m.—pl. avlwyziannau (avlwyz)** Mis-  
fortune.

**Avlwyr, a. (llwvr)** Incomplete; imperfect.

**Avlwys, a. (glwys)** Unclean; nasty; ugly.

**Avlyvnder, s. m. (avlyvyn)** Ruggedness.

**Avlyvyn, a. (llyvyn)** Not smooth.

**Avlym, a. (llym)** Not sharp; blunt.

**Avlymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlym)** Bluntness.

# A V R

**Avlywodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodraeth)** Anar-  
chy.

**Avlywodraethawl, a. (avlywodraeth)** Anarchical.

**Avlywodraethus, a. (avlywodraeth)** Ungovernable.

**Avlywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. avlywodraethwyr (av-  
lywodraeth—gwr)** One that misgoverns.

**Avnaws, a. (naws)** Uncandid; impudent.

**Avneued, s. m.—pl. t. au (neued)** Indifferency.

**Avon, s. f.—pl. t. yz (aw—on)** A river. There  
are several rivers in England that now have  
Avon as their proper names, from the Saxons, on  
their first settlement here, mistaking the British  
appellatives of rivers in general for the proper  
name of particular rivers. Its root *aw* is also the  
root of the Latin *amnis*; the *w* being commutable  
with *v*, and that again with *m*.

**Avonawg, a. (avon)** Abounding with rivers.

**Avonawl, a. (avon)** Of, or like, a river.

**Avonig, s. f. dim. (avon)** A rivulet.

**Avrad, s. m.—pl. t. oz (rhad)** Needless wasting; pro-  
digality.

Gwell ycydig gan rad, na llawer gan avrad.

A little with a blessing, is better than much with prodigality.  
*Adage.*

Avrad pob avraid.

Every thing needless is waste. *Adage.*

**Avradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avrad)** Extravagancy.

**Avradlawn, a. (avrad)** Prodigious.

**Avradlondeb, s. m. (avradlawn)** Prodigality; lavish-  
ness.

**Avradlonez, s. m. (avradlawn)** Lavishness.

**Avradloni, v. a. (avradlawn)** To cast away waste-  
fully.

**Avradloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avradlawn)** A lavish-  
ing.

**Avradlonrwyz, s. m. (avradlawn)** Extravagancy.

**Avradu, v. a. (avrad)** To waste needlessly; to lavish.

**Avradwr, s. m.—pl. avradwyr (avrad—gwr)** A la-  
visher; a prodigal.

**Avradwy, a. (avrad)** Lavish; prodigal.

Ti gelwyz hylwyz holion avradwy.

Thou falsehood prospering prodigal pursuits. *Ieuan Tew.*

**Avraid, a. (rhaid)** Not necessary; needless.

**Avrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (avyr—twyth)** The im-  
pulse of the mind; passion.

Twyth avrdwyth Owain,  
Teyrnain ni's grain.

The spring of Owain's passion, that he will not bow to  
princes *Gwalchmai.*

**Avrdwythaw, v. a. (avrdwyth)** To ruffle the passion.

**Avrzwl, s. m.—pl. evrzyl (avyr—dwl)** Solicitous-  
ness.

Handid avrzwl avlawen.

Let the solicitous be without mirth. *Adage.*

**Avrzwl, a. (avyr—dwl)** Solicitous; heavy; pen-  
sive.

Cant cân ei moliant, mal Elivri,  
Canav can vezwl avrzwl erzi.

A hundred sing her praise, like Elivri,  
I with a pensive mind of her will sing. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Avreol, s. m.—pl. t. au (rheol)** Disorder.

**Avreolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avreol)** Disorder; irre-  
gularity.

**Avreolaiz, a. (avreol)** Irregular; anomalous; dissolute.

**Avreoledig, a. (avreol)** Disordered.

**Avreoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avreoledig)** Irregu-  
larity.

**Avreolez, s. m. (avreol)** Disorder.

**Avreoleizrwyz, s. m. (avreolaiz)** Eccentricity.

**Avreolus, a. (avreol)** Irregular.

Avreolusrwyz,



# A V R

Avreolusfwrwyz, *s. m.* (avreolus) Irregularity.

Avriv, *a.* (rhiv) Without number.

Avrivad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avriv) Innumerableness.

Avriyaw, *v. a.* (avriv) To miscount.

Yn avriyaw Duw yn eirived.

Most egregiously *misrepresenting* God. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Avrivawl, *a.* (avriv) Innumerable.

Avrived, *a.* (avriv) Innumerable; infinite.

Avrivedig, *a.* (avriv) Unnumbered.

Avrllad, *s. pl. aggr.* (avyr—llad) Wafers; the bread of grace.

Vriallu teg avrllad hael.

The primrose fair are bounteous Nature's *wafers*.  
*I. Deulwyn.*

Avrlladen, *s. f.* (avrllad) A wafer; a cake.

Avrugyl, *a.* (rhugyl) Faultering.

Avrull, *a.* (rhull) Illiberal: Dyn avrull, one very much to himself, a niggardly person. *S. l.*

Avrwyz, *a.* (rhwyz) Intangled; difficult; unprosperous.

Avrwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhwyz) Difficulty; strait; a misfortune.

I mae rhwyz cywyz y cyw,  
Ac avrwyz gae ei gyvryw.

The chick is ready in his rote, but some like him have met with a *difficulty*.  
*G. Ll. D. ab Einion.*

Avrwyzaw, *v. a.* (avrwyz) To retard.

Avrwyzawl, *a.* (avrwyz) Unpropitious.

Avrwyzdeb, *s. m.* (avrwyz) Unpropitiousness.

Avrwyzdeb yn dy bervez!

May *bad luck* be in thy belly. *Adage.*

Avrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwyz) A retarding.

Avrwygadwy, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerate.

Avrwygawl, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerate.

Avrwygedig, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerated.

Avrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwyg) Illaceration.

Avrwym, *a.* (rhwym) Unbound.

Avrwymadwy, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestrainable.

Avrwymawl, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestringent.

Avrwymedig, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestricted.

Avrwymedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwymedig) Disobligation.

Avrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwym) A being without restraint.

Avryn, *a.* (rhyn) Unsubstantial.

Avrys, *a.* (brys) Lingering; slow; tardy.

Hwylia ar vor heli ar vrys,  
Novia zwvyr, na vyz avrys.

Glide along the briny sea with speed,  
Swim the waters, be not *slow*. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Eawg.*

Avrysez, *s. m.* (avrys) Slowness; tardiness.

Avryw, *a.* (rhyw) Unnatural; not of the same kind; contrary to nature.

Ni henyw o avryw avrad.

Prodigality proceeds not from an *uncongenial* stock.  
*E. ab Gwgawn.*

Hwynt â arverafant o'u hên vrâd, a'u twyll; yr hyn nid cez avryw izynt.

They practised their accustomed treachery, and deceit, the which was not *unnatural* to them.  
*Hanes Cenedloz Ymys Prydain.*

Avrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avryw) A degeneration.

Avrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avryw) Degeneracy.

Avrywiau, *v.* (avryw) To degenerate.

Avrywiau, *a.* (avryw) Degenerate; harsh; rigorous: Tywyz avrywiau, inclement weather.

Avrywawl, *a.* (avryw) Degenerous; degenerate.

Avrywiedig, *a.* (avryw) Degenerated.

Avrywiogi, *v.* (avrywiau) To degenerate; to grow rough; to become harsh.

# A F L

Avrywiogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrywiau) Degeneracy; a becoming rough, or harsh.

Avrywiogrwyz, *s. m.* (avrywiau) Degeneracy; harshness; sharpness; rigour; inclemency.

Avrywiogyn, *s. m. dim.* (avrywiau) A surly fellow.

Avu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bu) The liver.

Cravu yr avu yr oez.

The *liver* it was irritating. *I. Br. Hir.*

Avuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avu) A distemper of the liver, incident to sheep; the herb liverwort.

Teithi davad yw blith, ac oen i vod genthi; a'i gorvod hyd galan Mai rhag yr avuad.

The lawful qualities of a sheep is giving milk, and to have a lamb, and to be warranted until the first of May without the *disease* of the liver. *Welsh Laws.*

Avuawl, *a.* (avu) Hepatic, or hepatical.

Avwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aw) Sharpness; the edge of a tool, or weapon; vigour; liveliness; vehemency.

Gwâr Hywel hoewal cyvezwç,  
Gwr yn llaz â llavyn dau avwç.

Gentle Hywel, tranquil in festivities,  
A man that kills with a two edged blade. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Avwy, *a.* (avwç) Sharp; vehement; ardent.

Cun avael avwy.

A chief with an *ardent* grasp. *Cynzelw.*

Bid avwy unbent a bid lew;  
A bid vleiz ar vlaiz ar adwy;  
Ni geidw wyneb ar na rozwy.

Let a prince be *vehement*, and let him be brave,  
And let him be a wolf against a wolf in the breach;  
He will not shew his face that will not give. *Llywarc Hen.*

Avwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (av—gwyn) The rein of a bridle.

Avyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (av) Boldness; courage.

Llathrai lavyn uç avyn uç avwyn,  
A lliv crau, a lliv frau ar fiwyn.

He would brandish the blade over the *mane*, over the rein, with the streaming of gore, and the tint of the fluid on the bridle. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Afain, *s. pl. aggr.* (afan) Conflicts; troubles.

Llid y mewn tynged treizid troth main,  
A bleizyd gorllwyd goreu afain.

The wrath that attends fate let it penetrate the block of stone; and the grey wolf, the best of *conflicts*. *Taliesin.*

Afaith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith) The affection, disposition, or motion of the mind: also the same as efaith, effect. In law, a participating in the guilt of another man's crime; a being accessory to a felony; a plot.

O llaz anivail zyn, dyna alanas heb afaith izi.

If an animal kills a man, that is a murder without *participation*. *Welsh Laws.*

Afan, *s. m.* (pan) Conflict; uproar; trouble.

Afeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith) Affection; what disposeth to go, or that impelleth onward; a being accessory.

Afeithiau, *v. a.* (afaith) To affect, or work upon.

Afeithiawl, *a.* (afaith) Accessory.

Afeithiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afeithiawl) Effectuation.

Afeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith—gwr) An abettor.

Afeithwyr yw y rhai â azawo gyvlog er llaz dyn.

*Abettors* are those who promise a reward for killing a man. *Welsh Laws.*

Aflau, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flau) Having hold of a thing; possession.

O aflau vy llaw â llavyn wynlas,  
O afaith golaith galanas:  
Da haearn diheura pan llas,  
Llaith Madawg nad o'm llaw y cawas.

From the *grasp* of my hand goes a gleaming blade: from being infatigable to the crime of foul murder, thou goodly iron, shew thyself innocent when thou killest: the death of Madawg, grant he may not meet with it from my hand.

*Ll. P. Moq, i'r haearn twymyn.*

Dug anraith ufern yn ei aflau.

He brought the spoils of hell in his *grasp*. *E. ab Gwalmai.*

*E. Afyws,*



# A G O

**Afwys, s. m. (pwys)** A precipice; a bottomless gulf; the deep.

**Afwys, a. (pwys)** Steep; bottomless.

Deg pla poeni  
Cyn eu bozi  
Yn mor afwys.

Ten plagues of punishment, before they were drowned in the bottomless ocean. *Taliesin.*

**AG, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** An opening; a cleft.

**Ag, prep.** With. It is used before such words as begin with vowels, as *Â* precedes those with consonants.

Plant y vall ag oezynt.

Children of the devil as they were.

**Agâl, s. m.—pl. aggr. (gâl)** The spoils of war.

**Agâlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (calen)** A whetstone: a lump of butter, from its shape, is called *agâlen o ymenyn*.

**Agarw, a. (garw)** Rough; rugged: *Tir agarw am-zyvrwys*, a rugged wet ground.

Ac yno gweles cestyll Brutus, a'i lu, a'u pebyllau; ac wedi edryc yn agarw o hono ar hyny, glafwerthin cellweiriedig a orug.

And then he saw the castles of Brutus, his army, and his tents; and after he had looked frowningly on them, he gave a contemptuous smile. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Agatvyz, adv. (ag—atvyz)** Peradventure.

**Agawr, s. m.—pl. agorau (ag)** An opening, or aperture: *Mae o'n myned ar ei bedwar agawr*, he is going upon all fours.

**Agawr, v. a. (ag)** To open; to expand.

**Agaws, a. (caws)** Proximate; near; nigh; almost: *Agofaſ, nearer.*

**Agen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ag)** Cleft, chink, rift, or slit.

**Agenaiz, a. (agen)** Like a cleft.

**Agenawg, a. (agen)** Full of clefts, or chinks; leaky.

**Agendor, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen—tor)** A great cleft, or opening; a yawning gulf, of the earth, or firmament.

**Agenedig, a. (agen)** Rifted; slit.

**Agenig, s. f. dim. (agen)** A small chink, or cranny.

**Ageniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen)** A rifting, or flitting.

**Agènu, v. (agen)** To cleave, rift, or chap.

**Ager, s. m.—pl. t. au (ag)** Vapour; exhalation; steam.

Ager gwin o'i gro a gaid  
Val gwynt o vel y gynthaid.

The steam of wine from the gravel springs  
Like odour from the honey of the virgin swarm.

*T. Aled, i Fynon Gwocnurewi.*

**Agerz, s. m.—pl. t. au (ager)** Vapour; steam.

Agerz yn tynu o eigiawn.

Vapour exhaling from the deep.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Agerzawl, a. (agerz)** Reeking, or casting a steam.

**Agervâ, s. f.—pl. agervëyz (ager—ma)** A breathing hole; a vent.

**Agerw, s. m.—pl. t. on (ager)** Vapour; exhalation.

Anmhuez o bervez berw  
Cylla eigiawn cell agerw.

Impurity from a boiling vortex, the stomach of the ocean, the storehouse of the vapour. *Gr. Gryg, i'r aon.*

**Agolç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golç)** Slip-slop; hogs-wash.

**Agorad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr)** An opening, or aperture.

**Agorawl, a. (agawr)** Opening; expanding.

**Agored, a. (agawr)** Open; expanded.

**Agoredig, a. (agawr)** Opened; expanded.

**Agoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (agoredig)** An aperture.

# A I

**Agori, v. (agawr)** To open; to expand.

Agori cib vaen â oez yn nhâlly pentan a orug y wraig, a gyvodi gwas pengryc o honei.

The woman opened a stone closet that was over the fire stone, and a curly-headed youth arose out of it.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Agoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr)** What makes an opening, or aperture; a key.

**Agoriadawl, a. (agoriad)** Aperient; deobstruent; analytical.

**Agoriawdyr, s. m.—pl. agoriadron (agawr)** Opener: *Agoriawdyr nev*, the opener of heaven.

**Agorwr, s. m.—pl. agorwyr (agawr—gwr)** A opener.

**Agofi, v. a. (agaws)** To approximate.

**Agofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agaws)** Approximation.

**Agofrwyz, s. m. (agaws)** Nearness; contiguousness.

**Agro, a. (gro)** Very heavy; sad; pensive.

Can ethyw vy mhwyll gan wyllion mynyz,  
A myhun yn agro—  
Wedi Beli ei vab ev, Iago.

Since my reason is gone with the gloomy sprites of the mountain, and I myself am pensive—After Beli there will be his son Iago. *Myrzin, Cyvoeli â Gwenyzyz.*

**Agwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (ag—gwez)** A form; a habit.

**Agwezdwy, a. (agwez)** Modifiable.

**Agwezawl, v. (agwez)** Habitual.

**Agwezedig, a. (agwez)** Modified.

**Agwezi, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwez)** A portion, or dowry. In the laws it signified strictly the marriage portion, given with a woman by her parents; and the maiden-fee, or what was presented by the bridegroom to her the morning after the nuptial was called *Cowyll*. It was also written *angwezi*, *egwezi*, and *engwezi*.

**Agweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwez)** Modification.

**Agweziawl, a. (agwez)** Having a portion; dowered; dowager.

Y gyvraith a zywaidd, gwedi y bo agweziawl gwraig, y dyly hithau vod ei braint wrth vaint y gwr y bo angweziawl ganto.

The law declareth, that after a woman is dowered, she then ought to have her privilege to be one with that of the man, with whom she is dowered. *Welsh Laws.*

**Agwezoldeb, s. m. (agwezawl)** Habituality.

**Agwezu, v. a. (agwez)** To habituate; to modify.

**Agwezus, a. (agwez)** Habitual.

**Agwezwr, s. m.—pl. agwezwyr (agwez—gwr)** A modifier.

**Agwrz, a. (gwrz)** Potent; stout; robust; hardy.

**Agwyzawr, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwyzawr)** A rudiment.

**Agwyr, a. (gŵyr)** Awry; askew; crooked.

Drwg cadwad dygiad agwyr,  
Llugorn ilon, a'i llwgyr yn llwyr.

Bad will be the keeping with him of crooked gait! ah, the fair lamp, he will utterly disfigure her!

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bâç.*

**Agwyrâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwyr)** Wrynefs.

**Agwyrâw, v. a. (agwyr)** To slant; to become awry.

**Agwyrâwl, a. (agwyr)** Slanting; inclining.

**Aha, interj. of exulting (ha)** Ha, ha!

Aha! gwraig y Bwa Bâç!

The wife of the Bwa Bâç, ha, ha!

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ai, adv. of asking.** Is it: as, *ai hwn?* is it this here? *ai eve*, is it he? *ai ië*, is it so?

**Ai, conj. comp.** Or; either: *Naill ai hwn ai hwnw*, either this or that.

Pwy dregav—

Ai ti, ai mi, o'mavael;

Ai mi, ai ti, vy myd hael?

Who will get the better—

Is it thee, or I, in the scuffle;

Or I, or thee, my precious jewel?

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ai,**



**Ai**, *pron. comp.* (â—ei) That; him, or her.

Oes dyn af hedwyn â hyder—mawrez  
A ymorolw bob amfer,  
Duw a'n Ner.

Is there a man with confidence and greatness, that will scan  
him, that is at all times seeking after God and our Lord.

W. Middleton.

**A'i**, *pron. comp.* (a—ei) And his; and her.

**AIC**, *s. f. r.—pl.* eiçiau. A scream; a roar.

**AID**, *s. m. r.—pl.* eidiau. A living principle; life.

Cellweiriwr call aid.

A jocular person of cunning life.

D. ab Gwilym.

**AIZ**, *s. m. r.—pl.* eizion. Zeal; warmth.

**Aig**, *s. f.—pl.* eigion (aeg) What brings forth all  
living creatures; the female; a womb; the sea;  
a shoal, properly, of fishes; a herd, flock, troop, or  
company. Aigo, in Gasconne in France, signifies  
the same. Llyn Eigiau, a lake in Arvon.

Ni thau vy mhen am Wenno,  
Mwy na'r aig yn min y ro.

My mouth will not be silent about Gwenno, more than the sea  
on the beach.

Icu. Tew.

Pob byw o aig â ysgar.

The females of all living creatures bear.

Adage.

Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r aig.

The mother of the dominion that produceth life.

M. Gr. Gethin, i Zywrdwy.

**AIL**, *s. m. r.—pl.* eiliau. A coming in continuation,  
or series; a placing alternately; a wadding.

**Ail**, *a.* (ail, s.) Second; like. Ail tra ail, and,  
bob yn ail, by course, or turns. It is used with  
names of men, to imply such a one being a son,  
or perhaps an adopted son, or successor. Hence  
Morvran ab Tegid is also called Morvran ail  
Tegid.

Aur mâl a'm bu dâl dolur attreg—vraw  
Yn liaw wyl andaw, gan ail Indeg.

The pure gold was my recompence for pain and the stay of  
grief, in the hand of the modestly listening, from the second  
Indeg.

Casnodyn.

**Ailaçlef**, *v. a.* (açles) To succour again.

**Ailadeiladiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—adeilad) Re-  
edification.

**Ailadeiladu**, *v. a.* (ail—adeilad) To re-build.

**Ailadrawz**, *v. a.* (ail—adrawz) To describe again;  
to recapitulate.

**Ailadrozawl**, *a.* (ailadrawz) Describing again.

**Ailadrozedig**, *a.* (ailadrawz) Reciting again.

**Ailadrozedigawl**, *a.* (ailadrozedig) Recapitulatory.

**Ailadroziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailadrawz) A recapitu-  
lation.

**Ailadrozwr**, *s. m.—pl.* ailadrozwyr (ailadrawz—gwr)  
A recapitulator.

**Ailazafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—azas) A rendering  
meet, or acceptable again.

**Ailalw**, *v. a.* (ail—galw) To recal.

**Ailalwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailalw) A calling again.

**Ailamnaid**, *s. m.—pl.* ailamneidiau (ail—amnaid) A  
second beckoning.

**Ailanerç**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ail—anerç) Refutation.

**Ailanerç**, *v. a.* (ail—anerç) To greet again.

**Ailanerçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailanerç) Refutation.

**Ailanerçu**, *v. a.* (ailanerç) To greet again.

**Ailانون**, *v. a.* (ail—انون) To fend a second time.

**Ailarzelw**, *v. a.* (ail—arzelw) To re-affert.

**Ailarzelwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailarzelw) A re-affertion.

**Ailbarotöad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—parotöad) A se-  
cond preparation.

**Ailbarotöi**, *v. a.* (ail—parotöi) To re-prepare; to refit.

**Ailbënodi**, *v. a.* (ail—pënodi) To re-appoint.

**Ailbenodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—penodiad) A re-  
appointment; a re-enacting.

**Ailbenu**, *v. a.* (ail—penu) To re-enact.

**Ailboethi**, *v. a.* (ail—poethi) To heat again.

**Ailbryniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—pryniad) A buy-  
ing again; a re-purchasing.

**Ailbrynu**, *v. a.* (ail—prynu) To rebuy; to repur-  
chase.

**Ailçwiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—çwiliad) A re-  
searching.

**Ailçwiliaw**, *v. a.* (ail—çwiliaw) To re-examine.

**Ailçwiliied**, *v. a.* (ail—çwiliied) To research.

**Ailçwiliiedig**, *a.* (ailçwiliied) Revised; re-examined.

**Aildal**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—tâl) A second payment.

**Aildaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildal) A repayment;  
retribution; a second payment.

**Aildalu**, *v. a.* (aildal) To repay.

**Aildaraw**, *v. a.* (ail—taraw) To strike again.

**Aildarz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—tarz) Renaissance.

**Aildarzawl**, *a.* (aildarz) Renascent.

**Aildarziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildarz) A second spring-  
ing up, or growth; repullulation.

**Aildarzu**, *v. a.* (aildarz) To bud, or spring again.

**Aildeimlad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—teimlad) A second  
feeling.

**Aildöri**, *v. a.* (ail—tori) To refract.

**Aildöriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildöri) Rescission.

**Aildrazodi**, *v. a.* (ail—trazodi) To redeliver.

**Aildrazodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildrazodi) A rede-  
livery.

**Aildrevnu**, *v. a.* (ail—trevyn) To recombine.

**Aildreigyl**, *s. m.—pl.* aildreiglau (ail—treigyl) A  
second turn; regression.

**Aildreiglaw**, *v. a.* (aildreigyl) To roll again.

**Aildreigliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildreigyl) A rolling  
again; retrogression.

**Aildreithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—treithiad) A re-  
citing again; recapitulation.

**Aildreithu**, *v. a.* (ail—treithu) To recapitulate.

**Aildrin**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ail—trin) A second ma-  
nagement.

**Aildriniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildrin) A re-managing.

**Aildroediaw**, *v. a.* (ail—troed) To retrace; to re-  
tract.

**Aildroglwyzaw**, *v. a.* (ail—trosglwyz) To re-  
transport.

**Aildroglwyzawl**, *a.* (ail—trosglwyz) That is re-  
transported.

**Aildroglwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—trosglwz) A  
transporting again.

**Aildyviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—tyviad) A second  
growth.

**Aildyvu**, *v. a.* (ail—tyvu) To grow again.

**Aildýniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—týniad) A pulling  
again.

**Aildýnu**, *v. a.* (ail—týnu) To repul.

**Aildywallt**, *v. a.* (ail—tywallt) To pour again; to  
regurgitate.

**Aildywalltiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildywallt) Regur-  
gitation.

**Aildywys**, *s. m.* (ail—tywys) A leading again.

**Aildywyfaw**, *v. a.* (aildywys) To reconduct.

**Aildywyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aildywys) A recon-  
ducting; retroduction.

**Ailzarbod**, *v. a.* (ail—darbod) To re-provide.

**Ailzarllen**, *v. a.* (ail—darllen) To read over again.

**Ailzarlleniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzarllen) A second  
reading.

**Ailzadgan**, *v. a.* (ail—dadgan) To describe again.

**Ailzeçreu**, *v. a.* (ail—deçreu) To recommence.

**Ailzeçrenad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzeçreu) A recom-  
mencing.



# A I L

Ailzefraw, *v. a.* (ail—defraw) To wake again.  
 Ailzefrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzefraw) A waking again.  
 Ailzewis, *v. a.* (ail—dewis) To refelect.  
 Ailzewisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzewis) Refelection.  
 Ailziwygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—diwyg) A second reparation.  
 Ailziwygiaw, *v. a.* (ail—diwyg) To reform again.  
 Ailziwygiawl, *a.* (ail—diwyg) Repairable again.  
 Ailziwygiwr, *s. m.—pl.* ailziwygwyr (ail—diwyg—gwr) One that repairs, or reforms again.  
 Ailzofbarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—dofbarth) Re-elucidation.  
 Ailzofbarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzofbarth) A re-elucidating; a re-defining, or analyzing.  
 Ailzyvod, *v. a.* (ail—dyvod) To come a second time.  
 Ailzyvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzyvod) Re-accession.  
 Ailzyblyg, *a.* (ail—dybiyg) Redoubling.  
 Ailzyblygedig, *a.* (ailzyblyg) Reduplicate.  
 Ailzyblygedigawl, *a.* (ailzyblygedig) Reduplicative.  
 Ailzyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailzyblyg) Reduplication.  
 Ailzyblygu, *v. a.* (ailzyblyg) To redouble.  
 Ailzymunaw, *v. a.* (ail—dymunaw) To desire again.  
 Ailzywediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—dywediad) A saying again; a repetition.  
 Ailzywedyd, *v. a.* (ail—dywedyd) To speak again.  
 Aileneidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—eneidiad) Reanimation.  
 Aileneidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—eneidiaw) To reanimate.  
 Aileneidiawl, *a.* (ail—eneidiawl) Reanimating.  
 Ailennill, *v. a.* (ail—ennill) To regain.  
 Ailennilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailennill) A regaining.  
 Ailennyn, *v. a.* (ail—ennyn) To rekindle.  
 Ailennynawl, *a.* (ailennyn) Rekindling.  
 Ailennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailennyn) A rekindling; re-ignition.  
 Ailenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—enw) A second name.  
 Ailenwi, *v. a.* (ailenw) To name again.  
 Ailefgy, *v. a.* (ail—efgy) To re-ascend.  
 Ailefgyawl, *a.* (ailefgy) Re-ascending.  
 Ailefgyiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailefgy) Re-ascension.  
 Ailefmythaw, *v. a.* (ail—efinwyth) To make easy again; to re-assuage.  
 Ailetivez, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ail—etivez) Heir in reversion; next heir but one.  
 Ailetiveziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailetivez) A second inheritance.  
 Ailetivezu, *v. a.* (ailetivez) To inherit again; to re-poffess.  
 Ailethawl, *v. a.* (ail—ethawl) To re-elect.  
 Ailetholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailethawl) Re-election.  
 Ailvaethu, *v. a.* (ail—maeth) To nourish again.  
 Ailvagu, *v. a.* (ail—magu) To nurse again.  
 Ailvath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—bâth) A second coinage.  
 Ailvathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailvath) Recoinage.  
 Ailvathu, *v. a.* (ailvath) To recoin.  
 Ailvedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ail—bedyz) A second baptism.  
 Ailvedyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailvedyz) Rebaptization.  
 Ailvedyziaw, *v. a.* (ailvedyz) To rebaptize.  
 Ailvedyziwr, *s. m.—pl.* ailvedyzwyr (ailvedyz—gwr) Anabaptist.  
 Ailvezalu, *v. a.* (ail—mezal) To re-mollify.  
 Ailveziannawl, *a.* (ailveziant) Re-poffessing.  
 Ailvezianniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailveziant) Re-poffession; a re-accession.  
 Ailveziannu, *v. a.* (ailveziant) To re-poffess.  
 Ailveziannwr, *s. m.—pl.* ailveziannwyr (ailveziant—gwr) A re-poffessor.

# A I L

Ailveziant, *s. m.—pl.* ailveziannau (ail—meziant) Re-poffession.  
 Ailvezu, *v. a.* (ail—mezu) To re-poffess.  
 Ailvlinaw, *v. a.* (ail—blin) To regrate.  
 Ailvlodau, *s. pl. aggr.* (ail—blodau) Second flowers.  
 Ailvlodeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailvlodau) A re-floration, or a second blossoming.  
 Ailvlodeuaw, *v. a.* (ailvlodau) To re-flourish.  
 Ailvudaw, *v. a.* (ail—mud) To move again.  
 Ailvwrw, *v. a.* (ail—bwrw) To re-cast.  
 Ailvwrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailvwrw) A re-casting.  
 Ailvwynâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—mwyn) Re-enjoyment.  
 Ailvwynâu, *v. a.* (ail—mwyn) To re-enjoy.  
 Ailvyzinaw, *v. a.* (ail—byzin) To re-embattle; to rally.  
 Ailvyziniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—byzin) A re-embattling; a rallying for battle.  
 Ailvyned, *v. a.* (ail—myned) To go again.  
 Ailvynediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailvyned) Regress.  
 Ailvynegi, *v. a.* (ail—mynegi) To declare, or mention again.  
 Ailvywâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—byw) Re-animation.  
 Ailvywâu, *v. a.* (ail—byw) To revive; to revivify.  
 Ailgadarnâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cadarn) Reinforcement; a re-strengthening.  
 Ailgadarnâu, *v. a.* (ail—cadarn) To reinforce.  
 Ailgafael, *v. a.* (ail—cafael) To recover again.  
 Ailgafaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgafael) Re-attainment.  
 Ailgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cafgy) A second collection; a re-accumulation.  
 Ailgasglu, *v. a.* (ail—cafgy) To re-assemble.  
 Ailgevnogi, *v. a.* (ail—cevyn) To re-animate.  
 Ailglodvori, *v. a.* (ail—clodvawr) To re-celebrate.  
 Ailgnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cnoad) A re-chewing; the chewing of the cud.  
 Ailgnoi, *v. a.* (ail—cnoi) To re-chew.  
 Ailgodi, *v. a.* (ail—codi) To raise again.  
 Ailgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgodi) A raising again.  
 Ailgrawni, *v. a.* (ail—crawn) To collect matter again; to re-suppurate.  
 Ailgrëu, *v. a.* (ail—crëu) To re-create, or form anew.  
 Ailgrynôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cryno) A second collection.  
 Ailgrynôï, *v. a.* (ail—cryno) To collect together again.  
 Ailgwymp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cwymp) A second fall; a relapse.  
 Ailgwympaw, *v. a.* (ailgwymp) To recidivate; to relapse.  
 Ailgwympiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgwymp) Recidivation; relapsation.  
 Ailgyçwyn, *v. a.* (ail—cyçwyn) To set off a second time.  
 Ailgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyd) A rejoining.  
 Ailgydiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyd) To rejoin.  
 Ailgydnabod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cydnabod) A recognition.  
 Ailgydnabod, *v. a.* (ail—cydnabod) To recognize.  
 Ailgydnabyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognizing.  
 Ailgydnabyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgynabod) A recognition.  
 Ailgyvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyvan) A making whole again; re-integration.  
 Ailgyvanfawz, *s. m.—pl.* ailgyvanfozion (ail—cyvanfawz) Decomposite.  
 Ailgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (ailgyvanfawz) To recompose.  
 Ailgyvanfoziad,



Ailgyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvanfawz) A re-composition.  
 Ailgyvanu, *v. a.* (ail—cyvan) To patch a second time.  
 Ailgyvarç, *v. a.* (ail—cyvarç) To refalute.  
 Ailgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvarç) Refalutation.  
 Ailgyvlenwi, *v. a.* (ail—cyvlenwi) To replenish.  
 Ailgyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyvnerth) Reinforcement.  
 Ailgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (ail—cyvnerth) To reinforce.  
 Ailgyvnewidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyvnewid) To re-exchange.  
 Ailgyvriw, *v. a.* (ail—cyvriw) To recount.  
 Ailgyvriwaw, *v. a.* (ailgyvriw) To recount.  
 Ailgyvriwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvriw) A re-counting; a re-enumeration.  
 Ailgyfrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyfraw) Refuscitation; a setting in motion again.  
 Ailgyfroi, *v. a.* (ail—cyfraw) To resuscitate.  
 Ailgyhuzaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyhuz) To re-charge, or accuse again.  
 Ailgyymu, *v. a.* (ail—cwlwm) To re-tye.  
 Ailgymhwyfaw, *v. a.* (ail—cymhwys) To refit, or adapt again.  
 Ailgymhwyfawl, *a.* (ail—cymhwys) Adapting again.  
 Ailgymhwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymhwys) A re-adapting.  
 Ailgymmeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymmeriad) A re-taking; re-assumption.  
 Ailgymmeryd, *v. a.* (ail—cymmeryd) To re-assume.  
 Ailgymmod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymmod) A second agreement.  
 Ailgymmodi, *v. a.* (ailgymmod) To reconcile again.  
 Ailgymmysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmysg) Admixture.  
 Ailgynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To admit, or contain again.  
 Ailgynnwyfaw, *v. a.* (ailgynnwys) To re-admit.  
 Ailgynnwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgynnwys) Re-admission.  
 Ailgynnull, *v. v.* (cynnull) To collect again.  
 Ailgynnyrç, *v. a.* (cynnyrç) To re-assemble.  
 Ailgynnyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgynnyrç) A re-assembling.  
 Ailgynnyrçiawl, *a.* (ailgynnyrç) Re-assembled.  
 Ailgyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyrç) Recourse; a setting to again.  
 Ailgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyrç) A second coming on.  
 Ailgyrçiawl, *a.* (ailgyrç) Reciprocal.  
 Ailgyrçu, *v. a.* (ailgyrç) To recur; to set, or come on again.  
 Ailolwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* ailolygion (golwg) A retrospect.  
 Ailolygawl, *a.* (ailolwg) Retrospective.  
 Ailolygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailolwg) Retrospection.  
 Ailolygu, *v. a.* (ailolwg) To take a retrospect.  
 Ailraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) Repartition.  
 Ailrân, *v. a.* (rhan) To subdivide.  
 Ailrozi, *v. a.* (rhoz) To redeliver.  
 Ailryzâu, *v. a.* (rhyz) To liberate again.  
 Ailsevydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sevydliad) Re-establishment.  
 Ailsevydlu, *v. a.* (sevydlu) To re-establish.  
 Ailsevydlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ailsevydlwyr (sevydlwr) A re-establisher.  
 Ailfynwyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fynwyr) Resipiscence.  
 Ailfyrthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fyrthiad) A relapsing.  
 Ailfyrthiaw, *v. a.* (fyrthiaw) To fall again.  
 Ailunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To re-unite.  
 Ailundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion.

Ailwarded, *v. a.* (gwarded) To redeem again.  
 Ailwardiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwarded) A redeliverance.  
 Ailwarded, *v. a.* (ailwarded) To redeliver.  
 Ailwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwir) A re-assertion.  
 Ailwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwir) To re-assert.  
 Ailwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To do over again.  
 Ailwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwrandaw) To listen again.  
 Ailwrandawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwrandaw) A listening again.  
 Ailwrygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.  
 Ailwrygiaw, *v. a.* (gwrygiaw) To recover strength.  
 Ailwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwys) A second citation.  
 Ailwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwys) A re-summoning.  
 Ailwyfiaw, *v. a.* (ailwys) To cite together again; to re-assemble.  
 Ailymanerç, *v.* (ymanerç) To refalute mutually.  
 Ailymanerçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymanerç) A mutual re-salutation.  
 Ailymçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymçwel) The act of going back; retrogression.  
 Ailymçwelyd, *v.* (ymçwel) To recidivate.  
 Ailymzigiaw, *v.* (ymzigiaw) To become angry again.  
 Ailymzigiawl, *a.* (ymzigiawl) Recrudescence.  
 Ailymgyvarç, *v.* (ymgyvarç) To refalute mutually.  
 Ailymegniaw, *v.* (ymegniaw) To re-exert.  
 Ailymgafglu, *v.* (ymgafgyl) To collect together again.  
 Ailymvyzinaw, *v.* (ymvyzinaw) To rally, or embattle again.  
 Ailymgelezu, *v.* (ymgelez) To re-cherish.  
 Ailymgorfori, *v.* (ymgorfori) To re-embody.  
 Ailymgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyvarç) A mutual refalutation.  
 Ailymgynnull, *v.* (ymgynnull) To re-assemble.  
 Ailymgyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyrç) A recurring; the figure Epanalepsis.  
 Ailymlid, *v. a.* (ymlid) To re-chase.  
 Ailymliwied, *v.* (ymliw) To be upbraiding again.  
 Ailymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A second secession.  
 Ailymrân, *v.* (ymrân) To divide, or secede again.  
 Ailymrozi, *v.* (ymrozi) To resign again.  
 Ailymroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymrozi) A resigning up again.  
 Ailymrwymaw, *v.* (ymrwymaw) To become bound again.  
 Ailymrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A second obligation.  
 Ailymswynaw, *v.* (ymswyn) To refortify one's self with charms; to cross one's self again.  
 Ailymswyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymswyniad) A refortifying with charms.  
 Ailymunaw, *v.* (ymunaw) To reunite together.  
 Ailymweled, *v.* (ymweled) To revisit.  
 Ailymwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymweled) A revisiting.  
 Ailymweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweliad) A revisiting.  
 Ailymystwythaw, *v.* (ymystwythaw) To render one's self pliant again.  
 Ailyru, *v. a.* (gyru) To send, or drive again.  
 Ailyfbrydiaw, *v. a.* (yfbryd) To re-spiritualize.  
 Ailysgwyd, *v. a.* (ysgwyd) To re-shake.  
 Ailystwythaw, *v. a.* (ystwyth) To make pliant again.  
 Ailystwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystwyth) A making pliant again.  
 Ailystyried, *v. a.* (yftyried) To re-consider.  
 Aill, *s. m.*—*pl.* eillion (all) Other. Mab aill, an adopted.



# A L A

adopted son: a farmer that rents land; a tenant; a bondsman, or servant; a native tenant. *a.* Other.

Cyvaill, a mab aill y beirz

The companion and adopted son of bards. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tri brenhin â vuont veibion cillion.

Three kings who had been sons of adoption. *Triad lxxvi.*

Aillt, *s. m.*—*pl.* eilltion (aill) Other. *a.* Other.

Ailltuawl, *adv.* (aill—tu) Apart, or on one side.

Ainc, *s. m.*—*pl.* einciau (ang) Greediness; desire.

Ainc i vwyd, a craving for food.

Gwnaeth drwy ainc ar Frainc frawz annheilwng,  
Ac ergryd, a cryd, a çrau zillwng.

With eagerness he brought on France unmerited devastation;  
and fear, and trembling, and spilling of crimson fluid.

*E. ab Mad. ab Rhâawd.*

AIR, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* eiriau. Brightness; lucidity.

Airon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (air) A bright one. There are many rivers of this name.

Airos, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* yz (air) Bright, or flame colour; scarlet.

Ais, *s. pl. aggr. sing.* eifen (aes) Laths; spars: also, the ribs; the same as afenau, *sing.* asen: hence oddly enough, eifiau, want, the first want.

Llawer gwaith y darlleais  
Llyvyr mawr â llavur i'm ais.

Many times I have read a large book with labour to my breast.  
*Dr. Sion Cent.*

Ais, *a.* (aes) Wanting; in want of; destitute; lacking.

Dyfybyl glas wyd eis-gwbyl glod,  
Dyft wyzva plaid Eistezvod.

A blue disciple thou art entirely wanting in fame, on the testimony of the hill of meeting, on the part of the congress.

*Edm. Prys, i W. Cynwal.*

Aith, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth) Furz; goats: *a.* Sharp.

AL, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* eloz, elod. Universal harmony; beneficence; power: an appellation given to intellectual beings, or angels. There is an ancient allegory called Ymzizan rhwng Cedig ab Cynrhonwy â Thywysoges yr Elod.

Al, *a.* (âl, s.) Excellent; very; most, or utmost. A particle used in composition, enhancing the sense of the word, as very. It is often a prefix, and affix in the names of places; as, Alban, Penal, Alclwyd; and rivers, as, Alwen, Alun, Alaw, and Alwy.

Braiç al hir Broçwel a'i hyd:  
Bliv Gwennwys a'i balv gënyd.

Thy arm is of the length of Broçwel's very long, and his grasp thou hast with Ventesian velocity.

*O. Ll. Moel.*

AL, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t.* oz. A product; a litter; a brood; the young of animals; as, yr âl gyntav, ail, drydez, the first, second, third litter.

Goreu âl enw da.

The best acquisition is a good name. *Adage.*

Alaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—aeth) A great mourning; lamentation; wailing; sorrow.

Alaethawl, *a.* (alaeth) Doleful; elegiac.

Alaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alaceth) A great lamentation; a mourning, or bemoaning.

Alaethu, *v. a.* (alaceth) To lament bitterly.

Alaethus, *a.* (alaeth) Mournful; doleful.

Alav, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (al—av) Treasure; wealth: *a.* rare; delicate.

Llwyza—  
A'th dir, a'th degwç, a'th elyv, a'th elwç,  
A'th wolwç, a'th alav.

Prosper—

With thy land and thy splendor, thy delicacy, and thy music,  
thy glory and thy wealth. *Cynzelw, i H. ab G. Gwynn.*

Alavez, *s. m.* (alav) Produce; wealth; riches.

Eithin yn wolaid mur graid tarw trin,  
Disgynat yn drwm rhag alavez wyrain.

The furz alight, fiery is the passion of the bull of war; heavy was the descent before the rising wealth.

*Ancursn.*

# A L V

Alavon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llav) The centre, or middle part.

Bwrw gwayw a orug Cai—  
A'i wân yn alavon ei zwyvron.

Cai threw a javelin, and wounded him in the middle of his breast.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Alavroz, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (alav—rhoz) A pecuniary gift.

Alan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (âl—an) A living, or breathing principle; an animal, brute, or beast. The name of a species of plants; alan mawr, or, dail y tryvan, butter-burr; alan byçan, colt's-foot. *v.* Gwrthlys. Alan, breath. Arm.

Amfathyr dynion, nag alanod, nis gwelai, namyn gwyzweli a llyfau.

He saw neither the footsteps of men, nor beasts, but shrubs, and herbs.

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Alanez, *s. m.* (alan) Respiration.

Alanu, *v. a.* (alan) To respire.

Alar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (llâr) A surfeit; loathing; aversion.

Alarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od, and *pl.* eleirç (al—arç) A swan.

Nid balç ond alarç.

There is none so proud as the swan.

*Adage.*

Alarçaiç, *a.* (alarç) Swan-like.

Alarçen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alarç) A cygnet.

Alarçes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alarç) A female swan.

Alariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alar) A surfeiting; aversion.

Alarllyd, *a.* (alar) Surfeiting; loathsome.

Alarllydrwyç, *s. m.* (alarllyd) Loathfomeness.

Alarm, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (al—garm) A great shout.

Alarmu, *v. a.* (alarm) To give a great shout.

Alaru, *v. a.* (alar) To loathe, or surfeit; to create an aversion.

Alafwy, *a.* (llas) Slaughtering, or killing.

Rhuz ongyr angerz alafwy.

A ruddy fiercely slaughtering spear.

*Cynzelw.*

Alathrez, *s. m.* (alathyr) Polish; politeness.

Alathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Polished; polite.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl.* elyw (al—aw) Chief of the waters; the white water-lily, called also, y vagwyr wen: also the name of several rivers.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (âl—aw) The flowing of harmony; music: the term is mostly appropriated to instrumental music. Barz alaw, a doctor of music.

Alawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alorion (al) A receptacle for rarities; a purse.

Alban, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (al—ban) The upper part, or the utmost limit. Scotland is so called either from its being the northern extremity of the island; or from the mountainous part of it being so called, it became the general name of the whole country.

Albrys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (al—brys) Extreme haste; a name given to missile engines; the catapulta, or the cross-bow.

Treizia a'r albrys trwyzo'r eil-brath.

Pierce from the cross-bow through him another wound.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Albryfiaw, *v. a.* (albrys) To shoot with the cross-bow.

Albryfiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* albryfwyr (albrys—gwr) A cross-bow-man.

Alcan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—cân) Tin; white metal.

Mi â dynav ymaith dy holl alcan.

I will take away all thy tin.

*Isaiah i. xxv.*

Alcun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (al—cun) A sovereign chief; a man's name: Alcun ab Tegyc.

ALÇ, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t.* au. An iron grate; a gridiron.

Alçes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alç) A grated hole; a window.

Alvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—març) Great velocity; a spear; a fitch, or pricking pain.

Alvarçu,



# A L L

Alvarcu, *v. a.* (alvarç) To scatter, or hurry away; to shed the leaves off trees.  
 Alis, *s. m.* (al—is) The lowest point; hell. Plant alis, a name of reproach given the English.  
 Aliw, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (al) The saliva.  
 Almes, *s. m.* (al—mês) A dainty, or delicacy.  
 Alon, *s. m.* (âl) The principle of harmony; music.  
 Alp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (al) A craggy rock, or precipice: a word common in the mountains of Glamorgan. Hence talp. *Isidorus, Servius, and Phylargyrius*, say that the word ALPS in the Gaulish language signifies high mountains; which confirms its Cymbrian origin.  
 Alfawz, *s. m.—pl. alfozion* (fawz) Algebra.  
 Alfozawl, *a.* (alfawz) Algebraical.  
 Alfozawr, *s. m.—pl. alfozorion* (alfawz) Algebraist.  
 Alun, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (al—un) The chief one; a man's name; also the name of a river. Hun ab Alun, a person mentioned in Englynion y Bezau.  
 Alwar, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (al—gwar) A purse.

Un vaint ar y glun yw vo  
 Ag alwar, anreg Iolo.

It is the same size on the thigh as a *purse*, the gift of Iolo.  
*Guto'r Glyn.*

Alwen, *a.* (al—gwen) Very white, or bright. A river in North Wales is so called from its foaming current.  
 Alwyn, *a.* (al—gwyn) Very white, or fair.  
 Alwyfen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (al—gwys) A donation, alms, or charity.  
 ALL, *s. m. r.—pl. t. oz.* Other. *a.* Another.  
 Allai, *a.* (all) Barbarous; savage.  
 Allair, *s. m.—pl. alleiriau* (all—gair) A paraphrase.  
 A'lan, *a.* (all) Out; without. Allan o law, off hand, forthwith.

Mal y Gwyzel am ei yru allan.

Like the Irishman for his being turned out. *Adage.*

Allanawl, *a.* (allan) Exterior; outward.  
 Allarz, *a.* (all—arz) Unseemly; ugly; hideous.

Tywyllwg un tew allarz,  
 Delli byd i dwyllaw barz.

Darkness, thick and *hideous*.  
 Nature's veil to ensnare a bard. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r niwl.*

Allawg, *s. m.—pl. allogion* (llawg) Allum.  
 Allawr, *s. f.—pl. allorau* (llawr) An altar; bras.  
 Allda, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (all—da) A stranger.  
 Alleg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (all) An allegory.  
 Allegawl, *a.* (alleg) Allegorical; figurative.  
 Allegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (alleg) An allegorizing.  
 Allegu, *v. a.* (alleg) To describe by allegory.  
 Allegyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (alleg) One that speaks in allegory.  
 Alleiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (allair) A paraphrasing.  
 Alleiriaw, *v. a.* (allair) To paraphrase.  
 Alleiriawg, *a.* (allair) Paraphrastical.  
 Alleiriawl, *a.* (allair) Paraphrasing.  
 Alleiriedig, *a.* (allair) Paraphrased.  
 Alleiriwr, *s. m.—pl. alleirwyr* (allair—gwr) A paraphrafer.  
 Alleiryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (allair) A paraphrast.  
 Allvro, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (all—bro) Another, or foreign country. *a.* Banished.  
 Allvryd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (all—bryd) A savage disposition.

Allmyr eiç allvryd.

Foreign is your *savage nature*. *Taliesin.*

Allman, *s. m.—pl. ellmyn* (all—man) A stranger, or one of another place; a German.

# A L L

Allmor, *s. m.—pl. allmyr* (all—mor) A secluded place; a valley or dale inclosed on both sides with hills.  
 Allmyr, *s. m.* (all—myr) A place beyond sea. *a.* transmarine; foreign.  
 Pënav uz Grufuz graid cryr Prydain,  
 Priodawr yn allmyr.  
 The chief of princes is Grufuz the fiery eagle of Britain, and a proprietor beyond seas. *Ll. B. Moç.*  
 Allgedig, *a.* (allawg) Allumniated.  
 Allogi, *v. a.* (allawg) To cover with allum; to allumniate.  
 Allogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (allawg) Allumniation.  
 Allt, *s. f.—pl. elltyz* (al) A cliff; the side of a hill.  
 Ti'r hâv—  
 Twr pawb wyt töwr pob allt.  
 Thou summer—  
 Thou art the strength of all arraying every cliff. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Alltra, *pr.* (all—tra) Farther; on the farther side.  
 Alltraw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (all—traw) Another guide; a sponsor, or godfather; a gossip.  
 Alltrawd, *s. m.—pl. alltrodion* (all—trawd) A stranger, or foreigner.  
 Alltrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (all—trem) A wild stare.  
 Alltremiaw, *v. a.* (alltrem) To gaze wildly.  
 Alltremiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (alltrem) A wild gazing.  
 Alltrodiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (alltrawd) Estrangement.  
 Alltrodiaw, *v. a.* (alltrawd) To estrange; to banish.  
 Alltud, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (all—tud) Another land; one of another land; an alien, or foreigner. Alltud cenedlawg, an alien born; alltud tramor, an alien from beyond the sea; alltud priodawl, a native bondman. It is also used, in the Welsh Laws, in the same sense as ail, a farmer of another's land, or tenant. Alltudion uçelwyr,

O myn yr alltudion vnyed i wrth eu harglwyzi, cyn nog eu bod yn briodorion, wynt â zylyant adaw hanner eu da izynt: ac os o'r ynys hon yz hanvyzynt, ni zylyant drigiaw yn un lle y tu hwn i Glawz Offa.

If *vassals* should want to leave their lords, before they are become proprietors, they ought to leave one half of their goods behind; and if they are natives of this island, they ought not to dwell in any place on this side of Offa's Dyke. *Welsh Laws.*

Alltud, *a.* (all—tud) Of another land.  
 Alltudaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (alltud) Banishment; exile.  
 Alltudaw, *v. a.* (alltud) To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.  
 Alltudawg, *a.* (alltud) Banished; exiled; estranged.  
 Alltudawl, *a.* (alltud) Banishing.  
 Alltudez, *s. m.* (alltud) Exile; banishment.  
 Gorpwyv ollyngdawd o alltudez.  
 May I experience liberation from *banishment*.  
*H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Alltudes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (alltud) A woman that is a stranger; a female exile.  
 A minnau yn alltudes.  
 And I being a *bondwoman*. *Ruthii. x.*  
 Alltudocâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (alltudawg) A banishing.  
 Alltudocâau, *v. a.* (alltudawg) To render one an exile.  
 Alltudryw, *a.* (alltud—rhyw) Heterogeneous.

Pob edn o'r byd alltudryw  
 Ai baez, end rhyvez ei byw.

By every bird in this *heterogeneous* world she is baited, what a wonder it is she lives. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r zylluan.*

Alltudwr, *s. m.—pl. alltudwyr* (alltud—gwr) One that banisheth.  
 Allwaith, *s. m.—pl. allweithiau* (all—gwaith) Another time: a term in husbandry, for an ox that ploughs the second year; as, cyuwaith is for the first year.

Allwez,



## A M

**Allwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwez)** The opening to another appearance; a key.

Yn Abertawy terwyn allwez—Lloegyr,  
Neud llwyr wezw eu gwraez.

In Abertawy destructive was the opening to the English, utterly bereaved are their wives. Ll. P. Moq.

**Allwezawr, s. m.—pl. allwezorion (allwez)** One that brings to another form; a keeper of the key.

Arglodi Gwendyd, gwyn affymez pawb,  
Prydain allwezawr, oll yn eiziaw.

The glory of Gwendyd: scattering blessings to all around, the treasurer of Britain, possessing all. Gwalchmai.

**Allwest, s. m.—pl. t. i (all—gwest)** An entertainment given, or a public banquet.

**Allwlad, s. m.—pl. t. oz (all—gwlad)** Another country. *a. foreign.*

**Allwladu, v. a. (allwlad)** To banish; to exile.

**Allwy, v. a. (llwy)** To pour out; to empty; to shed.

**Allwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwyz)** A key. **Allwyzau mair, ash-keys.**

A glywaist ti â gânt Cynon,  
Yn ymoghlyd rhag mezwon?—  
"Cwrw yw allwyz calon."

Hast thou heard what Cynon sang, in guarding against drunkards?—"Ale is the key of the heart." Englynion y Clywed.

**Allwyzawr, s. m.—pl. allwyzorion (allwyz)** One that carries keys; a treasurer.

**Allwyzores, s. f.—pl. t. au (allwyzawr)** A woman that keeps the keys.

**Allwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwŷn)** Sorrow; grief.

**Allwynig, a. (allwyn)** Sorrowful; mournful.

A'r llu yno yn allwynig caeth.

And the army there sorrowful and in difficulty. G. Meredith.

**Allwynin, a. (allwyn)** Sad; penfive; sorrowful.

Hynt ni'm byz llonyz heb allwynin wez,  
Hebgor dôr dewrez, hywlezw hoyw-lin.

Hence I shall not experience quietude, free from a sorrowful countenance, deprived of the defence of fortitude, he that was liberal of feasts, of a gallant stock. Rhiŷerdyn.

Ac ni çavas y cenadau eu gwrandaw yn Rhuvain, namyn eu gollwng dragevyn yn drif allwyn n.

And the messengers were not admitted to be heard at Rome, but they were sent back sad and sorrowful. Gr. ab Arthur.

**Allwyr, a. (llwyr)** Entire; quite; compleat.

Lle allwyr ventyg,  
A beirz â blodau.

A place entire in uncertainty,  
And bards with flowers.

*Taliesin.*

**Allwys, v. a. (llwys)** To pour out; to empty; to shed.

**Am, pr.** Round; about. **Dyro wregys am dy ganol,** put a girdle round thy middle. In composition it answers to *circum*, as, *amgylçu*, to circumscribe.

**Am y tân a'r brenin,** round the fire with the king, that is, opposite to him, the other side of the fire.

**Am y zyŷgyl ag ev,** round the dish with him. **Am ben,** on, or mixt with.

Tariānau ban  
Am dai Henvan  
Eu edryfyz.

Uplifted shields around the top of Henvan where the conflict raged. Taliesin.

**Am, conj.** For; because. **Am hyn,** for this; **am geiniawg,** for a penny; **am zerçavu,** o honot dy olwg, because thou hast lifted up thine eyes; **cyrçu am ben y ty,** to repair to the house; **mi eis am ei ben,** I met him.

Am drais Duw nid oes dim gyhyd,  
Am drais dyn dinam gadernyd.

For the act of God there is no contending, but for the oppression of man there is commendable courage to be opposed. D. Benfras.

**A'm.** A compound of **A** in its several acceptations and the contraction of the pronoun **Vym**; as, **mi**

## A M B

**a'm tâd,** I and my father; **a'm pen ar obenyz hunais,** with my head on a pillow I slept; **y neb a'm coëlio,** those that me believe; **hyn a'm llazoez,** this did me kill; **hŷny a'm llaz,** that will kill me; **a'm daw,** that will come to me; **a'm dozyw,** that came to me.

**Amad, a. (am—ad)** Bordering all round.

**Amadvyw, a. (amad—byw)** Alive on all sides; very lively.

**Amadlaes, a. (amad—llaes)** Sluggish; drawling; very heavy. **Awdyl amadlaes,**

**Amadrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (amad—rhwy)** The purple about a gown; a trail.

**Amaerwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (aerwy)** The fringe or border of a garment; a skirt.

Neud llawer i'm lliwy lliw amaerwy—ton,  
Ban lewyç ei bron gër ei breiçrwy.

Greatly I am made to blush, by her that is the colour of the twirling eddies of the wave, when her breast receives the reflection of her bracelet. Casnodyn.

**Amaerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaerwy)** A skirting, or bordering.

**Amaerwyaw, v. a. (amaerwy)** To make a skirt, or border.

**Amaerwyawg, a. (amaerwy)** Fringed; bordered. **Dillad amaerwyawg,** fringed garments.

**Amaerwyawl, a. (amaerwy)** Bordering; skirting.

**Amaeth, s. m.—pl. emeith (maeth)** A husbandman:

**Amaeth aradyr, a ploughman.**

Rhan o farâd brenin vyz cawg aur can dewed ag ewin amaeth  
â amaethai faith mlynez.

A part of the damages for an injury to the king, is a cup of gold as thick as the nail of a husbandman, that has laboured seven years. Welsh Laws.

**Amaethaiz, a. (amaeth)** Husband-like.

**Amaethawl, a. (amaeth)** Appertaining to husbandry.

**Amaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth)** Husbandry.

Ni zyly neb gymmeryd amaethiad arno oni wybyz wneuthur  
ei aradyr, a'i hwyliaw.

None ought to undertake husbandry if he doth not know how to make a plough, and to manage it. Welsh Laws.

**Amaethiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth)** Tillage; agriculture.

**Amaethon, s. m. (amaeth)** A farmer: also a man's name.

**Amaethu, v. a. (amaeth)** To do husbandry work.

**Amaethwr, s. m.—pl. amaethwyr (amaeth—gwr)** A husbandman.

**Amaethwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethwr)** Agriculture; agricolation.

**Amaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amaeth)** A cultivator.

**Amaethyzaiz, a. (amaethyz)** Husbandly.

**Amaethyzawl, a. (amaethyz)** Husbandman-like; agricultural.

**Amavael, v. a. (gavael)** To wrestle.

**Amavaelyd, v. a. (amavael)** To wrestle, or strive together.

**Amair, s. m.—pl. ameiriau (gair)** A round about word.

**Aman, t. f.—pl. t. au (am—an)** A stable.

**Amar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (am—ar)** A noise on all sides.

Ev mwyav ei amar  
Ar wyneb daear.

He is the most noisy on the face of the earth. Taliesin.

**Amarvawg, a. (arvawg)** Armed at all points.

**Amaro, interj. of supplication (aro)** Amaro dowç! Pray come here.

**Amarwain, v. a. (arwain)** To lead about.

Ambais,



# A M C

**Ambais, s. f.—pl. ambeifiau (pais)** A safeguard; a kind of women's riding-dress.

**Ambell, a. (pell)** Scarce; some few. Ambell un, some few, one here and there; ambell waith, sometimes.

Braiz un o bymtheg â vedyr zarllain ac yfgrivènu Cymraeg, ac o'r aqaws hyn y mae, vod llyfrau Cymraeg mor ambell.

Hardly one in fifteen can read and write Welsh, and it is for this reason that Welsh books are so scarce. *Sion Treuredyn.*

**Ambellenig, a. (pellenig)** One here and there; sparing.

Mewn hupynt ev â ellir yn ambellenig ycydig o' anghyvar-taldeb.

In a hupynt may be suffered sparingly a little irregularity. *Barzas.*

**Amboeri, v. a. (poer)** To bespawl, or spit about.

**Amboeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poer)** A spitting about.

**Amboerwr, s. m.—pl. amboerwyr (poer—gwr)** A bespawler.

**Amboethi, v. a. (poeth)** To heat all about.

**Amboethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth)** A heating all round.

**Amborthi, v. a. (porth)** To bear, or carry about.

Branes ymborthiad nid amborthai—gabyl  
Nid oez gablawd â obrynai.

The purveyor of ravens, he would bear with reproach, for there was not any disgrace that he could merit.

*Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

**Amborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth)** A carrying about.

**Ambryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn)** A purchasing.

**Ambrynu, v. a. (pryn)** To purchase.

Dyn â ambryno o ledrad cyvazeu unwaith ni zyly fevyll mewn barn.

A man that purchaseth what is known to be stolen once, he ought not to stand in judgment. *Welsh Laws.*

**Ambwl, a. (pwl)** Blunt, or dull all round.

**Ambwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad)** A beating about.

**Ambwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw)** To beat all about.

**Ambylu, v. a. (ambwl)** To blunt all round.

**Ambylus, a. (ambwl)** Blunt all round.

**Amcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—can)** Purpose; intent; meaning; conjecture. Ar amcan, at random; bwrw amcan, to give a guess.

A gwedi darvod bwyta ac yved eu hamcan—æthant ymmaith.

And after eating and drinking their purpose they went away. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Amcanion dynion nid da,  
Ev weithian a'u divetha.

The purposes of evil men he at length will bring to nought. *W. Middleton.*

**Amcanadwy, a. (amcan)** Conjecturable.

**Amcanawl, a. (amcan)** Intentional; conjectural.

**Amcanedig, a. (amcan)** Conjecturing; purposed.

**Amcanvarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan—barn)** A judgment at random; divination.

**Amcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan)** Intention.

**Amcaniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan)** Conjecture.

Yr hyn â grebwyllais i nid yw ond amcaniaeth—ve allai y llofgr y zaeu yn rhyw un o'r fyrz y foniatom ni amdanynt.

This which I hinted is but a conjecture—perhaps the earth may be burnt by some one of the ways which we have mentioned. *Jer. Owain.*

**Amcanfail, s. m.—pl. amcanfeiliau (amean—fail)** Hypothesis.

**Amcanfeiliawg, a. (amcanfail)** Hypothetical.

**Amcanu, v. a. (amcan)** To purpose, design, or intend; to guess.

Beth bynag â amcanid ô'i zaioni â drevnwyd drwy ei zoethineb, ac a gyvawnwyd gan ei allu.

Whatever was intended by his goodness was conducted by his wisdom, and accomplished by his power. *I. Henderson.*

**Amcanus, a. (amcan)** Inventive; contriving.

**Amcanwr, s. m.—pl. amcanwyr (amcan)** An inventor, or designer; a purposer.

**Amgwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl)** Circumvolution.

# A M D

**Amdaerawd, s. m.—pl. amdaerodau (taer)** Impor-tunity.

Gwirawd amdaerawd a'm daw.

The beverage of importunity will come to me. *Cynzelw.*

**Amdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (tân)** A trevet.

**Amdan, pr.** Around. Amdanav, amdanad, am-dano, amdani; about me, about thee, about him, about her: amdanom, amdanog, amdanynt; about us, about you, and about them.

Aethof—

A' th vreigiau, hoen vlodau hâv  
Em, yn dynion amdanav.

Thou didst fold thy arms, thou summer-flower tinted jewel, very closely round me. *D. ab Gwilym, i Vorvuz.*

**Amdawd, s. m.—pl. amdodau (tawd)** Raiment.

Ac amdawd o vun newawl zevnyz.  
A zynwys â mi maith garennys.

And the covering of the maid, its substance was the heavenly light, she who cherished with me a lasting connection. *Gwalchmai.*

**Amde, s. m.—pl. t. on (am—te)** A covering; a gar-ment.

Ten maon, milwyr amde.

The chief of men, and shield of warriors:

*Taliessin.*

A wyr cerz gelvyz,  
Py gel callovyz,  
A'm dyro amde,  
O'r porth pan zwyre.

That knows the ingenious art that is hid by the discreet ovate, will give me a splendid garment, when he ascends from the gate. *Taliessin.*

**Amdeithiawg, a. (teithiawg)** Itinerant; wandering.

**Amdir, s. m.—pl. oz (tir)** Surrounding land.

**Amdlawd, a. (tylawd)** On all sides poor; very poor; very miserable.

Amdlawd vy nhawd ar vy nhewi.

Wretched is my tongue since I am doomed to silence. *Meilir.*

**Amdo, s. m.—pl. t. au (tô)** A covering on all sides; a shroud, or winding-sheet.

**Amdociaw, v. a. (toc)** To trim, or cut all round.

**Amdoedig, a. (amdo)** Shrouded; enveloped.

**Amdoi, v. a. (amdo)** To cover on all sides; to en-velop; to plate over; to shroud; to envelop.

**Amdorç, s. f.—pl. amdyrç (torç)** An encircling wreath. Amdyrç, claspers, in botany.

**Amdorçawl, a. (amdorç)** Wreathing round.

**Amdorçi, v. a. (amdorç)** To clasp, or twine about.

**Amdorçiad, s. m.—pl. amdorçiaid (amdorç)** A clasper.

**Amdorçyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amdorç)** A clasper.

**Amdori, v. a. (tori)** To amputate.

**Amdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdorç)** Amputation.

**Amdrai, a. (trai)** That is lessened on every side; greatly diminished.

**Amdraill, s. m.—pl. amdreillion (traill)** A turning round; circumvolution.

**Amdramwy, v. a. (tramwy)** To ambulate, or walk about; to wander up and down.

Ac ymgynnull am drull amdramwyan',  
Val y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dân.

And flocking together, round the viands they would be hover-ing round, as there was in Bangor about the fiery spear *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Amdramwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdramwy)** Perambulation.

**Amdramwyawl, a. (amdramwy)** Perambulatory.

**Amdramwywr, s. m.—pl. amdramwywyr (amdram-wy—gwr)** Ambulator.

**Amdraul, s. m.—pl. amdreulion (traul)** Corrosion.

**Amdreç, s. m.—pl. amdreigion (trech)** A contender.

**Amdreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreç)** Contention.

**Amdreçu, v. a. (amdreç)** To strive for victory.

**Amdreiglaw, v. a. (amdreigyl)** To roll about; to re-volve; to circumgyrate.

**Amdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreigyl)** Circumro-tation; circumvolution.



## A M D

**Amdreigyl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdreiglion (treigyl) Environ.  
**Amdreilliaw**, *v. a.* (amdraill) To circumsolve.  
**Amdrem**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trem) A glancing round.  
**Amdremiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrem) A glancing round; circumspexion.  
**Amdremu**, *v. a.* (amdrem) To glance round; to gaze about.

**Amdreulez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdraul) Corrosion.  
**Amdreuliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (imdraul) A corroding.  
**Amdreuliaw**, *v. a.* (amdraul) To consume all round; to corrode.

**Amdrist**, *a.* (trist) Surrounded with grief; very sad.  
*Amdrist wyv gorfwyv ym gorfen!*  
*I am encompassed with grief, let me meet my end! Sevnyn.*

**Amdro**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A turning round.  
**Amdröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdro) Circuition; circulation.  
**Amdroç**, *a.* (troç) Breaking on all sides; spraying.

*Oez amdroç llynges aces agor  
 Oez amgen gwaith Vôn a gwaith Vangor.*

*Breaking round the fleet was the circling wave; different was the battle of Môn to that of Bangor. Cynzelw.*

**Amdröedig**, *a.* (amdro) Circulating; encircled.  
**Amdroedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdroedig) Circum-  
 volution; circumrotation.

**Amdroi**, *v. a.* (amdro) To revolve; to circulate.  
**Amdrom**, *a.* (trom) Pregnant; big with child.  
**Amdromi**, *v. a.* (amdrom) To become pregnant.  
**Amdrofi**, *v. a.* (trofi) To drive, or send about; to circumduct.

**Amdrofiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrofi) A sending about.  
**Amdruth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (truth) A fawning all round; general flattery.

**Amdruthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdruth) A fawning to all round.

**Amdruthiaw**, *v. a.* (amdruth) To fawn to all.  
**Amdrwç**, *a.* (trwç) Breaking on all sides; *s. pl.* amdryçion, amputated ones.

*Amdryçoez amdryçu naw cant,  
 Amdryçion beryon buant.*

*He hewed on all sides, and nine hundred were cut down, which became the mangled ones of kites. Cynzelw.*

**Amdrwm**, *a.* (trwm) Heavy on every side; very heavy.  
**Amdrws**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trws) A garment that covers all round.

**Amdrwhiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrws) A circum-vesting.

**Amdrwhiaw**, *v. a.* (amdrws) To circumvest.  
**Amdryciad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwç) Amputation.  
**Amdryçu**, *v. a.* (amdrwç) To cut, or mangle on all sides; to amputate.

*Amdrycid erwid arfogion—i lawr  
 Am eur-glaur mwynvawr Môn.*

*On all sides were cut armed men, and laid prostrate on the ground round the beneficent golden shelter of Môn. Cynzelw.*

**Amdryçwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdryçwyr (amdrwç—gwr) Amputator.

**Amdrymder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwm) Heaviness all round. **Amdrymder** henaint, the heaviness of old age.

**Amdrymu**, *v.* (amdrwm) To wax heavy. **Amdrymu** gan henaint, to grow heavy with old age.

*Gwybu Lyr ei fod yn amdrymu.*

*Lyr found himself becoming enfeebled. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Amdryn**, *a.* (tryn) Encompassed with strength.

**Amdryni**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tryni) Strength on all sides.

*Amdryni lrylaw drylen  
 Gweinvziawr egwydwr y' ngweithen,  
 Yn arial ciezyval am ben.*

*With a covering of strength expert and vigorous were seen the bearers of the shields in the conflict, brandishing the eager blade round their heads. Aneurin.*

**Amdrywanu**, *v. a.* (trywanu) To pierce on all sides.

## A M Z

**Amduawg**, *a.* (tu) Inclining to all sides.

*Cawn roz ac adroz deuvoz amduawg.*

*On all sides I experienced the receiving of gifts upon gifts. R. Nanmor.*

**Amdwll**, *a.* (twll) Full of holes; perforated.

**Amdwrz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdyrzau (twrz) A noise from all sides.

**Amdwyaw**, *v. a.* (twyaw) To trim all round.

**Amdwyawl**, *a.* (amdwyaw) Trimming all round.

**Amdyviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyviad) A growing all round.

**Amdyvü**, *v.* (tyvu) To grow about.

**Amdylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdwll) A penetrating on all sides; perforation.

**Amdyllu**, *v. a.* (amdwll) To penetrate on all sides.

**Amdyrzawl**, *a.* (amdwrz) Noisy on all sides.

**Amdyrzu**, *v. a.* (amdwrz) To make a noise on every side.

**Amdyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twr) A heaping round.

**Amdyru**, *v. a.* (twr) To heap about.

**Amdywallt**, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour out on all sides; to circumfuse.

**Amdywalltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywallt) Circum-  
 fusion; a pouring all round.

**Amdywynawl**, *a.* (tywyn) Shining on every side.

**Amdywyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tywyn) A shining on all sides.

**Amdywynu**, *v.* (tywyn) To shine around.

**Amdywys**, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead round.

**Amdywyfaw**, *v. a.* (amdywys) To lead about.

**Amdywyfawl**, *a.* (amdywys) Leading about.

**Amdywyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywys) A leading about; circumduction.

**Amzadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzadyl) A discouring.

**Amzadlu**, *v. a.* (amzadyl) To converse.

**Amzadyl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzadlau (dadyl) Conversation.

*Hil Coeling perging pënaethau,  
 Hydyr amzadyl cynnadyl cënadau.*

*The descendant of Coel, the pillar of chieftains, giving boldness to the conversation in the dispute of ambassadors.*

*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Amzaiv**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzeivion (daiv) A singing round.  
**Amzal**, *v. a.* (dal) To concur with, or to coincide; to have respect to. *Sil.*

**Amzeiviaw**, *v. a.* (amzaiv) To singe all round.

**Amzivad**, *a.* (divad) On all sides destitute; fatherless, or motherless; orphan.

**Amzivadu**, *v. a.* (amzivad) To render destitute; to make fatherless.

**Amzivedi**, *s. m.* (amzivad) Orphanage; loss of parents.

**Amzifwys**, *a.* (difwys) Steep on all sides.

**Amzifyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (difyn) A defence.

**Amzifyn**, *v. a.* (difyn) To defend, or protect.

**Amzifynadwy**, *a.* (amzifyn) Defensible.

**Amzifynawl**, *a.* (amzifyn) Protecting.

**Amzifynblaid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzifynbleidiau (amzifyn—plaid) Defending party; defendant.

**Amzifynedig**, *a.* (amzifyn) Defended.

**Amzifynva**, *s. f.*—*pl.* amzynvëyz (amzifyn—ma) A place of defence; a strong hold.

**Amzifyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzifyn) Protection.

**Amzifynu**, *v. a.* (amzifyn) To protect, or defend.

**Amzifynus**, *a.* (amzifyn) Defensive.

**Amzifynuwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzifynwyr (amzifyn—gwr) A defender.

**Amzifyrv**, *a.* (difyrv) Weak, or destitute of strength on all sides.

*O ofgorz Vynyawg ni ziangwys,  
 Namyn un arv amzifyrv amzifwys.*

*Of the train of Mynyawg there escaped none except one weak, tottering every way. Am. urin.*

**Amzigonawd**,



## A M M

- Amzigonawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzigonodau (digawn) Sufficiency on every side.
- Amzilladiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dillad) A circumvesting.
- Amzilladu**, *v. a.* (dillad) To clothe all over; to circumvest.
- Amzryç**, *a.* (dryç) Shewy, or gay on every side.  
—Merç Eudav hir diais gwanau hon,  
Oez portor gwisgiadur dir amzryçion.  
The daughter of tall Eudav perfect was her gait, purple were  
her robes truly splendid. *Aneurin.*
- Amzwill**, *a.* (dwill) Dark, or gloomy on all sides.  
Neud amzwill awyr neud hwyr hinon.  
Is not the welkin gloomy, is not the season late. *Elidyr Sais.*
- Amzyçwel**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyçwel) What reverts from all sides: the figure called Polyptoton.
- Amzyçweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzyçwel) A reverting from all sides.
- Amzyvrawl**, *a.* (amzyvyr) Watery on all sides; circumfluent.
- Amzyvru**, *v. a.* (amzyvyr) To irrigate.
- Amzyvrwys**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (amzyvyr) A watery place.  
Cymau â welai, a difwys, a garw amzyvrwys.  
Deep glens he saw, and hanging sleeps, and a wild swamp.  
*Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*
- Amzyvrwys**, *a.* (amzyvyr) Watery, watery, moist, or plash, on all sides: also bounded with waters, or rivers.  
Annoethaç Powys,  
A'i thir amzyvrwys,  
A'i thorvoz difwys.  
Nyw diferi.  
Fuller of difficulties is Powys,  
And its swampy land,  
And its headlong hofts,  
Whom thou dost not protect. *Ll. P. Moç.*
- Amzyvyr**, *a.* (dwvyr) Irrigous; humid; watery.
- Amzyrnodiaw**, *v. a.* (dyrnawd) To lay about one; to deal blows on all sides.
- Amzyrnv**, *v. a.* (dyrnu) To sift, or thresh on all sides.
- Amzystrwç**, *a.* (dystrwç) Mangling on all sides.  
Côr eifor cyvor cyvezwç,  
Carz waharz â wahan volwç,  
Ar zreigiau dragon amzystrwç,  
Cabyllarnaw uz fraw—â froiwç nid as,  
Nid affw y gwelwç.  
Like a choir his full banquet, where shame is forbidden,  
where glory is shed around; against the sons of violence he was  
a dragon mangling on all sides; contempt upon it, restless chief,  
you will prove will not be nothing. it is not partially that you  
pursue. *Ll. B. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*
- Amzystryçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzystrwç) A mangling on eve y side.
- Amzystryçu**, *v. a.* (amzystrwç) To mangle on all sides.
- Ameg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (meg) A saying; a sentence.
- Ameiriaw**, *v. a.* (gair) To dispute, or contend about.
- Ameſgud**, *a.* (eſgud) Prompt; ready on every side; at liberty.  
Nid ameſgud i gaw ei gywlad.  
The native country of a slave is not free to him. *Taliesin.*
- Ameth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (meth) A failure.  
O bob tir treth a' th welais,  
Ac o bai ameth treth trais.  
From every region a tribute finds thee, and should there be a  
failure of tribute, then comes oppression. *Ll. P. Moç.*
- Amvaç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (baç) A hooking round.
- Amvaçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amvaç) A grappling round.
- Amvaçu**, *v. a.* (amvaç) To clasp, or twine about.
- Amvar**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (bâr) Wrath on all sides; one encompassed with wrath.
- Amvo**, *v. a.* (am—bo) To enjoy, or possess.
- Amvordwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mordwy) Circumnavigation.

## A M G

- Amvordwyaw**, *v. a.* (mordwy) To circumnavigate.
- Amvordwyawl**, *a.* (mordwy) Circumnavigating.
- Amvordwywr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amvordwywyr (mordwy—gwr) A circumnavigator.
- Amvrwys**, *a.* (brwys) Thickly branching on all sides.  
Ei lufgaw nôs a dyz am draws lleoz amvrwys a dyryſwç.  
Dragging him day and night across places full of thickets and  
wilds. *Elucidarius.*
- Amvwlç**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amvylçau (bwlç) That has breaches on all sides.
- Amvylçawg**, *a.* (amvwlç) Having breaches all round.
- Amvylçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amvwlç) A notching on all sides.
- Amvylçu**, *v. a.* (amvwlç) To make breaches, or cuts on every side.
- Amgadarn**, *a.* (cadarn) Fortified on every side; circummured.
- Amgadarnâad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgadarn) A strengthening on every side.
- Amgadarnâawl**, *a.* (amgadarn) Strengthening, or invigorating on every side.
- Amgadarnâu**, *v. a.* (amgadarn) To encompass with strength.
- Amgadyr**, *a.* (cadyr) Mighty; potent; vigorous.  
Gado'r byd yn amgadyr bon  
Leaving the world in the vigorous stem. *G. ab Sevnyn.*
- Amgaer**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caer) A fortification.
- Amgaerawg**, *a.* (amgaer) Circummured; rampired.
- Amgaeriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgaer) A fortifying on all sides.
- Amgaeru**, *v. a.* (amgaer) To immure on every side.
- Amgall**, *a.* (call) Circumspect, or discreet.  
Gorwyn blaen awall amgall pob dedwyz,  
Hiryz meryz mall  
Crwybyr ar wawrcarçarawr dall.  
Glittering is the top of the apple-tree: the prudent is circum-  
spect; in the long day of summer the flagrant pool is warm;  
thick is the veil on the light of the blind prisoner. *Llywarc Hen.*
- Amgan**, *s. f.* (am—can) Minstrelsy.
- Amgant**, *s. m.* (cant) Environ: *a.* about; round.  
Bez Beidiaw ruz yn amgant rhiw Llynnav,  
Bez Lluoſgar y' Ngheri.  
Ac yn y ryd Britw bez Omni.  
The grave of the ruddy Beidiog is in the vicinity of the cliff  
of Llynnav; the grave of Lluoſgar in Ceri; and in the ford of  
Britw is the grave of Omni. *Taliesin.*
- Amgarn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amgyrn (am—carn) A ferrel, on the haft or handle of a weapon or tool, or on a stick.
- Amgarnu**, *v. a.* (amgarn) To ferrel.
- Amgaru**, *v. a.* (caru) To doat upon; to fondle.  
Nid er çwedyl amgen yz amgarwyv,  
Namyn amgaruny geryzwyv.  
Not for a dubious word would I doat, but doat on one that  
would not chide me. *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*
- Amgau**, *v. a.* (cau) To shut round; to compass about with a hedge; to hem in on every side.
- Amgauad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgau) A covering on all sides: *a.* inclosing on all sides.
- Amgauedig**, *a.* (amgau) Inclosed on every side.
- Amged**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ced) A general benefit.
- Amgeiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amgeiniaid (amgan) A minstrel.  
Dywifg amgen-wifg amgeiniad.  
A minstrel arrays himself in variegated robes. *Cynzelw.*
- Amgelawg**, *a.* (cel) Solicitous; circumspect.  
Avalen beren bren y ſyz vâd,  
Nid byçan dy lwyth ſvz frwyth arnad;  
A minnau wyv oſnawg amgelawg am danad,  
Rhaç dyvod y coedwyr coed gymmyniad.  
Sweet apple-tree that is pleasing to the sight,  
Not scanty thy load that is of fruit upon thee,  
And I am fearful and solicitous for thee,  
Lest the woodmen come falling of trees. *Myrçin.*



# A M G

Amgelez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cel) Care; solicitude.

Nad vid amgelez gēnyç, vyned yno, mi â yrav ledrith ar y ci na wnel argyweç i neb.

Let there be no *anxiety* with you, in going there, I will bring a charm upon the dog, so that he may hurt nobody.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Cynzylan cae di y rhiw

Yn y daw Lloegrwys beziw :

Amgelez am un nid gwiw.

Cynzylan, guard thou the cliff, against the Lloegyrans that may come this day : *anxiety* for one shall not avail.

*Llywarç Hên.*

Amgelezawl, *a.* (amgelez) Cherishing; looking after.

Amgelezedig, *a.* (amgelez) Cherished.

Amgeleziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgelez) A cherishing, or taking care of.

Amgelezu, *v. a.* (amgelez) To cherish, or protect on all sides.

Amgelezus, *a.* (amgelez) Protecting; cheering.

Amgelezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. amgelezwyr* (amgelez—gwr) A protector.

Amgelwç, *s. m.* (cêl) Solicitude; protection.

Er amgelwç bywyd.

For the *solicitude* of life.

*Taliesin.*

Alav lyw luoz amgelwç.

The wealth of the chief the *protection* of armies.

*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Amgen, *adv.* (can) Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but. Nid amgen, it is not otherwise, or, that is to say, to wit.

Amgenaç, *adv.* (amgen) Rather; better.

Amgenaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgen) Difference.

Amgenair, *s. m.*—*pl. amgeneiriau.* A paraphrase.

Amgenedig, *a.* (amgen) Varying; diversified.

Amgenedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgenedig) Variation; declension, in grammar.

Amgeneiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgenair) A paraphrasing.

Amgeneiriaw, *v. a.* (amgenair) To paraphrase.

Amgeneiriawl, *a.* (amgenair) Paraphractical.

Amgeneiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. amgeneirwyr* (amgenair—gwr) A paraphraser.

Amgenu, *v. a.* (amgen) To contrast, vary, or alter; to differ; to diversify.

Amglawz, *s. m.*—*pl. amgloziau* (clawz) A circumvallation; entrenchment.

Amgledrawg, *a.* (amgledyr) Impaling; surrounding with pales.

Amgledredig, *a.* (amgledyr) Impaled.

Amgledru, *v. a.* (amgledyr) To rail round; to impale.

Amgledyr, *s. m.*—*pl. amgledrau* (cledyr) A paling.

Amgloziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amglawz) Entrenchment.

Amgloziaw, *v. a.* (amglawz) To surround with a ditch; to entrench.

Amgloziedig, *a.* (amglawz) Entrenched.

Amgludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To carry about.

Amgludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Bearing about.

Amgludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amglud) Deportation.

Amglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. amglymau* (clwm) A clasper.

Amglymawl, *a.* (amglwm) Clasping about.

Amglymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. amglymiaid* (amglwm) Clasper, in botany.

Amglymu, *v. a.* (amglwm) To clasp, or twine about.

Amglywed, *v. a.* (clywed) To apprehend; to become informed.

Gwynwas a Melwas—ac amglywed onazynt myned gwyr Rhuvallt—*clawz* eonaç lawer i gorsefynafant yr ynys hon i ar y tceoglu llefç digalon.

Gwynwas and Melwas being informed that the Roman people were expelled from hence, they with much greater boldness conquered this island, from the weak heartless commonalty.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Amgnaiv, *s. m.*—*pl. amgneiviau* (cnaiv) A clipping round.

# A M G

Amgnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. amgnoau* (cnaw) A biting on every side.

Amgneiviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgnaiv) Circumcision.

Amgneiviaw, *v. a.* (amgnaiv) To clip round.

Amgneiviedig, *a.* (amgnaiv) Shorn round about.

Amgnoad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgnaw) Corrosion.

Amgnöawl, *a.* (amgnaw) Corrosive.

Amgnoedig, *a.* (amgnaw) Corroded.

Aingnoi, *v. a.* (amgnaw) To bite round, or on all sides; to corrode.

Amgoç, *a.* (coç) Red on every side; red-stained.

Amdryçion beryon buant,

Amgoç bryn, a fenryn, a fant.

The kites were busy manglers, covered with red were hill, slope and dale.

*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

Amgoed, *a.* (coed) Woody on every side; encompassed round with woods. Henllan Amgoed.

Amgolovnawg, *a.* (colovyn) Surrounded with pillars.

Amgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cor) A surrounding border.

Cathyl gwaç canator

Cylç Prydain amgor.

The song of wee will be singing around the incircling border of Britain.

*Taliesin.*

Amgorn, *s. m.*—*pl. amgyrn* (corn) A circling horn.

Ac amgyrn o zyrn azurn westi.

And the circling horn from the hands, the ornaments of the feasts.

*Llywelyn Iarç.*

Amgorni, *v. a.* (amgorn) To inwrap, or envelope.

Fy dywedwn y tywyllwg mal hwyrnos a'm hamgornant, yuo byzai'r nos yn oleuni yn vy amgylç.

If I say, the darkness like the lateness of night shall cover me, then the night would be light round about me.

*H. Perri, Ps. cxxxix. ix.*

Amgrain, *s. m.*—*pl. amgreiniau* (crain) A rolling about; a tumbling; a wallowing on the ground.

Amgre, *a.* (cre) Forming on every side.

Amgre—bryd o brydez adrant.

A mind oppressed with the heaviness of grief.

*Cynzelw.*

Amgreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgrain) Prostration.

Amgreiniaw, *v. a.* (amgrain) To roll about; to wallow; to roll backwards and forwards on the back, as horses do.

Cywion brain yn amgreiniaw,

Ciwed 'n'ynglywed â gwlaw.

Young crows sprawling about, sprites affected with the rain.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Amgrom, *a.* (crom) Outwardly round; convex.

Amgron, *a.* (cron) Globular.

Amgrwm, *a.* (crwm) Convex.

Amgrwn, *a.* (crwn) Globous; globular.

Amgrymez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgrwm) Convexity.

Amgrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgrwm) A making convex.

Amgrÿmu, *v. a.* (amgrwm) To convex.

Amgrynez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgrwn) Globosity.

Amgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgrwn) A making globular.

Amgrÿnu, *v. a.* (amgrwn) To make globular.

Amgrynu, *v. a.* (crynu) To tremble on all sides.

Amgud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cud) A curly lock.

Rhwng gwallt amgutiau çwyrn.

Between the hair in flowing curly locks.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Amgudyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgud) A ringlet of hair.

Amguz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cuz) A treasure, *a.* hidden on all sides.

Amguziaw, *v. a.* (amguz) To inwrap, or hide on all sides.

Amguziedig, *a.* (amguz) Inwrapt; shrouded.

Amguez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuez) A rarity; choicest rarities; most valuable effects; secrets.

Amguezva, *s. f.*—*pl. amguzvçyz* (amguez—ma) A depository of rarities; a museum.

Amguezgell,



## A M G

**Amguezgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (amguez—cell) A museum; a cabinet of curiosities.  
**Amgutiaw**, *v. a.* (cut) To cover with a hat.  
**Amgwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyn) The herb tarragon.  
**Amgyf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyf) Support on every side; propriety.  
**Amgyfraw**, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation on all sides.  
**Amgyfrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. amgyfrodau* (cyfrawd) What moves together on every side; the emotion of the mind; imagination.  
**Amgyfred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Comprehension.  
**Amgyfred**, *v. a.* (cyfred) To comprehend; to contain, or hold.

*Ti â arwezaist yn dy arfed, y neb ni allai'r nevoz ei amgyfred.*  
 Thou hast borne in thy lap, him whom the heavens could not comprehend. D. Zu.

**Amgyfredawl**, *a.* (amgyfred) Comprehensible; ideal.  
**Amgyfrededig**, *a.* (amgyfred) Comprehended.  
**Amgyfrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfred) Comprehensibility.  
**Amgyfroäd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfraw) Thorough agitation.  
**Amgyfroädwy**, *a.* (amgyfraw) That may be agitated, or ruffled all round.  
**Amgyfroäwl**, *a.* (amgyfraw) Agitating all round.  
**Amgyfroäs**, *a.* (amgyfraw) Agitating on every side.  
**Amgyfryn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfryn) A trembling on all sides; agitation.  
**Amgyfrynawl**, *a.* (amgyfryn) Agitating on all sides.  
**Amgyfrynedig**, *a.* (amgyfryn) Agitated all round.  
**Amgyfryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfryn) Central agitation.  
**Amgyfrynu**, *v. a.* (amgyfryn) To agitate the foundation.

*Azwyn gaer y fyz ai cyfrwy cedau  
 Yn yd wna tönau eu hamgyfryn.*

A pleasant town there is that is supplied with gifts where the waves agitate its foundation. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.*

**Amgylç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylç) A compass; a circuit; environ. *a.* all round; about. *O amgylç ogylç*, round about.

*Gwrlais â zyward val hyn : ni raid amgylçion, nag ymadroziön gorwag ynghylç hyn.*

Gwrlais spoke after this manner : there is no occasion for circumlocutions, nor vain discourses respecting this. *Gr. ab Arthur*

**Amgylçadwy**, *a.* (amgylç) Circumscribable.  
**Amgylçaiç**, *a.* (amgylç) Tending to circumscribe.  
**Amgylçawl**, *a.* (amgylç) Encompassing; surrounding.  
**Amgylçedig**, *a.* (amgylç) Encompassed; surrounded.  
*Tön amgylçedig*, a circumflex accent.  
**Amgylçedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçedig) Circuition.  
**Amgylçez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) Circumference, or circuit.

**Amgylçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) Circumscription.  
**Amgylçiadawl**, *a.* (amgylçiad) Circumferential.  
**Amgylçiadu**, *v. a.* (amgylçiad) To circumscribe.  
**Amgylçiaith**, *s. f.*—*pl. amgylçieithoz* (amgylç—iaith) Circumlocution.

**Amgylçu**, *v. a.* (amgylç) To encompass; to beset, besiege, or block up.

**Amgylçyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) A circumfrentor.

**Amgylçynawl**, *a.* (amgylçyn) Circumambient.  
**Amgylçynedig**, *a.* (amgylçyn) Circumscribed; environed; besieged.

**Amgylçyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçyn) An environing; circumambience; a besetting.

**Amgylçynoldeb**, *s. m.* (amgylçynawl) Circumambieney.

## A M H

**Amgylçynu**, *v. a.* (amgylçyn) To environ, or circumscribe; to besiege.

**Amgylçynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. amgylçynwyr* (amgylçyn—gwr) A circumscriber.

**Amgynnired**, *v. a.* (cynnired) To frequent about.

**Amgynniwair**, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover about.

**Amgynniwciriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynniwair) A hovering about.

**Amgynniweiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. amgynniweiwrwyr* (amgynniwair—gwr) One that hovers about.

**Amgynnull**, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect together.

**Amgynnulledig**, *a.* (amgynnull) Collected on all sides.

**Amgynnulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynnull) A collection from all sides.

**Amgynnyrzan**, *s. m.* (cynnyrzan) A making a tumult on all sides.

*Yftavell Cynzylan a'm erwan  
 Pob awr gwedy y mawr amgynnyrzan.*

The hall of Cynzylan at all times I am grievously vexed to see, after the great surrounding tumult. *Llywarc Hên.*

**Amgyred**, *prep.* (cyred) Running about together.

**Amgyrvod**, *a.* (cyrvod) Curvetting; prancing.

*A'th emys amgyrvod.  
 A'th breiziawr yn dyrawr dyvod.*

And thy prancing stallions,  
 And thy flocks playfully skipping along. *LI. P. Moç.*

**Amgyrhaez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhacz) Extent; range; compass. *v.* to extend on all sides.

*Mae ev o anhervynedig amgyrhaez yn llenwi y nevoz a'r zaear.*

He is of infinite comprehension, filling the heavens and the earth. *Row. Vycan.*

**Amgyrhaczawl**, *a.* (amgyrhaez) Extending on all sides.

**Amgyrhacziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyrhaez) Extension on all sides; expansion.

**Amgyrhaezu**, *v. a.* (amgyrhaez) To extend on all sides.

**Amgyrhaezyd**, *v. a.* (amgyrhaez) To extend in every direction; to expand.

**Amgywain**, *v. a.* (cywain) To bear, or carry about.

**Amhad**, *s. m. aggr.* (am—had) Various seeds mixed together; mixed feeds.

*Llwyd gwir a thir, yn ei threud,  
 Llwyd gwleç, a mêç, a meuez mâd;  
 Llwyd pob amyç, a fob amhad—ynzi,  
 Llwyd ym voli vilwyr neirhiad.*

Let the laws, and land prosper in its canton. prosperous be the feast, the mead, and the delicious dainties; prosperous be every corn, and various seeds therein, let me prosper in celebrating the supporter of warriors. *Lywelyn Iârç, i Gadvan.*

**Amhad**, *a.* (am—had) Sown with divers seeds; sown on every side.

*Herwyç urzen awdyl Ceridwen Ogyrven amhad,  
 Amad anaw, araith awyrllaw y'nghaw ceiniad.*

From the venerated song of Ceridwen of Ogyrven's various seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the finger's numbers. *Aedan.*

**Amhaval**, *a.* (haval) Homotonous; parallel.

*Amhaval ar Elwyzen  
 Yç âa Trydonwy yn Nhrên,  
 Ac yç âa Geirw am Alwen.*

Parallel with Elwyzen  
 Both the Trydonwy unite with Trên,  
 And so the Geirw flows to Alwen. *Llywarc Hên.*

**Amherawdyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. amherodron* (pcrawdyr) An emperor.

**Amhir**, *a.* (hir) Long on every side; stretching round.

*Ys cul y bez, ac ys hir,  
 I'm llwrw lliaws amhir,  
 Bez Meigen ab Rhun, rwyv gwir.*

Narrow is the grave, and long, with respect to me long every way, the grave of Meigen the son of Rhun, a prince deciding law. *Taliesin.*

**Amhwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hwez) Intreaty. *v. a.* to intreat.

Amias,



# A M L

**Amlas**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ias) A sensation of an impulse pervading from all sides.

**Amig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (mig) Greediness.

**Amlâad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl) An increasing.

**Amlâu**, *v. a.* (amyl) To increase, or multiply.

**Amlaes**, *a.* (llaes) Long, or trailing on every side.

Amlaes eu peisau, pwy en hevelis,  
A fwyllad dyvnyer ober evnis.

Their coats *trailing round*, who like them, with discretion  
let the work of foes be brought about. *Taliesin.*

**Amlaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llaeth) Mixed milk.

**Amlaethai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlaetheion (amlath) Milk-wort, or spurge; also called llyfiau'r llaeth.

**Amlavyn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlavnau (llavyn) Scutcheon of a lock.

**Amlan**, *a.* (amyl) Of sundry fashions; various.

**Amlaw**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (llaw) A glove.

Amlaw zur am lyw ei zart,

A glove of steel round the shaft of his dart. *Lewis Mon.*

**Amlaw**, *pr.* (llaw) Besides; over and above.

Velly y cyvoethogion camwezawg, a'r fwyzogion drwg â  
dreifant y rhai mul gwirion, gan zwyn eu hycain, ac eu da byd-  
awl, amlaw hyny â rozai Duw izynt i ymberth arnynt.

Thus the iniquitous and wealthy ones, and wicked officers do  
oppress those that are simple and innocent, by taking away their  
oxen, and their worldly goods, *besides* what God has given them  
to live upon. *Iables.*

**Amlawz**, *a.* (llawz) Surrounded with praise. Amlawz Wledig, the name of a British prince.

**Amlbriawd**, *s. m.* (amyl—priawd) A polygamist.

**Amlbriodas**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

**Amlbriodawl**, *a.* (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

**Amllder**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl) Frequency; copiousness; plenitude.

Nid amllder ond fer.

There is no frequency but of the stars, *Adage.*

**Amldroed**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amyl—troed) Polypus.

**Amldroediawg**, *a.* (amldroed) Having many feet.

**Amizull**, *a.* (amyl—dull) Of sundry fashions; multiform; multifarious.

**Amlzuw**, *s. m.* (amyl—duw) Polytheist.

**Amlzuwiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlzuw) Polytheism.

**Amllediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lled) Expansion.

**Amlledu**, *v. a.* (lled) To dilate, or expand.

**Amlez**, *s. m.* (amyl) Abundance; plenty; store.

**Amleglwys**, *s. m.* (amyl—eglwys) A pluralist.

**Amleibiaw**, *v.* (lleibiaw) To lick about.

**Amleiriawg**, *a.* (amyl—gair) Loquacious; querulous.

**Amlenw**, *a.* (amyl—enw) Multinomial; multinominal.

**Amlenwi**, *v. a.* (am—llanw) To fill on all sides.

Crist a zaeth i'r byd rhag bod Azav,  
A'i bo'yl yn ufern gethern gaethav,  
I amlenwi nev, amgylg, nav—uſel,  
A golles angel anghelvyzav.

Christ came to the world lest Adam should be, with his people  
in hell, with fiends most slavish, to fill heaven on all sides, round  
the exalted king, the place that was lost by a most untractable  
angel. *Blezyn Varz.*

**Amllew**, *a.* (llewa) Devouring, or eating on all sides.

Oez tew amllew glew gwlezw valç,

There was thick devouring of the hero's proud banquet  
*Prydyz Byſan.*

**Amllewygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewyç) A shining on every side.

**Amllewyçu**, *v. a.* (llewyç) To shine about.

**Amlgell**, *a.* (amyl—cell) Having many cells.

**Amlgellawg**, *a.* (amlgell) Multicapsular.

**Amliaith**, *a.* (amyl—iaith) Polyglot.

**Amlieithawg**, *a.* (amliaith) Of many languages.

**Amlivaw**, *v. a.* (lliv) To flow round, or circulate.

**Amliveiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lliveiriad) Circumfluence.

# A M L

**Amliveiriant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amliveiriannau (lliveiriant) Circumfluence.

**Amliveiriaw**, *v. a.* (lliveiriaw) To flow on all sides.

**Amliveiriawl**, *a.* (lliveiriawl) Circumfluent.

**Amliviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lliv) Circulation. Amliviad y gwaed, the circulation of the blood.

**Amlinell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llinell) A surrounding line; out-line; contour.

**Amlinellawl**, *a.* (amlinell) Having an out-line, or contour.

**Amliw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (lliw) A stain. *a.* stained; discoloured; of many colours mixed; party-coloured.

Gwr gwiw uç ei amliw feirç,  
A rozai veirç i eirçiad.

A worthy man splendid with his *variegated* trappings, that  
would give steeds to those that asked. *Taliesin, i Urien.*

**Amlwiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amliw) A discolouring.

**Amlwiaw**, *v. a.* (amliw) To stain with many colours.

**Amlwiawg**, *a.* (amliw) Party-coloured; motley.

Priv dyroz amyl amlwiawg a welai ar y gaer.

Many magnificent towers, *variegated*, he saw on the walls of  
the city. *Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

**Amlnerthawg**, *a.* (amyl—nerth) Multipotent.

**Amloçrawg**, *a.* (amloçyr) Multilateral.

**Amloçyr**, *a.* (amyl—oçyr) Having many sides.

**Amloſg**, *a.* (lloſg) Burnt round.

**Amloſgi**, *v. a.* (amloſg) To burn all about.

**Amlran**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl—rhan) Many shares.

**Amlranawg**, *a.* (amlran) Multipartite.

**Amlranu**, *v. a.* (amlran) To divide into many shares; to subdivide.

**Amlryw**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (amyl—rhyw) Miscellany.  
*a.* multifarious; miscellaneous.

**Amlſillawg**, *a.* (amyl—ſill) Polysyllabical.

**Amlun**, *a.* (llun) Conform; ranged in form.

**Amluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlun) Conformation.

**Amlwç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* amlyçau (llwç) A circular inlet of water. There is a harbour of this name in Môn.

**Amlwez**, *a.* (amyl—gwez) Of divers forms.

**Amlwezawg**, *a.* (amyl—gwêz) Many-yoked. *s.* polygamist.

**Amlwg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlygion (llwg) Apparency.

**Am'wg**, *a.* (llwg) Encompassed with light; conspicuous; apparent; plain; evident; manifest.

Amlwg gwaed ar varç gwelw.

Blood is *conspicuous* on a pale horse. *Adage.*

**Amlwybyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llwybyr) A meandering path.

**Amlyvu**, *v. a.* (llyvu) To lick about; to lick into form.

**Amlygadwy**, *a.* (amlwg) Demonstrable.

**Amlygawl**, *a.* (amlwg) Demonstrative.

**Amlygder**, *s. m.* (amlwg) Visibility; conspicuity.

**Amlygedig**, *a.* (amlwg) Manifesting.

**Amlygez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) Conspicuity.

**Amlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) Explanation; exposition; eclaireissement; manifestation.

**Amlygiadawl**, *a.* (amlygiad) Explanatory.

**Amlygrwyz**, *s. m.* (amlwg) Obviousness; apparentness.

**Amlygu**, *v. a.* (amlwg) To explain; to make manifest.

**Amlygus**, *a.* (amlwg) Obvious; manifesting.

**Amlygwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlygwyr (amlwg—gwr) One that explains; an expounder.

**Amlygyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) A goal, or mark to run at; a conspicuous mark; an illustrator; a trope.

**Amlym**, *a.* (llym) Having two edges.

**Amlyniad**,



## A M M

Amlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (glyniad) Adhesion.  
Amlynu, *v. a.* (glynu) To adhere to on all sides.  
Erçiizo a orug Olwen amlynu y bez bob blwyzyn hyd na thyn-  
ai dim arno.

Olwen requested that the grave might be made *compact* every  
year, so that nothing should grow on it. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Ammaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) A dainty.  
Ammarçvaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammarçvain (març—maen)  
A horse-block.

Azwyn ddryv ewig, ac elain,  
Arall azwyn ewynawg ammarçvain.

Beautiful is the solitary hind and doe, another beauty is the  
foamy horse-block. *Taliesin.*

Ammau, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammheuan (pau) Doubt.  
Ammau, *v. a.* (pau) To doubt, hesitate: also to con-  
tradict, or gain say.

Oen a lās yn ol ei wir,  
Am i'r oen ammau'r anwir.

The lamb was slain after his truth, because the lamb *doubted*  
the untruth. *Ior. I yngtywyd.*

Ammawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammorau (amp) Calmness;  
pleasantness; loveliness.

Ammeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (meg) An allegory, or pa-  
rable.

Ammeuthawl, *a.* (ammaeth) Dainty, or delicious.

Ammeuthedig, *a.* (ammaeth) Delicious.

Ammeuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ammaeth) A making  
delicious.

Ammeuthu, *v. a.* (ammaeth) To make dainty.

Ammeuthyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ammaeth) A dainty;  
a junket; a conserve.

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.

Much is not a delicacy.

*Adage.*

Ammeuthyn pob dieithrwyd.

Every foreign dish is a dainty.

*Adage.*

Ammeuthyn, *a.* (ammaeth) Dainty; rare; delicate.  
Mae hwn yn vwyd ammeuthyn i mi, this is  
dainty food for me.

Ammeuthuna' math zynion.

The most dainty sort of men.

*T. Aled.*

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.

Much is not a dainty.

*Adage.*

Ammeuthynaw, *v. a.* (ammeuthyn) To preserve.

Ammeuthynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammeuthynwyr (ammeu-  
thyn—gwr) Confectioner.

Ammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ammau) Dubitation.

Ammheuadwy, *a.* (ammau) Dubitable.

Ammheuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ammau) Doubt; he-  
sitation.

Ammheuaethawl, *a.* (ammheuaeth) Sceptical.

Ammheuawl, *a.* (ammau) Doubtful; hesitating.

Ammheuedig, *a.* (ammau) Doubted.

Ammheugar, *a.* (ammau) Scrupulous.

Ammheugarwç, *s. m.* (ammheugar) Scrupulosity.

Ammheüus, *a.* (ammau) Doubting; sceptical.

Ammheüusfrwyz, *s. m.* (ammheüus) Doubtfulness.

Ammheuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammeuwr (ammau—gwr)  
A doubter; a sceptic.

Ammhlyg, *a.* (plyg) Folded round.

Ammhryleu, *s. m.* (pryleu) Utterance.

Amminiawg, *a.* (min) Abutting upon; conjoin-  
ing; bordering. *s. pl.* amminogion, bordering  
ones. Amminiogau tir, the borderers, or those  
whose farms border upon, or are next to, a land  
that is in debate; amminiog-dir, the land on the  
borders.

Sev yw amminogion, gwyr a gyvarfo tervynau eu tir y bo yr  
hawl arno.

The borderers are men the boundaries of whose lands meet,  
and upon which the dispute lies. *Welsh Laws.*

## A M N

Ammlaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (blaen) The fore-part.

Er golau gozaith Benvro,  
Oez anyl am ammlaen deulu  
Heiyrn traws teyrn trolli.

By the light of the conflagration of Penvro, frequent round the  
front of two armies were the ruthless weapons of the chief ex-  
tending over it. *Prydyz Byçan, i V. ab Owain.*

Ammod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bod) A covenant, or con-  
tract: Dan ammod, under condition. An agree-  
ment made between parties, by joining their hands  
together before witnesses, whereby they mutually  
bound themselves to perform what had been agreed.

Ammod â dyr zezyv.

An agreement will break a law.

*Welsh Laws.*

Ammodawl, *a.* (ammod) Conditional.

Ammodedig, *a.* (ammod) Covenanted; artieled.

Ammodi, *v. a.* (ammod) To covenant.

Awarwy eilcwyl â zywawd val hyn: hyn â ezewais i, ac â  
ammodais â thydi: sev yw hyny, darostwng Cafwallawn, a  
gorefgyr ynys Prydain wrth dy gyngor di,

Awarwy again spoke in this manner: this I have promised,  
and have covenanted with thee: that is to say, to vanquish Caf-  
wallon, and conquer the isle of Britain according to thy council.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ammodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ammod) A covenanting.

Ammodoldeb, *s. m.* (ammodawl) Conditionality.

Ammodus, *a.* (ammod) Contracting.

Ammodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammodwyr (ammod—gwr) A  
contracting party.

Ammraiz, *a.* (ammawr) Pleasant; beautiful;  
lovely.

Ammori, *v.* (ammawr) To become pleasant.

Ammrawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammrozzion (brawz) Circum-  
locution.

Ammwlc, *s. m.*—*pl.* ammylçau (bwlc) An opening  
on all sides; opportunity.

Ni throav yn vy ammwlc.

I will not turn in my opportunity.

*Adage.*

Ammwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (amwyth) A carousal.

Ystafell Cynzylan nid esmwyth heno,  
Ar ben carreg Hydwyth,  
Heb nêr, heb niver, heb ammwyth.

The hall of Cynzylan is not easy this night,  
On the top of the rock of Hydwyth,  
Without its lord, without company, without the encircling  
feasts. *Llywarc Hen.*

Ammynez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mynez) Patience.

Gwezw pu yll heb ammynez.

Reason is destitute with patience.

*Adage.*

Alav yn ail mail am vez.

Nid eizun dedwyz dyhez,

Amawry adnabod ammynez.

Riches, like a bowl encircling mead,  
The contented man of peace will not covet:  
Perseverance is the key to knowledge. *Llywarc Hen.*

Ammynezgar, *a.* (ammynez) Long-suffering; pa-  
tient.

Ammynezgarwç, *s. m.* (ammynezgar) Long-suffer-  
ance.

Ammynezus, *a.* (ammynez) Patient.

Amnad, *a.* (nad) Keeping off on all sides.

Amnad, *a.* (nâd) That proclaims all about. Awen  
amnad, the proclaiming muse.

Amnaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* amneidiau (naid) A sign made  
with the head; a nod; a beck.

Amnawz, *a.* (nawz) That defends on every side;  
protected on all sides.

Ev yn—

Llydw amnawz oesgawz ysgarant.

He cheerfully protecting on all sides the wretched wanderer.

*Cynzelw.*

Amneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnaid) A beckoning.  
Amner,



## A M N

**Amner**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ner) A purse.  
**Amneryz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (amner) A burfer.  
**Amneidiaw**, *v. a.* (amnaid) To beckon.  
**Amneidiawl**, *a.* (amnaid) Beckoning.  
**Amnhez**, *v. a.* (tez) To beseech, or intreat earnestly.  
**Amnhwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (twyth) Elastic on all sides; forcing every way.

Drud ysgwn ysgwyd dau hanner,  
 Drud awrdwyth amnhwyth amniver.

A bold uplifted shield in twain,  
 Bold his rising passions *overcoming all.* *Cynzelw.*

**Amnhwythaw**, *v. a.* (amnhwyth) To make elastic on every side.

**Amniver**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (niver) An uneven, or odd number; innumerableness.

Gwasgarai gweifg-veirç mai muner,  
 Gwaedlan vlawz amnawz amniver.

He dispersed about the nimble well-trained war steeds, tumultuous, in the bloody field protecting *all the train.* *Cynzelw.*

**Amniverawg**, *a.* (amniver) Uneven in number; abounding in number; innumerable.

Ar wyneb neuaz yn amniverawg  
 Nerth Rodri, rai rywafgarawg.  
 Cyn myned mur céd yn dawedawg.

Ranged in the hall *innumerably* were the powers of Rodri, a profusely-scattered band, ere the chief of gifts became silent. *Meilir.*

**Amniverawl**, *a.* (amniver) Innumerable.

**Amniveretz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amniver) Imparity.

**Amniverwç**, *s. m.* (amniver) Imparity; unevenness of number; numberless. **Amniverwç** riv rhiallu.

**Amnod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nôd) A mark.

**Amnodedig**, *a.* (amnod) Marked on all sides.

**Amnodi**, *v. a.* (amnod) To mark about.

**Amnodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnod) A marking.

**Amnozedig**, *a.* (amnawz) On all sides protected.

**Amnozi**, *v. a.* (amnawz) To protect on all sides.

Gwyllon teyrnon tud amnozi.

Gloomy shades of royalty that *protect* the land on every side.  
*Li. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Amnoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnawz) A protecting on all sides.

**Amnoziant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amnoziannau (amnawz) Protection on every side.

**Amnoeth**, *a.* (noeth) Naked on every side.

**Amnoethain**, *a.* (amnoeth) That is exposed on every side.

Coçwez celanez ey fengyd à renaint,  
 Amnoethain y'ngwarthav naint.

Dead bodies of crimson hue were trodden, who had been lavish of gifts, *exposed on all sides* on the summit of the cliff.  
*Meigant, m. Cynzylan.*

**Amnoethaint**, *s. m.* (amnoeth) A denuded state.

**Amnoethi**, *v. a.* (amnoeth) To denude.

**Amnoethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnoeth) Denudation.

**Amnoethiant**, *s. m.* (amnoeth) Denudation.

**Amnwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nwyth) Pleasantry.

**Amnwythig**, *a.* (amnwyth) Lively on all sides.

Frawz wallaw anaw anewyg,  
 I vynu i vnyed am zirmyg  
 Baran llanw ger llynges geryg  
 Blaiz aerflawz, amnawz amnwythig.

Briskly pouring to the tuneful muse; but in going up to resent an affront his countenance is like the flood over the hidden rock; a wolf nimble for slaughter, protecting, and *spreading mirth* around.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Amnyzawl**, *a.* (nyzawl) Entwining round.

**Amnyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nyziad) A twining round.

**Amnyzu**, *v. a.* (nyzu) To twine about; to wrest.

**Amobrwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gobrwy) A commutation fee. It was a customary fee paid by a vassal to

## A M R

his lord on the marriage of his daughter. Having its origin in the assumed right of the lord, of being the guardian, and disposer of the virginity of the females in his territories; which was esteemed a *Disfaith Brenin*.

Tri çywilyz gwryv: pan zywedo ei thad wrthi, mi a'th rozais i wr: pan el i wely'r gwr: pan zel gyntav o'r gwely ymmysg dynion. Dros y cyntav y rhoir ei hauobrwy i'w harglwyz: dros yr ail y rhoir ei çyoyll izi hithau; dros y trydyz y rhyz ei thad ei hegwezi i'r gwr.

The three blushings of a virgin: when her father tells her "I have given thee to a man,"—When she enters the bed of her husband—When she comes from the bed the first time amongst men. For the first is given her *commutation fee* to her lord, for the second is given to her the paraphernalia, for the third her father gives her portion to her husband. *Welsh Laws.*

**Amobrwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amobrwy) A commuting, or the giving an equivalent for.

**Amobrwyaw**, *v. a.* (amobrwy) To commute.

**Amobrwyawl**, *a.* (amobrwy) Commutative.

**Amobrwyyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amobrwy) A commutator; a collector of fines of commutation.

Mesur cwyn Madawg ab Llywelyn amobrwyyz i Harri vrenin Lloegyr—rhag Gwladus verç Jeuan—a zyly a vi o amobrwy.

The complaint of Madog ab Llywelyn, *collector of the commutation* to Henry king of England, against Gwladus the daughter of Jeuan, who is indebted for fines of commutation. *Welsh Laws.*

**Amogawr**, *s. f.*—*pl.* amogorau (gogawr) A shelter, or protection on every side.

**Amollid**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (moll) Cheering warmth.

Ny mag nag neges amollid;  
 Ny myg roz yn ran ezewid;  
 A minnau magotor o'm dillid  
 Boz i Zuw, a boz y' ngleindid.

A *kind inviting* message will not create a denial; a gift is not precious with respect to promise; and I cherishing kindness pleasing God, with willing purity. *Li. P. Moç.*

**Amorçuz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorçuz) A cover on all sides; an overwhelming.

**Amorçuziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amorçuz) A covering all round.

**Amorçuziaw**, *v. a.* (amorçuz) To cover all about.

**Amorçuziawl**, *a.* (amorçuz) Covering on every side.

**AMP**, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* au. Calmness; serenity; pleasantness.

**Ampwy**, *a.* (amp) Calm; gentle; pleasant; lovely.  
**Amraael**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhy—gavael) Contention, strife variance, quarrel, or debate.

**Amraaelgar**, *a.* (amraael) Quarrelsome.

**Amraaelgarwç**, *s. m.* (amraaelgar) Quarrelsome-ness; contentiousness.

**Amraaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amraael) A quarreling.

**Amraaeliaw**, *v. a.* (amraael) To contend, strive, or debate.

Y byd trwç, vegis twrw traeth,  
 Amraaelioez marwolaeth

The frail world, like the tumult of the breach *contended* against mortality. *S. ab Hwyl.*

**Amraaeliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amraaelwyr (amraael—gwr) A quarreller.

**Amraaelus**, *a.* (amraael) Quarrelling.

**Amrain**, *s. m.*—*pl.* amreiniau (rhain) Pennywort.  
 Arian pentai, llyfau'r geiniawg.

**Amran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rhan) A circular division.

**Amràawl**, *a.* (amrán) Dividing round.

**Amraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amran) A dividing round.

**Amrant**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gran) The eye-lid; the eye-lash; an instant. *Sil.*

Saith gymmaint o Loegrwys á lazafant;  
 O gywryfz gwreigz gwyç á wnaethant;  
 Llauer mam a'i deigr ar ei hamrant.

Seven times the number of the Loegrians they flew; from the contention of the women gallantly they acted: many a mother with the tear hanging on the *eye-lash*. *Aneurin.*

**Amranthun**,



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**Amranthun**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrant—hun) A nap, dose, or short sleep. Ni cyfsgais i amranthun heno.  
**Amranthunaw**, *v. a.* (amranthun) To slumber.

Blut—

Ar groen yr ewig i'r ai,  
 Y'mron tan'r amranthunai.

Brutus—

On the skin of the doe did he go to lie,  
 He slumbered by the fire side.

*Lewis Môn.*

**Amrantu**, *v. a.* (amrant) To wink, or blink.  
**Amranu**, *v. a.* (amran) To divide round; to dilate.  
**Amranwen**, *s. f.* (amran—gwen) The herb feverfew. Amranwen Helen Luezawg, spicknel, or wild dill.

**Amrawz**, *s. m.—pl. amrozon* (rhawz) Discourse.

A threvez herwez herwyr wrthi—nid moes;  
 Ac nid oes eiffoes eifiau ynzi;  
 Namyn heirz, a beirz, a barzoni;  
 Namyn hez, a mez y mewn llestri;  
 Namyn hawz amrawz yn ymrozi—â barz.  
 A gwyr harz, heb garz, heb galedi.

And towns, with respect to vagabonds, compared with it, are destitute; and there is at the same time no wants in it; except of respectable men, bards, and bardism; except of peace, and of mead in the goblets; except of easy conversation, welcoming the bard; and of honest men, without shame, and without necessities.

*Llywelyn Varz, i Veirion.*

**Amred**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhed) A compassing, or running about; a circular motion.

**Amredawl**, *a.* (amred) Running about; ambulatory; circumambient.

**Amredeg**, *v. a.* (amred) To run about; to perambulate; to circumambulate.

Ymborth amred i'r gwledyz,  
 A darz o honi bob dyz.

Provision, circulating round the country, is daily produced from it.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Vorganwg.*

**Amrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amred) Perambulation.

**Amredu**, *v. a.* (amred) To imitate, or counterfeit.

**Amredyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amred) A mimic; one that skips about; a harlequin.

**Amrentyn**, *s. m. dim.* (amrant) The eyelid half shut; a dozing.

**Amrith**, *a.* (rith) Of various kinds, or appearances.

Pob amryw amrith bobloz.

Every sort of people of various appearances. *Edm Prys*

**Amrithder**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrith) Variegation.

**Amrithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrith) A variegating.

**Amrithiaw**, *v. a.* (amrith) To variegate, or diversify the appearance.

**Amrod**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhod) A circumvolution.

Mezylia amrod yr wybren

Ponder the revolution of the firmament. *Cynghorion.*

**Amrodawl**, *a.* (amrod) Circumvoluntary.

**Amrodi**, *v. a.* (amrod) To revolve, or circumsolve.

**Amrozawl**, *a.* (rhoz) Giving, or scattering on all sides.

**Amrozi**, *v. a.* (rhoz) To give round, or to lavish.

**Amroziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhoz) A lavishing on all sides.

**Amrosgo**, *a.* (rhyosgo) Unweildy; vast; large.

**Amrosgöez**, *s. m.* (amrosgo) Unweildiness; vastness.

**Amrosgoyw**, *a.* (amrosgo) In various directions; unweildy.

Ev â erçis gwneuthur dwy forz ereill  
 Yn amrosgoyw, croes-yn-groes.

He commanded to be made two other roads in various directions traversing one another.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Sinobl, ac arian glân gloyw,  
 Ym yw'r yfgyd amrosgoyw.

Purple, and silver pure and bright, to me is the shield of divers motions.

*Iolo Gof.*

**Amrwth**, *a.* (rhwth) Yawning, or opening on all sides.

**Amrwydaw**, *v. a.* (rhwyd) To intangle round.

**Amrwyg**, *a.* (rhywg) Rending on every side,

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**Amrwygaw**, *v. a.* (amrwyg) To tear round

**Amrwygawl**, *a.* (amrwyg) Tearing on all sides.

**Amrwygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrwyg) A tearing all round; dilapidation.

**Amrwym**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwym) A bandage.

**Amrwymaw**, *v. a.* (amrwym) To keckle, or bind about.

**Amrwymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrwym) A tying, or binding round.

**Amryallu**, *a.* (amryw—gallu) Multipotent.

**Amrydreigliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrydreigyl) A variety of declensions.

**Amrydreigyl**, *a.* (amryw—treigyl) Heteroclite. *s. pl.* amrydreigliaid. Heteroclites, in grammar.

**Amrydwl**, *a.* (amryw—tll) Full of holes; foraminous; pory.

**Amrydyb**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amryw—tyb) A paradox.

**Amrydybawl**, *a.* (amrydyb) Paradoxical.

**Amrydyllez**, *s. m.* (amrydwl) Porosity.

**Amryzarn**, *a.* (amryw—darn) Of various pieces.

**Amryzull**, *a.* (amryw—dull) Multiform; various.

**Amryval**, *a.* (amryw—mal) Divers; sundry.

**Amryvaledig**, *a.* (amryval) Diversified, or varied.

**Amryvalez**, *s. m.* (amryval) Dissimilitude; diversity; variableness.

**Amryvaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryval) A diversifying.

**Amryvalu**, *v. a.* (amryval) To vary, or diversify.

**Amryvath**, *a.* (amryw—bath) Multifarious; miscellaneous.

**Amryvawl**, *a.* (rhyv) Haughty; arrogant; proud.

O gwanta Eva, evnys hawl,  
 I afau bu afw cythrawl—o vrys,  
 Amryvus amryvawl.  
 A'n hendad handym angyawl.

From the desires of Eve, possessed by the foe! to the breast it was a heavy pang, that from the hastiness, outrageous and excessive, of our first fire, we are become mortal. *LI. P. Moç.*

**Amryveiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryval) Variation.

**Amryveiliaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryval) Variation.

**Amryveiliant**, *s. m.—pl. amryveiliannau* (amryval) Diversity; difference; variety.

**Amryveilhyd**, *a.* (amryval—hyd) Of various lengths.

**Amryveilryw**, *a.* (amryval—rhyw) Heterogeneous.

**Amryveilwez**, *a.* (amryval—gwez) Multiform.

**Amryveilawdyl**, *s. f.—pl. amryveilodlau* (amryval—awdyl) Polyrhythm; diversity of rhymes.

**Amryviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyv) Excessiveness.

**Amryvoz**, *a.* (amryw—boz) Of divers manners, or forms; multitudinous; multifarious.

**Amrvoldeb**, *s. m.* (amryvawl) Haughtiness; arrogance; presumption; excessiveness.

**Amryvu**, *v. a.* (rhyv) To arrogate; to presume; to boast.

**Amryvus**, *a.* (rhyv) Excessive; arrogant; erroneous.

**Amryvufaw**, *v. a.* (amryvus) To exceed the bounds.

**Amryvusez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryvus) Excess; overfight; a falling out.

**Amryvusezu**, *v. a.* (amryvus) To commit an excess.

**Amryvwyd**, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (amryw—bwyd) A variety of viands.

**Amryflau**, *a.* (amryw—flau) Very great; vast; huge. Careg amryflau, a huge stone.

Gwae gybyz â gafyl amryflau.

Woe to the miser that hoards much. *Gr. ab Yr Ynad Cof.*

**Amrygant**, *a.* (rhygant) A rim that goes quite round.

A dinas Emrys amrygant.  
 Amrygyr ni wneir na wnânt.

And the city of Emrys, surrounded with a wall, of various feats of war there are none but they would achieve.

*LI. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Amrygar**, *a.* (rhygar) Greatly beloved on all sides.

G

Amrygafgliad,



# A M R

Amrygafgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrygafgyl) A complex, or collection of particulars.

Amrygafgyl, *a.* (amryw—câsgyl) Compiled.

Amrygoll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhygoll) Perdition; destruction; loss; damage.

O myn gorvodawg ei zewifaw o'r dyn â gymmyrth eve ar ei orvodogaeth, cymmered yntau veisiau gan y dyn hwnw ar ei amrygoll.

If a surety chuses to be liberated from the man for whom he has entered into an obligation, let him take security from that man, against *all manner of loss*. *Welsh Laws.*

Amrygollod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amrygoll) Perdition.

Amrygolli, *v.* (amrygoll) To be utterly deprived of.

Treithitor tra mor, tra mawr dervyn  
Tir rygymmyrth Crist o groes, a dwyn cethri  
Trwy amrygolli daioni dyn.

Beyond the sea, beyond the great bound, is described to be the land where Christ took upon himself the cross, and took the spikes, by *being utterly deprived of* the comforts of man.

*Gwalchmai.*

Amrygur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhygur) Torment on all sides; tribulation; affliction.

Amrygwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhygwyz) A falling divers, or several ways.

Cyd evras riau, cyd avrwyz,  
Nid euraia Emraia amrygwyz.

Whilst chiefs are striplings, whilst slow, Emraia was not famed for *divers falls*. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Amrygwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhygwyn) A complaint on all sides; tribulation.

Neud amrygwyn ym, nend amrygar,  
Neud amrygyr cyrz cyd ynarwar.

Is there not a *complaint on every side* of me, was there not love on every side, and were not the songs struck up on all sides, whilst he was in his career. *Cynzelw, m. Ririd Flaiz.*

Amrygyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhygyr) A striking, or percussion on all sides.

Amrygyr ni wneir na wnânt,  
Neu'r orvyz dy orovyn nad ant.

There will be no *feat of combat* performed but they would do, except thy terror cause they do not move.

*Ll. P. Mof, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Amrygyraw, *v. a.* (amrygyr) To beat on all sides.

Gwelais yn ymo yn amrygyr,  
Tewi ganllwy awyr o anystyr.

I saw the quick spears *beating all around*, when the aerial elements were stunned to silence. *Gwalchmai.*

Amryholit, *a.* (amryw—holit) Having many clefts; multifidous.

Amrylais, *a.* (amryw—llais) Of divers sounds.

V mân-vanau ni zyozevant orfwysvâoz caniaidaiz arnynt, ac amrylais gynghanez.

The short verses will not bear harmonious pauses, nor any *variety of sounds* of consonancy. *Barzas.*

Amrylaw, *a.* (amryw—llaw) Of several hands.

Nid oez amrylaw nag, amrylon—wr,  
Amryliw oez ei ôn.

He refused not a *multitude of hands*, he was a man surrounded with gladness, of various hues was his spear. *Cynzelw.*

Amrylawr, *a.* (amryw—llawr) Having several floors. Ty amrylawr, a house of several stories.

Amrylev, *a.* (amryw—llev) Of many tones.

Melyfaw ydynt gan mwyav yr adlawiaid ar holl bennillion cerz gan eu hamrylev ganiadaeth.

The sweetest for the most part are the compound stanzas in poetry, by reason of their *variously-toned* harmony. *Barzas.*

Amryliw, *a.* (amryw—lliw) Of divers colours.

Amryliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryliw) Variation of colours; variegation.

Amryliwiau, *v. a.* (amryliw) To variegate colours.

Amrylon, *a.* (rhylon) Surrounded with gladness.

Amrylun, *a.* (amryw—llun) Of divers forms; multiform.

Amrylys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (amryw—llys) Variety of plants; herbage.

Amrynerth, *a.* (amryw—nerth) Multipotent.

# A M S

Amryoçrawg, *a.* (amryoçyr) Polygonal.

Amryoçrez, *s. m.* (amryoçyr) The principle of a polygon.

Amryoçri, *v. a.* (amryoçyr) To make a polygon.

Amryoçyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryoçrau (amryw—oçyr) A polygon.

Amryfez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyfez) Excess on all sides.

Praf wiber wibiad amryfez.

The thick serpent with *excess* of windings. *Cynzelw.*

Amryfon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyfon) A debating, or contending about; contention; strife.

Amryfon, *v. a.* (rhyfon) To contend; to strive in words; to debate; to quarrel.

Gnawd yw dywedyd llawer o bethau anvedrus, am ziwez Arthur; ac yn enwedig cwedleuon Prydeiniaid, â amryfonynt amdaw ac â gadarnânt ei vod yn vyw.

It is usual to say many blundering things concerning the end of Arthur; and particularly the tales of the Britons, who *disputed* about him, and insisted that he was alive.

*Hanes diwez Arthur.*

Amryfonawl, *a.* (amryfon) Contending about.

Amryfongar, *a.* (amryfon) Contentious.

Amryfongarwç, *s. m.* (amryfongar) Contentiousness.

Amryfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfon) A contending.

Amryfonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryfonwyr (amryfon—gwr) A contender.

Amryw, *a.* (rhyw) Divers; fundry; various.

Amrywaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryweithiau (amryw—gwaith) Variegated work; inlaid work.

Amrywez, *a.* (amryw—gwez) Of many forms; multiform.

Tair cynnezyv awen: harz vezwl, priodawl vezwl, ac amrywez vezwl.

The three properties of genius: fine thought, appropriate thought, and a *variously-formed* thought. *Barzas.*

Amryweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywez) Multiformity.

Amrywezu, *v. a.* (amrywez) To diversify forms, or appearances.

Amrywellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (amryw—gwellt) Variety of grass; herbage.

Amrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryw) Diversification.

Amrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryw) Variety.

Amrywiaethawl, *a.* (amrywiaeth) Diversifying.

Amrywiaethedig, *a.* (amrywiaeth) Diversified.

Amrywiaethu, *v. a.* (amrywiaeth) To diversify.

Amrywiaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* amrywieithoz (amryw—iaith) A variety of language; a dialect.

Amrywiau, *v. a.* (amryw) To diversify; to differ; to make different.

Amrywiau, *a.* (amryw) That differs; varying.

Amrywiau, *a.* (amryw) Miscellaneous; multifarious.

Amrywiedig, *v.* (amryw) Variegated; diversified.

Amrywiedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiedig) Diversification; variegation.

Amrywiogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiau) Variation; an intermixture.

Amrywiogaethawl, *a.* (amrywiogaeth) Multifarious.

Amrywiogaethu, *v. a.* (amrywiogaeth) To diversify.

Amrywiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiau) Miscellany; diversity.

Amrywiokleb, *s. m.* (amrywiau) Diversification.

Amrywioli, *v. a.* (amrywiau) To diversify; to conjugate a verb.

Amsang, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fang) A treading round.

Amsathar, *s. m.*—*pl.* amsathrau (sathar) A treading about. Lle amsathar, a place trodden on every side; amsathar dynion, the footsteps of men.

Carav amfer hâv amsathar gorwyz,  
Gorawenus gl yw rhag glew arglwyz.

I love in the season of summer the *prancing* steed of the placid smiling general, in the presence of a gallant lord.

*H. ab O. Gwynez.*

Amsathrawl,



# A M W

Amfathrawl, *a.* (amfathar) Treading on all sides.  
 Amfathredig, *a.* (amfathar) Trodden on every side.  
 Amfathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amfathar) A treading about.  
 Amfathru, *v. a.* (amfathar) To tread about.  
 Amfeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fain) A reverberation of sound.  
 Amfeiniaw, *v. a.* (fain) To ring about; to reverberate.  
 Amfer, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (fer) Time; season. *a.* timely.

Amfer i vwyd, amfer i olygyd.

A time for meat, and a time for praying. *Adage.*

Pan vu amseraſ ganthynt gymmeryd hun no çyvezaç.

When they thought it *more seasonable* to take repose than to feast. *Hanes Feredur—Mabinogion.*

Amferawl, *a.* (amfer) Timely; seasonable.  
 Amferedig, *a.* (amfer) That is in time, or season.  
 Amferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amfer) A timing.  
 Amferlyvyr, *s. m.—pl. amferlyvrau* (amfer—llyvyr) A chronicle.  
 Amferoldeb, *s. m.* (amferawl) Seasonableness.  
 Amferoli, *v. a.* (amferawl) To make seasonable.  
 Amferu, *v. a.* (amfer) To time; to do a thing in season.

Mewn dyvalgerz y dylid cyviawn gyfelybu, nodwezu, llyvelu, cyvleaw, ac amferu pob peth.

In descriptive poetry ought to be made just comparison, remark, delineation, placing and *timing* of all things. *Barzas.*

Amfud, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fud) Appropriate quality, or condition.

Nid amfud i vud ei araith,  
 Ni çeri y gynnevin gyviaith.

Not of *appropriate use* to the dumb is his speech, thou wilt not love the common mother tongue. *Taliesin.*

Amug, *v. a.* (mug) To defend, guard, or protect.

Angau rhy ziau engyrth feithug—pla,  
 Plant Azav rhy amug.

Death too certain, fruitless the attempt of the sons of Adam from the plague to defend themselves. *Prydys Bygan.*

Amwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To conduct; to lead about.  
 Amwallt, *a.* (gwallt) Covered with hair. Amwallt yw a mellt awyr, faid of a red face.  
 Amwafg, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwafg) A pressure on all sides; a compression.  
 Amwafgawl, *a.* (amwafg) Pressing on all sides.  
 Amwafgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwafg) A pressing on every side; compression.  
 Amwafgu, *v. a.* (amwafg) To compress.  
 Amwe, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gwe) A selvage, or skirting.  
 Amwez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwêz) Conformity; style.  
 Amwezawg, *a.* (amwez) Conformable.  
 Amwezi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwezi) A supplication; a solemn praying.

Vy mezwł, vy amwezi,  
 Varw oez çwant yn varz i çwi.

My intention, my *solemn prayer*, was to die your bard. *Lewis Môn.*

Amweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwez) Conformation.  
 Amwezu, *v. a.* (amwez) To fit, or agree on all sides; to make conformable.  
 Amwel, *a.* (gwel) Looking about; circumspect.  
 Amweled, *v. a.* (amwel) To be circumspect.  
 Amwelediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwel) Circumspection.  
 Amwes, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwes) Enjoyment.  
 Amwesu, *v. a.* (amwes) To enjoy.

Gloyw zull i am znull yd gydvaethant,  
 Gwina mez a mall a amwefant.

In fairest order round the viands they together feasted! wine, and mead, and mirth they *all enjoyed*. *Aneurin.*

Amwëu, *v. a.* (amwe) To make a selvage.

# A M W

Amwg, *s. m.—pl. amygon* (am) Envelopement; defence.

Powyfed angu Powyfwg—a'i gwyr,  
 O'r goreu i'w hamwg,  
 A'i dau riau ryzrwg,  
 Ac a vo da ev ai dwg.

The stillness of death is over the country of Powys, and its men, since the two best for its *defence*, and its two restless chiefs, and all besides of good he has taken away. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Amwib, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (gwib) A circular course.  
 Amwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwib) Circumvolution.  
 Amwibiaw, *v. a.* (amwib) To revolve; to meander; to wander about.  
 Amwibiawg, *a.* (amwib) Revolving; meandering.  
 Amwibiawl, *a.* (amwib) Going round; gadding.  
 Amwifg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gwifg) A covering: it commonly signifies a shroud, or winding-sheet.

Enwawg-lyw nid aneglar  
 Amwifg dur ynyfifg dewrion.

The gallant chief not unobscured his steel *covering* amongst the brave. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Amwifgaw, *v. a.* (amwifg) To inwrap; to shroud; to circumvest.

Joseph—ei tynoez ev i lawr, ac ei amwifguez yn y lliain, ac ei dodes ev mewn monwent a nazefid o graig.

Joseph took him down, and *shrouded* him in the linen, and placed him in a sepulchre that was hewn from the rock. *W. Salisbury.*

Amwifgedig, *a.* (amwifg) Shrouded; enveloped.  
 Amwifgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwifg) A circumvesting.

Nid oez amwifgiad Duw o Aza a'i wraig, a'r crwyn, yn arwyzoâu angen na gorçuziad eu peçawd.

God's *cloathing* of Adam and his wife with the skins, signified no other than the hiding of their sins. *Sion Trefredyn.*

Amwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Excellent every way.

Trylwyn yn amwyn amwiw Garthan,  
 Cygleu yn maelawr gawr vawr vuan,  
 A garw zifgyr gwyr, a gwyth erwan.

Dexterously defending Garthan *supremely fair*, there was heard in maelawr a great, and sudden shout, and horrid toil of men, and raging of the spear. *Owain Cyvelliauw.*

Amwniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwniad) A stitching round.

Amwniaw, *v. a.* (gwniaw) To stitch round.  
 Amwregyfawl, *a.* (gwregys) Girding all round.  
 Amwregyfedig, *a.* (gwregys) Begirded round.  
 Amwregyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregys) A girding round; an encompassing.  
 Amwregyfu, *v. a.* (gwregys) To begirt.  
 Amws, *s. m.—pl. emys* (am—ws) A stallion; a steed.

—Rhozaï lād,  
 A'i emys a'i amryw zillad.

—He bestowed benefits,  
 And his *steeds*, and his various garments. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Amwyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (bwyd) Earth worms.  
 Amwydyn, *s. m.—pl.* (amwyd) An earth-worm.  
 Amyl, *a.* (am) Often; frequent; many; plenty.  
 Amwyll, *a.* (gwyll) Shady, or gloomy on all sides.

Melltânau amwyllt anian,  
 Goleuent vyd syn-ryd fan.

The lightning *wildly* raging all around,  
 Illume the world and terrify the foul. *W. Middleton.*

Amwylltiaw, *v. a.* (amwyllt) To move with great velocity all ways.  
 Amwyllyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amwyll) One that is in darkness, or that secludes himself.  
 Amwyllyniawg, *a.* (amwyllyn) That secludes himself; or that reveals not his thoughts.  
 Amwyn, *v. a.* (am) To defend, or protect.

Mi a attolygav iwc vazen i mi am erçi eiç nawz i amwyn y traethawd baçigyn hwn

I intreat you to pardon me for asking your patronage to protect this small treatise. *Moses Williams.*



# A N

Amwys, *a.* (mwys) Smart; witty; equivocal.

Nid amwys â wnel gwarth.

What brings reproach is not witty.

*Adage.*

Amwyfawl, *a.* (amwys) Equivocal; ambiguous.

Amwyfdra, *s. m.* (amwys) Smartness; ambiguity.

Amwyfez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwys) Wit; smartness; equivocation; ambiguity; a mysterious saying.

Amwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwys) Equivocation.

Amwyfryn, *a.* (gwyfryn) Humid on all sides.

Amwyfwr, *s. m.—pl. amwyfwyr* (amwys—gwr)

One that is smart, or witty; an equivocator.

Amwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyth) Wrath; anger; fierceness.

Amwythaw, *v. a.* (amwyth) To push fiercely.

Gwelais i rân ryzig gan Urien,  
Pan amwyth ei alon.

I saw the brow of Urien covered with destructive rage, when he furiously attacked his foes.

*Taliesin.*

Amyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (yð) Mixt corn; wheat and rye mixt; or wheat, rye, and barley mixt.

Amygaidd, *s. m.—pl. amygeidiau* (amwg) A defending, covering, or protecting.

Llaw Rodri gwrz ri, gwrth amygaidd—gwlad,  
A gwr gwlyz wrth ei rhaidd.

The hand of Rodri, potent chief, defender of his country fiercely, ever mild to those who fought for gifts. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Amygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwg) A covering, or giving refuge; protection; defence.

Amygu, *v. a.* (amwg) To defend, or guard safely.

A'n Rhên Duw a'n rhy amwg

And God our Creator will defend us.

*Taliesin.*

Gwyr Dêau eu trethau â amygant,  
Llym llivaid llawnawr llwyr y llazant.

The men of the south will defend their taxes, with sharp grinded blades utterly they will kill.

*Taliesin.*

Amyrn, *conj.* (myn) Unless; except; lacking; but.

Pa zyn—nid yw 'n gadael yr amyn un pum ugain yn yr anialwg, ac yn myned ar ol yr hon â gollwyd.

What man—doth not leave the fivescore save one, in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost.

*Luke xv. iv.*

Amynez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (myn) Patience; endurance.

Ni colles mam amynez.

A mother has not lost her patience.

*Adage.*

Amynezgar, *a.* (amynez) Forbearing; enduring.

Amynezgarwg, *s. m.* (amynezgar) Forbearance; longsuffering.

Amynezus, *v.* (amynez) Patient; bearing with.

Amÿriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gÿr) An intermeddling.

Amÿru, *v. a.* (gÿr) To intermeddle, or have to do with; to interpose.

A hyny oll nid amyroez Turpin arcesgob ynzo.

And all those things Turpin the archbishop did not intermeddle with.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Amyrwr, *s. m.—pl. amÿrwyr* (gÿr—gwr) An intermeddler.

Amysgar, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (yſgar) Bowels; entrails.

Amytal, *a.* (tâl) Surrounding the front, or fore part.

Piau y bez pedryval,  
A'r pedwar main amytal:  
Bez Madawg marçawg dywal.

To whom belongs the square grave with the four stones surrounding its front: it is the grave of Madog, a fierce cavalier.

*Taliesin.*

AN, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au.* An element, or principle.

An, *a privative particle.* Not; other than. It is prefixed in composition; and has the force of the English *un*; as, *anhael*, ungenerous.

A'n, *a compound pronoun*, being a contraction of A and EIN. Hyn a'n bozia, this will please us; eu daioni hwynt, a'n drwg ninnau, their benefit, and our harm.

# A N A

Anaſ, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aſ) A cause that hinders; an impediment.

Nid yw oes, einioes anaſ,  
Dyn o'r byd, ond un awr baſ.

The life of a mortal man, mere mockery of age, is but one short hour.

*Moig. ab Huw Lewys.*

Anad, *a.* (ad) Especial. Yn anad dim, above all things, especially.

Dy varz mad, yn anad neb,  
Digroenes deigy ei wyneb!

Thy good bard, more than any other, has his cheek furrowed with tears.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Anadlawg, *a.* (anadyl) Breathing; respiring.

Anadlzewedig, *a.* (anadyl—drew) Having a stinking breath.

Anadledig, *a.* (anadyl) Breathing, or endowed with breath; animated.

Anadledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anadledig) Respiration, or breathing.

Anadlvyr, *a.* (anadyl—byr) Asthmatic. *s. the asthma.*

Anadliad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anadyl) A respiration.

Anadlu, *v. a.* (anadyl) To breathe; to respire.

Anadlyn, *s. m. dim.* (anadyl) A single breathing; a puff of wind.

Anadnabad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adnabod) Want of acquaintance.

Anadnabyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adnabod) Want of acquaintance.

Anadnabyzus, *a.* (adnabyzus) Unknown; unacquainted.

Anadyl, *s. f.—pl. anadlau* (an—adyl) The breath of life, the breath.

Anadyl carth lle cyvarth cwn,  
Ennaint gwraçiod annw'n.

The scouring fumes of barking dogs,  
Or o'our of unlighty hags of hell.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Anazas, *a.* (azas) Unmeet; improper; unseemly.

Anazafadwy, *a.* (anazas) Inapplicable.

Anazafaiz, *a.* (anazas) Rather improper.

Anazafawl, *a.* (anazas) Unqualifying.

Anazafedig, *a.* (anazas) Disqualified.

Anazafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazas) Disqualification.

Anazafwyz, *s. m.* (anazas) Impropriety; inexpedience; disqualification.

Anazafu, *v. a.* (anazas) To disqualify.

Anazeu, *v. a.* (azeu) To disacknowledge; to disallow.

Anazevadwy, *a.* (anazeu) Unallowable.

Anazevawl, *a.* (anazeu) Disallowable.

Anazevedig, *a.* (anazeu) Unallowed; unowned.

Anazeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazeu) Disallowance.

Anazved, *a.* (azved) Acerb; unripe; immature.

Anazvedrwyz, *s. m.* (anazved) Unripeness.

Anazvedwg, *s. m.* (anazved) Immaturity.

Anazurn, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (azurn) Undress; disarray.

Anazurnaw, *v. a.* (anazurn) To disarray.

Anazurniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazurn) Disarray.

Anazwyn, *a.* (azwyn) Inelegant; unmeet; dishonourable; unoperative.

Anazwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig; a'r tri dyn nid gair eu gair bethbynag a zywetont; fev, crevyzwr a doro ei ammod, a gau dyft, a lleidyr cyvazeu.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman are unoperative; and three persons whose words will not hold good are these; a religious, who breaks his vow; a false witness; and an arrant thief.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anazwynaw, *v. a.* (anazwyn) To disqualify; to render unmeet, or inadequate.

Anazwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig—os o alltudaeth y mynir anazwynaw.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are ineffective—if with respect to alienation they are to be disqualified.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anazwynawl,



# A N A

Anazwynawl, *a.* (anazwyn) Unqualifying.  
 Anazwyndeb, *s. m.* (anazwyn) Incompetency.  
 Anazwynder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwyn) Unseemliness; incompetency.  
 Anazwyndra, *s. m.* (anazwyn) Unmeetness.  
 Anazwynedig, *v.* (anazwyn) Unseemly; unadapted.  
 Anazwynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwynedig) Disqualification; insufficiency.  
 Anazwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwyn) A disqualifying, or a rendering inadequate.  
 Anazyf, *a.* (azyf) Illiterate; untaught.  
 Anazyfgedig, *a.* (anazyf) Uninstructed.  
 Anael, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (an—ael) Fierceness. Ceulan anaclau, a chasm of terrors, a dreadful steep.

Braif, lew anael hael o hil Madawg.

A potent lion, the generous fierce one of the race of Madog.  
*Llyw. ab Llywelyn.*

Llaw pawb ar ei anaclau.

Every body's hands upon their fores. *Adage.*

Amyl i'm gwnaeth hiraeth hir anaclau  
 Am laith gwr dewr dur ei lavnau,

Of it has tedious longing caus'd me pains  
 For the hero's death whose blades were steel. *D. Benfras.*

Anaele, *a.* (anael) Direful; terrific; tremendous.

Gwrthryfelwr anaele, ac anvazeuadwy.

A rebel terrible, and unpardonable. *Jer. Owain.*

Anaergryv, *a.* (aer—cryv) Not strong in battle.

Gwirawd o wazawd a wezai, i'r pryv  
 Anaergryv, oen oergrai.

The dregs would fit the reptile well for drink, the coward with a lamb's cool blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anav, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nav) A blemish; a wound, or cut.

Lliaws ei anav ni garer

He will not be caressed that has a multitude of blemishes.  
*Adage.*

Anavadwy, *a.* (anav) That may be blemished.

Anavael, *a.* (gavael) That has no good hold.

Anavawd, *s. m.—pl.* anavodau (anav) Ailment; maimedness; a blemish; a fore.

Anavawl, *a.* (anav) Ailing; maimed.

Anavedig, *a.* (anav) Blemished; maimed; wounded.

Anaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anav) A maiming.

Anavu, *v. a.* (anav) To cut, maim, or mangle; to hurt. Mi 'th anavav di, I will cut thee to pieces.

Anavus, *a.* (anav) Maimed; mangled; hurt: also colloquial epithet; mae o yn vawr anavus, it is monstrous big.

Anavusrwyz, *s. m.* (anavus) Maimedness.

Anagro, *a.* (agro) Not penitive; chearful.

Anagwez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (agwez) A being destitute of form.

Anagwezawl, *a.* (anagwez) Unseemly, or deformed.

Anagweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anagwez) A disfiguring.

Anagwezus, *a.* (anagwez) Unseemly; ill-favoured.

Anair, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gair) Ill report; infamy; calumny.

Anal, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ân—al) Breath; respiration.

Mae vy anal yn pallu, my breath fails me. *Sil.*

Analiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anal) A breathing.

Anal, *v. a.* (anal) To breathe, or respire; to blow.

Analwed, *a.* (galwad) Without a calling.

Analwedig, *a.* (analwad) Uncalled.

Anallu, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gallu) Inability; impossibility.

Anmharawd pob anallu.

Unprepared is every inability. *Adage.*

Anallu, *a.* (gallu) Impossible; impotent; feeble.

Yn mhenyd llwyr driftd llw,  
 Dros hyn oll, drais anallu.

In the penance and sincere sorrow of people, for all this, impotent oppression. *G. ab Seunyn.*

# A N A

Analluadwy, *a.* (anallu) That cannot be effected.

Analluaw, *v. a.* (anallu) To render abortive.

Analluawg, *a.* (anallu) Unable; impossible.

Analluawl, *a.* (anallu) Impossible; incapable.

Analluedig, *a.* (anallu) Impotent; enfeebled.

Analluedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (analluedig) Impotency.

Analluez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anallu) Inability; impotency.

Analluogi, *v. a.* (analluawg) To disenable.

Analluogrwyz, *s. m.* (analluawg) Impossibility.

Analluoldeb, *s. m.* (analluawl) Impossibility.

Analluolrwyz, *s. m.* (analluawl) Inefficaciousness.

Anambell, *adv.* (ambell) Scarce; seldom. *Sil.*

Anamgyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (amgyfred) Incomprehensibility. *a.* inconceivable.

Anamgyfredadwy, *a.* (amgyfred) Incomprehensible.

Anamgyfredawl, *a.* (amgyfred) Inconceivable.

Anamgyfrededig, *a.* (amgyfred) Uncomprehended.

Anamgyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgyfred) Incomprehension.

Anamlder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamyl) Scarcity; infrequency; fewness.

Anamlez, *s. m.* (anamyl) Scantiness; infrequency.

Anamlwg, *a.* (amlwg) Not manifest; indistinct.

Anamlygawl, *a.* (anamlgw) Unmanifesting.

Anamlygder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamlgw) Indistinctness.

Anamlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamlgw) Indistinction.

Anamlygrwyz, *s. m.* (anamlgw) Indistinctness.

Anamlygu, *v. a.* (anamlgw) To render indistinct.

Anammheuadwy, *a.* (ammau) Indubitable.

Anammheuaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ammau) Indubitation.

Anammheuawl, *a.* (ammau) Indubitable.

Anammod, *a.* (ammod) Without agreement.

Anammodadwy, *a.* (anammod) That cannot be agreed to.

Anammodawl, *a.* (anammod) Uncovenanted.

Anamyl, *a.* (amyl) Scarce; rare; infrequent.

Anamynez, *a.* (amynez) Without patience.

Anamynezawl, *a.* (anamynez) Impatient.

Anamynezgar, *a.* (anamynez) Impatient; inconsiderate; incogitative; precipitate.

Anamynezgarwg, *s. m.* (anamynezgar) Impatience; incogitancy; inconsiderateness.

Anamynezoldeb, *s. m.* (anamynezawl) Impatience.

Anamynezrwyz, *s. m.* (anamynez) Inconsiderateness.

Anamryvus, *a.* (amryvus) Not liable to disorder; unerring; not apt to fall out, or quarrel.

Anamryvusez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamryvus) Unerringness; a being undisturbed; a being without strife.

Anamser, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (amser) An inconvenient time; unseasonableness.

Anamserawl, *a.* (anamser) Untimely; unseasonable.

Anamseroldeb, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseasonableness.

Anamserolrwyz, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseasonableness; untimeliness.

Anamseru, *v. a.* (anamser) To render untimely.

Anamserus, *a.* (anamser) Unseasonable.

Anamwynadwy, *a.* (amwyn) Not to be defended; untenable.

Ananian, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (anian) What is contrary to, or divested of nature.

Ananianawl, *a.* (anian) Unnatural; ungeneal.

Ananianoldeb, *s. m.* (anianawl) Ungenealness.

Ananianoli, *v. a.* (anianawl) To depart from nature; to render unnatural.

Ananianolrwyz, *s. m.* (anianawl) Unnaturalness.  
 Anannoeth,



# A N A

Anannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise; not simple.  
Anant, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Elementary principles of sound; harmony: the muses.

Einion, un mab mawr Madawg ab Izon—  
Llwyzefid ei vuz i veirzion, llwybyr anant,  
Anaw prydyzion.

Einion the great and only son of Madog ab Izon, his beneficence would have prospered to the bards in the path of the muses, and harmony of poets. *Cynzelw.*

Pe dawant anant, na frydant wawd,  
Y edwyn terwyn torv ei vorawd!

Should the muses come, ah! might they not sing in poetic strain the praise of the departed fierce host of his sailing expedition. *Meilir, i R. ab Cynan.*

Ananwyl, *a.* (anwyl) Unendearing.  
Ananghov, *a.* (anghov) That is not forgotten.  
Ananghovus, *a.* (ananghov) Unforgetting.  
Anaradwy, *a.* (âr) Unarable; not to be ploughed.  
Anarav, *a.* (arav) Not slow; expeditious; quick.

Byzinawg varçawg veirç anarav,  
A knight embattled with steeds not slow. *Llywelyn Varç.*

Anaralladwy, *a.* (rall) Unalienable; unalterable.  
Anaralledig, *a.* (arall) Unalienated.  
Anaralliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arall) Inalienation.  
Anaraul, *a.* (araul) Not calm; ruffled.  
Anarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing.  
Anarbedrwyz, *s. m.* (anarbed) Unparingness.  
Anarçoll, *a.* (arçoll) Without a wound.  
Anarçolladwy, *a.* (anarçoll) Invulnerable.  
Anardymmer, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ardymmer) Indisposition; distemper; unseasonableness.  
Anardymmheru, *v. a.* (anardymmer) To distemper.  
Anardymmherus, *a.* (anardymmer) Intemperance.  
Anardymmherus, *wyz, s. m.* (anardymmherus) Intemperature.  
Anar zadwy, *a.* (arz) Inarable; not to be tilled.  
Anarvawg, *a.* (arvawg) Unarmed.  
Anarver, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (arver) What is not in use.  
Anarverawl, *a.* (anarver) Unusual; unaccustomed.  
Anarveredig, *a.* (anarver) Not practised; unusual.  
Anarveredigawl, *a.* (anarveredig) Impracticable.  
Anarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anarver) A disusing; disusage; disuse.  
Anarverolrwyz, *s. m.* (anarverawl) Impracticableness.  
Anarveru, *v. a.* (anarver) To disuse; to leave off.  
Anargyhoecz, *a.* (argyhoecz) Unreproved; invincible.  
Anargyhoeczawl, *a.* (anargyhoecz) Unconvincing.  
Anargyhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anargyhoecz) Inconvincibleness.  
Anargyhoecus, *a.* (anargyhoecz) Unconvincing.  
Anarloes, *a.* (arloes) Uncleared; unemptied.  
Anarloesdrevyn, *a.* (anarloes—trevyn) In such order as not to be cleared.  
Anarwyz, *a.* (arwyz) Without a sign.  
Anarwyzawg, *a.* (anarwyz) Untypified.  
Anarwyzawl, *a.* (anarwyz) Unforeboding.  
Anarwyzocâad, *s. m.* (anarwyzawg) A being without signification; insignificance.  
Anattaliadwy, *a.* (attal) Unrestrainable.  
Anattebawl, *a.* (atdeb) Unanswerable.  
Anau, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Elementary principles; spontaneity; indigenous produce. Hence the name Coed Anau, in Môn; the scene of one of the battles of Llywelyn I.

Carav dy vuzig leithig â vu anau  
Cynzilig Aeron.

I will love thy victorious throne that teemed with harmonious principles, thou Cynzilig of Aeron. *Aneurin.*

Anaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ân—aw) The genius of vocal

# A N D

harmony; the poetic muse, or genius, as applied to poetry: also a songster.

Pan ym daw anaw o annwyd vy nherz  
Vy nghyvallt neud adwyd.

When I am endowed with harmony from the impulse of my song, my friend art thou not gone! *Cynzelw.*

Anawdurdawd, *s. m.—pl.* anawdurdodau (awdur) That is no authority.

Anawdurdodawl, *a.* (anawdurdawd) Unauthorized.  
Anawdurdodi, *v. a.* (anawdurdawd) To unauthorise.

Anawel, *s. m.* (anaw—el) Vocal music; melody.

Anawell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anaw—ell) Inciter of harmony.

Golçetawr ei lestri,  
Bid gloyw ei vreci,  
A fan vo anawell,  
Dyzycawr o gell,  
Dyzycawr rhag rhian,  
Y' nghain gyvezau.

His cups when they are clean,  
Let his wort be clear;  
When apt to raise the muse,  
From the cellar bring it,  
Bring it before chieftains bold,  
In the splendid feasts.

*Taliesin.*

Anaweny, *a.* (aweny) Without genius.

Anawenyawl, *a.* (anaweny) Unpoetical.

Anawenygar, *a.* (anaweny) Unpoetical.

Anawg, *s. m.—pl.* ânogion (ân—awg) Incitement.

Anawg, *v. a.* (ân—awg) To incite; to exhort.

Anaws, *s. m.—pl.* ânosion (ân—aws) A chasing.

Anaws, *v. a.* (ân—aws) To excite; to set on; to drive, or pursue. Anaws cwn, to set on dogs.

Anaws ci i gell agored.

To force a dog into an open pantry.

*Adage.*

Ancwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A dainty, delicacy, or sweetmeat; the second course, or service; the desert; a customary allowance of meat and drink to officers, or attendants at the court.

Pentyulu—ei ancwyn yw tair faig, a thri çornaid o'r llyn goreu  
â vo yn y llys.

The comptroller of the household's table allowance is three messes, and three hornfuls of the best liquor that shall be in the house. *Welsh Laws.*

Ancwynai, *s. m.—pl.* ancwyneion (ancwyn) A lover of dainties; an epicure.

Ancwynaiz, *a.* (ancwyn) Rather dainty.

Ancwyndy, *s. m.—pl.* ancwyndai (ancwyn—ty) A confectionary.

Ancwyngell, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (ancwyn—cell) A refectory.

Ancwynwr, *s. m.—pl.* ancwynwyr (ancwyn—gwr) A confectioner.

Ançwannawg, *a.* (ançwant) Uncoveting.

Ançwannogi, *v.* (ançwannawg) To become listless, or careless.

Ançwannogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ançwannawg) Inappetency.

Ançwannogrwyz, *s. m.* (ançwannawg) Listlessness.

Ançwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwant) Inappetency.

Ançwant, *a.* (çwant) Not keen; dull, or blunt.

Gwayw ançwant.

A spear that is not keen.

*Taliesin.*

Ançwarz, *a.* (çwarz) Without laughter.

Ançwiliadwy, *a.* (çwiliad) Unsearchable.

Ançwith, *a.* (çwith) Not bungling; dexterous.

Ançwyrn, *a.* (çwyrn) Without vehemence.

Andaw, *v. a.* (ân—taw) To listen, or hearken; to give attention.

Yn y van ozuwç llon dâr,  
Yz endewais i lais adar:  
Côg van côg gan bawb â gâr.

On the hill above the merry oak,  
I listened to the song of the birds:  
The loud cuckoo that is in every lover's thought.

*Llywarch Hîn.*

Andawgar,



# A N E

Andawgar, *a.* (andaw) Wistful; attentive.  
 Andawgarwç, *s. m.* (andawgar) Wistfulness.  
 Andawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (andaw) A listening; attention.  
 Andawyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (andaw) A listener.  
 Andras, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (tras) An enemy; the devil.  
 Mae'r andras ynzo, the devil is in him.  
 Andrafydyl, *s. m.* (andras—tyl) The thought of the foe.

Wit a Wenzyl wen mawr andrafydyl gogan,  
 A gwedlau gwibleian.

Oh! fair Gwenzyl great is the *infernal thought* prognosticating, and the tales of the gwibleian. *Myrzin.*

Andred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tred) A place without inhabitants; a weald. So the Weald of Kent is called Coed Andred. *a.* uninhabited.

Andwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To demolish; to ruin; to put out of order.

Andwyawl, *a.* (twyaw) Disordering; ruining.

Andwywr, *s. m.—pl. andwywyr* (twywr) A demolisher; a destroyer.

Anëang, *a.* (ëang) Incapacious; confined.

Anëangder, *s. m.* (anëang) Incapacitateness.

Anëangu, *v. a.* (anëang) To render incapacious.

Anebre, *a.* (ebre) Not returning, or coming back.

Anebrwyz, *a.* (ebrwyz) Not quick; dilatory.

Ni newidiav nâv un awrvez, â neb,  
 Anebrwyz dangnevez.

I will not exchange my lord for one short hour with any body, he that is *dilatory* to peace. *Ll. Gwr, i L. ab Grufur.*

Anebrwyzedig, *a.* (anebrwyz) Unaccelerated.

Anebryvygawl, *a.* (ebryvyg) Unforgetting.

Anebryvygedig, *a.* (ebryvyg) Unforgotten; un-neglected.

Ac adaw eu ciwdawd ag â oez eizynt yn ewylllys Duw. ac anizyfyn yr hwn â notia canorthwyaw i bob dyn pan vocyvyng-av arnazynt o anebryvygedig rybued.

And the people that belonged to them they consigned to the will of God; to the protection of him who is accustomed to assist all men, when they are in the greatest difficulty, through *un-failing* grace. *B. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Anedivar, *a.* (edivar) Without remorse.

Anedivarus, *a.* (anedivar) Unrelenting.

Anediveiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anedivar) Impenitence.

Anediveiriawl, *a.* (anedivar) Unrepenting; impenitent.

Anediveirwç, *s. m.* (anedivar) Impenitence.

Anedmyg, *a.* (edmyg) Without reverence.

Anedmygawl, *a.* (anedmyg) Irreverent.

Anedmygez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anedmyg) Irreverence.

Anedmygu, *v. a.* (anedmyg) To profane.

Anefaith, *a.* (cfaith) Without effect.

Anefaithiawl, *a.* (anefaith) Ineffectual.

Anefeithioldeb, *s. m.* (anefeithiawl) Inefficaciousness.

Anefeithiolrwyz, *s. m.* (anefaithiawl) Ineffectiveness.

Aneglur, *a.* (eglur) Indistinct; gloomy.

Aneglur cenad yw ceudawd.

The breast is an *unconspicuous* messenger. *Adage.*

Aneglurâad, *s. m.* (aneglur) Inexplicitness.

Anegluradwy, *a.* (aneglur) Inexplicable.

Aneglurdeb, *s. m.* (aneglur) Indistinctness.

Anegluredig, *a.* (aneglur) Unexplained.

Anegluriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aneglur) Inexplication.

Aneglwg, *a.* (eglwg) Without splendour.

Du dywyllwg  
 Drem aneglwg.

Black darkness  
 With a countenance *gloomy*. *Taliesin, i'r Gwyni.*

Anegwan, *a.* (egwan) Unfeeble; strong.

Anegwyzorig, *a.* (egwyzawr) Unrudimental.

Aneizil, *a.* (eizil) Unslender; gross.

Aneilyn, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (ân—eilyn) A phantom.

# A N E

Aneirian, *a.* (irian) Ungainly; deformed.

Aneirian pob diriad.

Every wicked one is *deformed*. *Adage.*

Aneiriaw, *v. a.* (anai) To slander, or detract.

O's â'r gerz, hwy i fai'r gwall,

I dario i wlad arall,

Hyn â bair eic aneiriaw,

I'ç plant anllwyziant rhagllaw.

If the song should go (longer will the fault exist) and remain in another country, this will give occasion to *detract* you, and to your children misfortune in time to come. *Gr. I. Ll. Vyçan.*

Aneiriawl, *a.* (anair) Slanderous; detracting.

Aneiriv, *a.* (eiriv) Innumerable.

Aneirivedig, *a.* (aneiriv) Unnumbered.

Tôred aneirivedigion bênau y farf ac i mae ereill wedi rhy-zadeni yn eu lle.

Cut off the *innumerable* heads of the serpent, and then there are others seen produced in their place. *Elucidarius.*

Aneirivedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aneirivedig) Innumerableness.

Aneirivez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aneiriv) Innumerableness.

Aneirioes, *a.* (irioes) Without brightness.

Anelw, *a.* (elw) Without gain; without riches.

Anelwig, *a.* (elwig) Unformed; shapeless. *s. embryo.*

Dy lygaid â welfant vy anelwig zevnyz.

Thy eyes have seen my *shapeless* beginning. *Psalms.*

Anelyv, *a.* (elyv) Without music; grating.

Cynneiliant anant avar anelyv.

The muses keep *discordant* moans. *Cynzelw.*

Anenmynez, *a.* (enmynez) Without patience.

Anenmynezgar, *a.* (anenmynez) Impatient.

Anenmynezgarwç, *s. m.* (anenmynezgar) Unforbearance.

Anenw, *a.* (enw) Nameless; not famous.

Anenwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anenw) Misnomer.

Anenwawg, *a.* (enwawg) Ignoble; unrenowned.

Anenwogi, *v. a.* (anenwawg) To render ignoble.

Anenwogrwyz, *s. m.* (anenwawg) Ignobleness.

Anëon, *a.* (ëon) Not bold; timid.

Aneonder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anëon) Want of courage; timidity.

Anerç, *v. a.* (erç) To greet, or salute.

Anerç, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (erç) A greeting, or salutation.

I w! Cefar, Awarwy vab Lluz tywyfawg Llundain yn anvon anerç, ac wedi damunedig aneu, damunedig iegy d a buçez.

To Julius Cæsar, Awarwy the son of Lluz, prince of London, sendeth a *greeting*; and after having withed death, wishing health and life. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anerçawl, *a.* (anerç) Gratulatory.

Anerçedig, *a.* (anerç) Greeting; complimenting.

Anerçez, *s. m.* (anerç) Gratulation.

Anerçvawl, *s. f.* (anerç—mawl) Congratulatory praise.

Anerçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anerç) Gratulation.

Anerçwawd, *s. m.* (anerç—gwawd) A panegyric.

Anerçwez, *a.* (anerç—gwez) With an inviting face.

Nis ganlyn verç anerçwez  
 Na gwr iag bellaç i'r bez.

Not a maid with *inviting mien* will follow, nor a lively man, now to the grave. *S. Cent.*

Anerçwr, *s. m.—pl. anerçwyr* (anerç—gwr) A greeter; a complimenter.

Anervai, *a.* (ervai) Inculpable; faultless; blameless.

Anermygawl, *a.* (ermyg) Inorganic.

Anefgar, *a.* (efgar) Without separation.

Anefgarad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anefgar) Inseparability, *a.* Inseparable.

Llaz gnaws gwan maws mur trin,  
 Anefgarad vu ynad ac Aneurin.

The nature of the weak delicate one will cut down the bulwark of war; *inseparable* has been the judge and Aneurin. *Aneurin.*

Anefgarz, *a.* (efgarz) Without dispersion.

Anefgarze, *s. f.* (efgarze) A being unscattered.

Anefgaredig, *a.* (anefgar) Rendered inseparable.

Anef加里ad,



Anefgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefgar) A being unseparated.

Anefgariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefgar) Inseparability.

Anefgor, *a.* (efgor) Without deliverance.

Anefgud, *a.* (efgud) Not quick; sluggish; slow.

Anefgudrwyf, *s. m.* (anefgud) Slowness; sluggishness.

Anefmwyth, *a.* (efmwyth) Uneasy; painful.

Anefmwythaiz, *a.* (anefmwyth) Rather uneasy.

Anefmwythaw, *v.* (anefmwyth) To become uneasy; to disturb.

Anefmwythawl, *a.* (anefmwyth) Disquieting.

Anefmwythder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefmwyth) Uneasiness; disquietude.

Anetivez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (etivez) That is not an heir.

Anetivez, *a.* (etivez) Without heir; without a son.

Aneuwag, *a.* (gau) Not false; innocent.

Anewig, *a.* (anaw) Melodious; musical; tuneful.

Ni's luz llu cyngrezyv dezyv Dyvnwallawn,  
Dyvnwallaw anaw anewig zawn.

A host of congenial dispositions will not oppose the law of Dyvnwallon; to encourage the minstrel, of melodious endowment.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynes.*

Anewybrfyc, *a.* (anewybyr—fyc) That doth not dry quick.

Anewybyr, *a.* (ewybyr) Not swift, or nimble; slow.

Anewyllys, *a.* (ewyllys) Without a will.

Anewyllyfgar, *a.* (anewyllys) Unwilling; disinclined.

Anewyllyfgarwç, *s. m.* (anewyllyfgar) Unwillingness; disinclination.

Anewyllyfiaw, *v.* (anewyllys) To be unwilling.

Anvab, *s. m.*—*pl.* anveibion (mab) An infant.

Anvab, *a.* (mab) Childless; barren; childish.

Ni thâl gwraig anvab alanas.

The childless woman shall not pay the fine for blood.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Anvad, *a.* (mad) Not good; impious; naughty; villainous; mischievous; monstrous. Anvad izo! mischief attend him!

A fan gygleu yr efgymynedigion Saefon hyny yn ziannod ymgynnullaw â orugant o wyr, a gwraez. anvad niver.

And when the accursed ones, the Saxons perceived that, they collected together, out of hand, of men and women, a monstrous number.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anvadran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (anvad—rhan) Evil portion.

Anvadrwyf, *s. m.* (anvad) Impiouness; enormity.

Anvadu, *v.* (anvad) To become impious.

Anvadu, *a.* (anvad) Villainous; iniquitous.

Llyna vyd oll anvadu,  
Llawenyf oll ae yn us.

Behold a world altogether wicked, all manner of mirth goes like chaff.  
*L. Morganwg.*

Anvadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvadwyr (anvad—gwr) An impious person.

Anvazeu, *a.* (mazeu) Without remission.

Anvazeuadwy, *a.* (anvazeu) Irremissible; unpardonable.

Anvazeuant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvazeuannau (anvazeu) Unforgiveness.

Anvazeuawl, *a.* (anvazeu) Unforgiving.

Anvazeugar, *a.* (anvazeu) Unforgiving.

Anvazeugarwç, *s. m.* (anvazeugar) Unforgiveness.

Anvael, *a.* (mael) Without profit; without gain.

Anvaintunaiz, *a.* (maint) Enormous; unweildy.

Anvalç, *a.* (balç) Not proud, or haughty; humble.

Anvannwl, *a.* (mannwl) Undigested; incurious.

Anvannwl ei roz, un vonez â dwydr,  
Ynad ganon lyvyr, enaid Gwynes.

Inaccurate his gift, of the same quality as water, judge of the book of canons, the soul of Gwynes.  
*Sevnyu.*

Anvannylaiz, *a.* (anvannwl) Rather inaccurate.

Anvannylrwyf, *s. m.* (anvannwl) Inaccuracy; or want of exactness; crudity.

Anvannylu, *v.* (anvannwl) To become inaccurate.

Anvannylwç, *s. m.* (anvannwl) Inaccurateness.

Anvarzoni, *a.* (barzoni) Without philosophy.

Anvarzoniaiz, *a.* (anvarzoni) Unphilosophical; unpoetical.

Anvarn, *a.* (barn) Without judgment.

Anvarnadwy, *a.* (anvarn) Injudicable.

Anvarnedig, *a.* (anvarn) Not adjudged. Hawl anvarnedig, a cause pending, or undetermined.

Anvarnedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvarnedig) Lack of judgment.

Anvarwaiz, *a.* (marw) Not deadly; lively.

Anvarwawl, *a.* (marw) Immortal.

Anvarwolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvarwawl) Immortality.

Anvarwoldeb, *s. m.* (anvarwawl) Immortality.

Anvas, *a.* (bâs) Not shallow, or base; deep.

Anvasw, *a.* (masw) Not volatile.

Anvaswez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvasw) Lack of tender discourse; gravity.

Anvawl, *a.* (mawl) Without praise, or panegyric.

Anvedrus, *a.* (anvedyr) Unhandy; unskilful.

Anvedrufaiz, *a.* (anvedrus) Rather unskilful.

Anvedrufez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvedrus) Unskilfulness.

Anvedrufwyf, *s. m.* (anvedrus) Unskilfulness.

Anvedyr, *a.* (medyr) Without dexterity.

Anvezw, *a.* (mezw) Not drunk; sober.

Anwezygawl, *a.* (mezyg) Incurable; unremediable.

Anwezyginiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mezyg) Lack of remedy.

Anwezyginiaethawl, *a.* (anwezyginiaeth) Irremediable; incurable.

Anwezylgar, *a.* (mezwl) Incogitative; thoughtless.

Anwezylgarwç, *s. m.* (anwezylgar) Incogitancy; thoughtlessness.

Anveidrawl, *a.* (meidyr) Immense; infinite; huge.

Anveidrez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (meidyr) Infinitude; immensity.

Peryglws anveidrez a bob parth; ac o'r diwez Arthur â orvu, a gyru Colgrin, ac â ziengis o'i lu, ar fe hyd y' Nghaer Efrawg.

An immensity on every side was endangered; and at length Arthur overcame, putting Colgrin to flight; and who fled from his army, escaping as far as York.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anveidroldeb, *s. m.* (anveidrawl) Immensity; infinitude.

Anveidrollder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anveidrawl) Immenfeness.

Anveidrolez, *s. m.* (anveidrawl) Immenfeness.

Anvelus, *a.* (mel) Not sweet; insipid; disagreeable.

Anvelusder, *s. m.* (anvelus) Insipidity; disagreeableness.

Anvelwraiz, *a.* (bel—gwr) Unwarlike.

Anverth, *a.* (berth) Without beauty; monstrous.

Anverthawl, *a.* (anverth) Unfightly; monstrous.

Anverthez, *s. m.* (anverth) Unfightliness; monstrosity.

Nid oes wylez rhag anverthez.

There is no bashfulness for monstrosity.

*Adage.*

Anverthrwyf, *s. m.* (anverth) Unfightliness.

Anverthwç, *s. m.* (anverth) Deformity; ugliness.

Anvesfuradwy, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasurable.

Anvesfurawl, *a.* (mesur) Immense.

Anvesfuredig, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasured.

Anvesfuredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvesfuredig) Unmeasurableness.

Anvesfuri, *s. m.* (mesur) Immensity.

Anvethedig, *a.* (meth) Infallible; undecayed.

Anvethiant,



# A N V

Anvethiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvethiannau (meth) Infallibility.

Tref ymdaith yn vaith anvethiant.

Travelling apace with overcoming infallibility. *Casnodyn.*

Anvethiantrwyz, *s. m.* (anvethiant) Infallibleness.

Anvethiantus, *a.* (anvethiant) Undecaying.

Anvethlig, *a.* (methyl) Unentangled; unconfused.

Toed anvethlig vo'r arvaeth.

May the design be unembarrassed. *H. Perri.*

Anvlas, *a.* (blas) Tasteless; insipid.

Anvlasus, *a.* (anvlas) Unfavoury; insipid.

Anvlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blys) Inappetency.

Anvoz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (boz) Displeasure; a displeasing; a disliking. O anvoz, against one's will: A rape. Gwneuthur anvoz ar un, to commit a rape. *Sil.*

Gwell boz pawb na'i anvoz.

The good will of every one is better than his displeasure. *Adage.*

Anvozâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvoz) A displeasing.

Anvozâu, *v. a.* (anvoz) To disoblige; to be displeased.

Anvozawg, *v.* (anvoz) Dissatisfied; implacable.

Anvozedig, *a.* (anvoz) Dissatisfied; displeased.

Anvozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvozedig) Dissatisfaction.

Anvozgar, *a.* (anvoz) Displeasing; dissatisfying.

Anvozgarwç, *s. m.* (anvozgar) Dissatisfaction.

Anvoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvoz) A disobliging.

Anvoziaw, *v. a.* (anvoz) To displease.

Anvozlawn, *a.* (bozlawn) Discontented.

Anvozlonddeb, *s. m.* (anvozlawn) Discontentedness.

Anvozlongar, *a.* (anvozlawn) Unsatisfactory.

Anvozlongarwç, *s. m.* (anvozlongar) Disapprobation.

Anvozloni, *v. a.* (anvozlawn) To displease.

Anvozlunrwyz, *s. m.* (anvozlawn) Dissatisfaction.

Anvozlonus, *a.* (anvozlawn) Uncontented.

Anvozogi, *v. a.* (anvozawg) To displease; to chagrin.

Anvozogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvozawg) A putting out of humour; irritation.

Anvozogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvozawg) Implacableness.

Anvoes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moes) Lack, or being destitute of morals; immorality; rudeness; ill manners.

Cariad—

Mirein-vab mawr ei anvoes.

Love—

A sprightly boy and full of rudeness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anvoesawg, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannered; uncivil.

Anvoesawl, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannerly; immoral.

Anvoesgar, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannered; unpolite.

Anvoesgarwç, *s. m.* (anvoesgar) Incivility.

Anvoesogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoesawg) Discourtesy.

Anvoesoldeb, *s. m.* (anvoesawl) Immorality.

Anvoesolrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoesawl) Immorality.

Anvoethus, *a.* (moeth) Not dainty; unvoluptuous.

Anvoethusder, *s. m.* (anvoethus) Lack of voluptuousness.

Anvoethusrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoethus) Freedom from daintiness.

Anvoladwy, *a.* (anvawl) That cannot be praised.

Anvoledig, *a.* (anvawl) Uncommended.

Anvoli, *v. a.* (anvawl) To dispraise.

Anvoliant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvoliannau (anvawl) Disparagement.

Anvon, *a.* (mon) Missive; sending.

Anvon, *v. a.* (mon) To send. Anvon llythyr, to send a letter.

Anvonadwy, *a.* (anvo.) That may be sent; remittable; missive.

# A N V

Anvonawg, *a.* (anvon) Missionary; that is sent.

Anvonawl, *a.* (anvon) Missive; sending.

Anvonedig, *a.* (anvon) Missioned; missive.

Anvonez, *a.* (bonez) Without nobility.

Anvonezig, *a.* (anvonez) Ignoble; ungenteel.

Gwrthwyneb oez Arthal i weithredozi ei vrawd, canys y rhai bonezig dyledawg â lavuriai eu gei goftwng, a'r rhai anvonezig annyledawg â urzai.

Arthal was against the acts of his brother, for the hereditary nobles he laboured to subdue, and those that were ignoble and destitute of property he honoured. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anvonezigaiz, *a.* (anvonezig) Ignoble; ungentleman-like; illiberal.

Anvonezigez, *s. m.* (anvonezig) Illiberality of birth.

Anvonezigeizrwyz, *s. m.* (anvonezigaiz) Illiberality; dissingenuity.

Anvoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvon) A mission.

Anvoniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anvoniad) A missionary.

Anvonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvonwyr (anvon—gwr) A fender; a missionary.

Anvordwyad, *a.* (mordwy) Without navigating.

Anvordwyadwy, *a.* (anvordwyad) Unnavigable.

Anvordwyawl, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigating.

Anvordwyedig, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigable.

Anvraint, *a.* (braint) Without privilege.

Anvreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvraint) Disfranchisement; a deprivation of privilege.

Anvreinniadwy, *a.* (anvraint) That cannot be privileged.

Anvreinniaw, *v. a.* (anvraint) To disfranchise.

Anvreinniawg, *a.* (anvraint) Unprivileged.

Braint breinniawg â argaeu rhag anvreinniawg y tervyn; can ni zyly anvreinniawg dervynu ar dir dyn â braint izo.

A privileged right shuts against unprivileged bounds; for the unprivileged ought not to abut on the land of a man who has privilege. *Welsh Laws.*

Anvreinniawl, *a.* (anvraint) Unprivileged.

Anvreinniedig, *a.* (anvraint) Disfranchised.

Anvreinniedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvreinniedig) Disfranchisement.

Anvri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bri) Disrespect; disrespect; abuse.

Anvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvri) A disregarding.

Anvriadwy, *a.* (anvri) That may be disrespected.

Anvriaw, *v. a.* (anvri) To abuse; to debase.

Anvriawl, *a.* (anvri) Disrespectful; contemptuous.

Anvucezawl, *a.* (bucez) Immoral.

Anvucezoldeb, *s. m.* (anvucezawl) Immorality.

Anvucezolrwyz, *s. m.* (anvucezawl) Irregularity of life; viciousness of life.

Anvuz, *a.* (buz) Without profit; disadvantageous.

Gwawr pan zwyre gawr â zoded,

Galon yn anvon anvuz dynged.

When first the dawn arose, a shout was given,

The foes were sending unpropitious fate. *Gwain Cyveiliawg.*

Anvuziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvuziannau (anvuz) Unprofitableness; disadvantage.

Anvuziawl, *a.* (anvuz) Unprofitable; improper.

Anvuzioldeb, *s. m.* (anvuziawl) Unprofitableness.

Anvuziolder, *s. m.* (anvuziawl) Disadvantageousness.

Anvul, *a.* (mul) Not bashful; impudent.

Anvulez, *s. m.* (anvul) Immodesty.

Anwyn, *a.* (mwyn) Unkind; uncivil.

Byz wryn wrth wryn o'th voz,

Byz anvryn wrth anvryn o'th anvaz.

Be kind with pleasure to the kind,

Against thy will to the unkind unkindly be. *H. Morris.*

Anvwynâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvryn) Disenjoyment.

Anvwynâawl, *a.* (anvryn) Not enjoying.

Anvwynâu, *v. a.* (anvryn) To deprive of enjoyment.

H

Anvwnaiz,



# A N F

Anvwynaiz, *a.* (anvwn) Unkind; uncourteous.

Anvwynaiz iawn oez veinir,  
Dêg wyç, na zywed y gwir.

Unkindly is the slender, tall,  
And beauteous fair, that hides the truth. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anvwynder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvwn) Unkindness.  
Anvwyniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvwyniannau (anvwn)  
Disenjoyment.

Anvwys, *a.* (mwys) Not witty; not smart; ignorant.  
Anvwyfdra, *s. m.* (anvws) Ignorance.

Anvwyth, *a.* (mwyth) Untender; indelicate.

Anvwythaiz, *a.* (anvwyth) Unkindly; not tender.

Anvwythdra, *s. m.* (anvwyth) Unkindliness.

Anvwythus, *a.* (anvwyth) Indelicate; untender.

Anvwythusder, *s. m.* (anvwythus) Indelicacy.

Anvydraiz, *a.* (mydyr) Without metre; prosaic.

Anvyzinaw, *v. a.* (byzin) To disband, or break up  
the order of battle.

Anvyzinawl, *a.* (byzin) Disbanding; disarraying.

Anvyzinedig, *a.* (byzin) Disarrayed.

Anvyged, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myged) Disgrace.

Ni allws ev â vae hwy. zyozev anvged, ac anmharç cym-  
maint.

He could no longer bear with so much disgrace, and disre-  
spect. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anvyvyr, *a.* (myvyr) Without study.

Anvyvyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvvyrdodau (anvyvyr)  
Unstudiousness; inconsiderateness.

Anvyvyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvyvyr) Lack of con-  
templation.

Anvyvyriawl, *a.* (anvyvyr) Inconsiderate.

Anvyvyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anvyvyriawl) Inconsiderate-  
ness.

Anvyn, *a.* (mÿn) Without gentleness; morose.

Bual oez anvyn  
Y'nghyntez Eïdyn,  
Erçyd ryodres  
Ei vez mezwawd.

Ungentle was the bull  
In front of Eïdyn's gate;  
He called with pomp elate  
For cheering mead-horns full. *Aneurin.*

Anvynawg, *a.* (anvyn) Not gentle; surly; morose.

Cyvarçav ym clodleu llallawg anvynawg yn lluyz,  
Neu wedi Rhyzerç pwy vyz.

I'll ask the partner of my birth, the fierce in war;  
Who is to be when Rhyzerç is no more. *Myrddin*

Anvynegawl, *a.* (mynag) Undeclared.

Anvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myn) The act of not  
willing; nollition; the act of refusing.

Anvynud, *a.* (mynud) Without mimickry, or co-  
pying.

Anvynudawl, *a.* (anvynud) Inimitable; not imitated.

Tôrïd anvynudawl,  
Tuthiawl dân ysgawl.

With matchless fury rag'd  
The rapid glancing flames. *Taliesin.*

Anvynyç, *a.* (mynyç) Unfrequent; seldom.

Anvynyçder, *s. m.* (anvynyç) Unfrequency; rare-  
ness.

Anvynyçez, *s. m.* (anvynyç) Uncommonness.

Anvywiawg, *a.* (byw) Inanimate; sluggish; inactive.

Anvywiawl, *a.* (byw) Unanimating.

Anvywiogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvywiawg) Inactivity; in-  
animation.

Anvywioldeb, *s. m.* (anvywiawl) Inanimation.

Anfaeth, *a.* (faeth) Not mellow; immature.

Anfaig, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfeigiau (faig) What is unob-  
scured; unembarrassment.

Trem carw uwç tir a garw-zw'r,  
Tân draig at antaig y twr.

A countenance like a flag above the land and rough waters,  
the fire of a dragon darts at the exposed part of the tower.  
*I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.*

Anfan, *a.* (fan) Not strong; impotent, or feeble.

# A N F

Anfawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodau (fawd) Misfortune; ill-  
luck.

Anfawd i zyz-brawd na zaw.

Ill luck attend the day of doom, it comes not now.

*G. ab Sevnyn.*

Anfêl, *a.* (fêl) Not cunning; unwily.

Anfeuthawl, *a.* (anfaeth) Uberous; unmellow.

Anfeuthder, *s. m.* (anfaeth) Uberosity.

Anfeuthus, *a.* (anfaeth) Unripe, or unmellow.

Anfodai, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodeion (anfawd) An unfor-  
tunate person.

Anfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfawd) A miscarrying.

Anfodiadwy, *a.* (anfawd) That may miscarry.

Anfodiaw, *v.* (anfawd) To become unfortunate.

Anfodiawg, *a.* (anfawd) Unfortunate.

Anfodiawl, *a.* (anfawd) Unfortunate, or unlucky.

Anfodiedig, *a.* (anfawd) Miscarrying.

Anfodioldeb, *s. m.* (anfodiawl) Unfortunateness.

Anfodrwyz, *s. m.* (anfawd) Miscarriage.

Anfodus, *a.* (anfawd) Disastrous; unfortunate.

Anfodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodwyr (anfawd—gwr) An  
unfortunate person.

Anfrwyn, *a.* (frwyn) Unbridled, or uncurbed.

Anfrwynadwy, *a.* (anfrwyn) That cannot be bridled.

Anfrwynawl, *a.* (anfrwyn) Unbridled.

Anfrwyth, *a.* (frwyth) Without fruit.

Anfrwythadwy, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unfruitiferous.

Anfrwythaw, *v. a.* (anfrwyth) To render unfruitful.

Anfrwythawl, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unproductive.

Anfrwythedig, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unproductive.

Anfrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfrwyth) An im-  
poverishing.

Anfrwythlawn, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anfrwythlondeb, *s. m.* (anfrwythlawn) Unfruitful-  
ness; barrenness.

Anfrwythloni, *v. a.* (anfrwythlawn) To impoverish.

Anfrwythlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anfrwythlawn) Unfruit-  
fulness.

Anfur, *a.* (fur) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Anfurdeb, *s. m.* (anfur) Imprudence.

Anfurv, *a.* (furv) Without form; unformed.

Anfurvaiz, *a.* (anfurv) Deformed.

Anfurveiziaw, *v. a.* (anfurvaiz) To render deformed.

Anfurveiziawl, *a.* (anfurvaiz) Tending to become  
deformed.

Anfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfurv) Deformation.

Anfurviadwy, *a.* (anfurv) That may be deformed.

Anfurviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfurv) Deformity.

Anfurviant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfurviannau (anfurv) A dis-  
figuring.

Anfurviaw, *v. a.* (anfurv) To deform, or disfigure.

Anfurviawl, *a.* (anfurv) Deformed.

Anfurviedig, *a.* (anfurv) Disfigured; deformed.

Anfurviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfurviedig) De-  
formation.

Anfurvioldeb, *s. m.* (anfurviawl) Deformedness.

Anfurviwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfurvwyr (anfurv—gwr) A  
disfigurer.

Anfyz, *a.* (fyz) Faithless; without faith.

Anfyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfyz) A departing from  
the faith.

Anfyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfyz) Infidelity.

Anfyziaw, *v.* (anfyz) To become faithless.

Anfyziawl, *a.* (anfyz) Infidel; disbelieving.

Anfyzlawn, *a.* (fyzlawn) Unfaithful. Yr anfyz-  
loniaid, the infidels.

Anfyzlondeb, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Unfaithfulness.

Anfyzlonder, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Infidelity.

Anfyzloni, *v.* (anfyzlawn) To become faithless;  
treacherously to depart.

Anfyzlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Unfaithfulness.

Anfyzlonwr,



Anfyzlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfyzlonwyr (anfyzlawn—gwr) An unfaithful person.

Anfynadwy, *a.* (fwn) That doth not prosper; unprofitable.

Anfynedig, *a.* (fwn) That hath not prospered; abortive.

Anfynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfynedig) Unprosperousness.

Anfynedigawl, *a.* (anfynedig) Unprosperous.

Anfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fwn) A miscarrying.

Anfyniadawl, *a.* (anfyniad) Unprosperous.

Anfyniadus, *a.* (anfyniad) Unfortunate; unsuccessful.

Anfyniannawl, *a.* (anfyniant) Unsuccessful.

Anfyniannrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyniant) Unsuccessfulness.

Anfyniannus, *a.* (anfyniant) Unprosperous.

Anfyniannusrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyniant) Improsperity.

Anfyniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfyniannau (fwn) Improsperity; misfortune.

Anfynu, *v.* (fwn) To be improsperous; to miscarry.

Angen, *s. f.*—*pl.* angenion (geni) Inherence; necessity; need. Angen yn angen, necessity in necessity, a thing most necessary; cymmeryd cyngor gan angen, to make a virtue of necessity; plant angen, the sons of necessity.

Perid i Zvrig arcesgob wynieuthu Arthur yn vrenin, a dodi coron am ei ben; canys eu hangen oez yn eu cymhell.

Dyvrig the archbishop was commanded to consecrate Arthur to be king, and to place the crown on his head, for their necessity was pressing upon them *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angeuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angeu) Mortality.

Dos ar dy redeg allan, a'r fawl â edryc y goleu, ac â egyrai lygad, ac a rag yn angeuaeth izo.

Go. run out, and whosoever that shall look at the light, and that shall open an eye, and that shall oppose with mortality to him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Angeuawl, *a.* (angeu) Deadly; mortal.

Llawer o grau, a gwaed â ellyngafant o bob parth, canys ergydiau â ellyngynt, ag eu holl nerth angeuolion welliau â zyborthynt.

Much blood they spilt on both sides, for they dealt the blows about, and with all their might deadly wounds they mutually bore. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angeuolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angeuawl) Mortality.

Angeuoli, *v. a.* (angeuawl) To render mortal.

Angeuolrwyz, *s. m.* (angeuawl) Mortality.

Anghadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Unpowerful.

Anghadarnâad, *s. m.* (anghadarn) A being unstrengthened.

Anghadarnâawl, *a.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.

Anghadarnâu, *v.* (anghadarn) To become weak.

Anghadarnwç, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Impotency.

Anghadarnyd, *s. m.* (anghadarn) That has no power; craziness.

Anghadrez, *s. m.* (anghadyr) Impotency; feebleness.

Anghadw, *a.* (cadw) Unkept; exposed.

Anghadwedig, *a.* (anghadw) Unpreserved.

Anghadwraeth, *s. m.* (anghadw) A being unpreserved.

Anghadyr, *a.* (cadyr) Impotent; feeble, or weak.

Anghaead, *a.* (caead) Unshut; open.

Arglwyz—clodvawr llaw anghaead, Corv torv tervysg o'i angad.

A chieftain fam'd with hands unclos'd  
The strength of battle, hurling tumult from his grasp. *Cynzelw.*

Anghaeadawl, *a.* (anghaead) Uninclosed.

Anghaeadrwyz, *s. m.* (anghaead) A being uninclosed.

Anghaeadu, *v. a.* (anghaead) To uninclose.

Anghaeadwy, *a.* (anghaead) That cannot be shut.

Anghaen, *a.* (caen) Without a coat, or surface.

Anghaenedig, *a.* (anghaen) Uncovered, or uncoated.

Anghaenen, *a.* (anghaen) Without a covering.

Anghaenenu, *v. a.* (anghaenen) To take off the surface.

Anghaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaen) A taking off the cover, or a paring the surface.

Anghaer, *a.* (caer) Without walls.

Anghaerawg, *a.* (anghaer) Unfortified; defenceless.

Anghaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaer) A dismantling.

Anghaeru, *v. a.* (anghaer) To unfortify; to dismantle.

Anghaeth, *a.* (caeth) Not captive; not confined.

Anghaethedig, *a.* (anghaeth) Unconfined.

Anghaethiw, *a.* (anghaeth) Unrestrictive.

Anghaethiwed, *s. m.* (anghaethiw) Freedom from restraint.

Anghaethu, *v. a.* (anghaeth) To unconfine; to liberate.

Anghafael, *a.* (cafael) Unattainable; not to be had.

Anghafaeledig, *a.* (anghafael) Unattained.

Anghafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghafael) Nonattainment; privation.

Anghafaelu, *v. a.* (anghafael) To miss obtaining.

Anghaled, *a.* (caled) Inobdurate; infidelity.

Anghalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledrwyz, *s. m.* (anghaled) Inobduracy; infidelity.

Anghaledu, *v. a.* (anghaled) To render inobdurate.

Anghalon, *a.* (calon) Heartless; without spirits.

Anghalonawg, *a.* (anghalon) Disheartened.

Anghalondid, *s. m.* (anghalon) Discouragement.

Anghaloni, *v. a.* (anghalon) To dishearten.

Anghaloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghalon) A disheartening.

Anghalonogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghalonawg) Disheartedness.

Anghall, *a.* (call) Indiscreet; imprudent; silly.

Anghall mal dall â dwyllir.

The indiscreet like the blind may be deceived. *Adage.*

Câs â dybio ei vod yn gall ac yntau yn anghall.

The indiscreet that thinks himself cunning is hateful. *Adage.*

Anghallder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghall) Indiscretion.

Anghallez, *s. m.* (anghall) Imprudence.

Anghallineb, *s. m.* (anghall) Incautiousness.

Anghaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (can) The being destitute of song. *a.* songless.

Anghaniadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caniad) Inharmoniousness.

Anghaniadaiz, *a.* (caniad) Inharmonious.

Anghanlyn, *a.* (canlyn) Without following.

Anghanlynadwy, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inimitable; that cannot be followed.

Anghanlynawl, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inconsequent.

Anghanlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanlyn) A being without following.

Anghanmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To dispraise; to discommend.

Anghanmoladwy, *a.* (anghanmawl) Uncommendable.

Anghanmoledig, *a.* (anghanmawl) Uncommendable.

Anghanmoli, *v. a.* (anghanmawl) To discommend.

Anghanmoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanmawl) Discommendation.

Anghanmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanmawl) Disparagement.

Anghanmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghanmolwyr (anghanmawl—gwr) A disparager.

Anghar, *s. m.* (câr) Unloveliness; discord. Anghar Cyvundawd, the title of a poem by Taliesin. *a.* unlovely; discordant.

Oez engyrth ein hynt, oez anghar,  
Oez ing, oez angeu anghymmar!

Distressing was our course, a cheerless fate,  
'Twas fearful trouble, 'twas death unmatched before!

*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*



Angharadwy, *a.* (anghar) Unamiable; inamicable.  
Angharan\*, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharennys (anghar) Want of charity; discordance.

Er a nfer Gwrtheyrn gennyn â fathrant,  
Ni gefir o wir randir angharant.

They tread amongst us since Gwrtheyrn's time.  
No justice can be had in lands of *discord*. *Taliesin.*

Angharawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharorion (anghar) A discordant person.

Angharçar, *a.* (acarçar) Without captivity.

Angharçarawl, *a.* (angharçar) Unimprisoned.

Angharçariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angharçar) A releasing out of prison.

Angharçarau, *v. a.* (angharçar) To uncarcerate.

Angharz, *a.* (carz) Not exiled; not disgraced.

Angharzawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharzodau (angharz) A being unexiled; a being undisgraced.

Angharedig, *a.* (anghar) Unbeloved; unlovely; without affection.

Angharedigawl, *a.* (angharedig) Unaffectionate.

Angharedigrwyz, *s. m.* (angharedig) Disaffectedness.

Angharez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghar) Discordance.

Anghariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghar) Disaffection.

Anghariadawl, *a.* (anghariad) Unloving.

Anghariaddebb, *s. m.* (anghariadawl) Disaffection; uncharitableness.

Anghariadus, *a.* (anghariad) Unamiable; unlovely.

Anghariadus pob diriad.

Every mischievous one is *unlovely*. *Adage.*

Anghariadusrwyz, *s. m.* (anghariadus) Unamiable-ness.

Angharu, *v. a.* (angar) To disaffect; to cease to love.

Angharuai, *a.* (angharu) Unlovely.

Angharuieiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angharuiai) A rendering unlovely.

Angharuieiziaw, *v.* (angharuiai) To become unamiable.

Angharuieizrwyz, *s. m.* (angharuiai) Unloveliness.

Angharuieizwç, *s. m.* (angharuiai) Unloveliness.

Anghau, *a.* (cau) Not close, or shut.

Anghauad, *a.* (anghau) Unshut, or unclosed.

Anghauadwy, *a.* (anghau) That cannot be closed, or shut.

Anghauadez, *s. m.* (anghauad) An unclosed state; openness; aperture.

Anghauadrwyz, *s. m.* (anghauad) Openness.

Anghauawl, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; not shutting.

Anghauedig, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; open.

Anghauedigrwyz, *s. m.* (anghauedig) An unclosed condition.

Anghawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghorau (cawr) Niggardly wretch; a miser. *a.* illiberal.

Enwi anghawr dau goron,  
Yn Nuz hael, ni wezai hyn.

To name a *wretched miser*, with his double crown, a generous Nuz; this would be unseemly. *H. Davi.*

Anghawrdeb, *s. m.* (anghawr) Niggardliness.

Anghawrder, *s. m.* (anghawr) Unliberality; niggardliness.

Anghawrder a cybyziaeth: fev yw hynny çwennyçu o zyn, neu geisïau da bydawl mwy no digon.

*Illiberality* and covetousness; that is a man coveting, or seeking after worldly goods more than sufficient. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Anghedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Napless; not shaggy.

Anghewnawg, *a.* (anghevyn) Unsupported; infirm; ailing; discouraged.

Anghewnogi, *v. a.* (anghevnewg) To discourage.

Anghewnogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghevnewg) Discouragement.

Anghewnogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghewnogwyr (anghevnewg—gwr) Discourager.

Anghevyn, *a.* (cevyn) Without support.

Anghneider, *s. m.* (cain) Inaccuracy.

Angheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cain) A rendering inaccurate.

Angheniaw, *v. a.* (cain) To depreciate.

Angheniawl, *a.* (cain) Depreciating.

Angheinmyg, *a.* (ceinmyg) Unrevered.

Mezw mezlys melus eu mefytg

Meiriau aneu, angheinmyg ei varw!

Of inebriating mead-wort sweet their beverage, messengers of death! it was *irreverent* that he should die. *Cynzelw.*

Angheinmyged, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Angheinmygez, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Angheinmygrwyz, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) A dishonouring.

Angheinmygu, *v. a.* (angheinmyg) To dishonour.

Anghel, *a.* (cel) Uncovered; unshaded.

Angheladwy, *a.* (anghel) Inconcealable.

Anghelawg, *a.* (anghel) Unsecreted; unconcealing.

Angheledig, *a.* (anghel) Unconcealed.

Anghelvyz, *a.* (celvyz) Unskilful; inaccurate.

Cnawd dial anghwyl gan anghelvyz.

Incomplete is the revenge of the *unskilful*. *Adage.*

Anghelvyzyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghelvyz) Unskilfulness.

Anghelvyzrwyz, *s. m.* (anghelvyz) Unskilfulness.

Anghelu, *v. a.* (anghel) To reveal, or bring to light.

Anghen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (can) A being destitute of.

Anghenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Y pumed gymmun yw'r olew â elwir anghenad: hwn â rozir pan vo dyn yn trengu.

The fifth sacrament is the *unction* called the *extreme*: this is given when a man is dying. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Anghenadedig, *a.* (cènad) Unmissioned.

Anghenan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Anghenan glav-wan glwyvawl, cwyn ingus,  
Cyn aneu erçylliawl.

The *extreme unction* of the sickly, feeble and disordered, of grievous complaint, before the awful death. *G. ab Ieuan Hên.*

Anghenawg, *a.* (cèn) Having no scales.

Anghenawg, *a.* (anghen) Necessitous; needy; poor.

A glyweisti â gant Llenlliawg,

Gwyzel urzawl eurdorçawg:

Gwell bez na buçez anghenawg.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Llenlliog, the noble Irishman wearing the golden chain: the grave is better than a *necessitous* existence. *Engl. y Clywaid.*

Anghenawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghenorion (anghen) A necessitous person.

Anghendawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghendodau (anghen) Necessitude.

A Llës â çwanegws rozion o dir a daear, ac eistezwâu, ac o holl ryzid eu hezyçu, âc eu cadarnâu, ac eu harzerçavael trwy ryzid ygan vreninawl anghendawd.

Llës added gifts of land, and cathedrals, and with every kind of freedom, pacifying, strengthening, and exalting of them in liberty, through princely compulsion. *Gr. ab Arthur*

Anghendrwst, *s. m.* (anghen—trwst) A bustle of business.

Anghenedlawg, *a.* (cenedyl) Ungenerating.

Anghenedladwy, *a.* (cenedyl) Improcreate.

Anghenedledig, *a.* (cenedyl) Unbegotten.

Anghenvaint, *a.* (angen—maint) Of vast bulk.

Anghenvil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (anghen—mil) An uncongenial animal, or not agreeable with nature; a monster.

Anghenvilaiz, *a.* (anghenvil) Monstrous.

Anghenvileiziaw, *v.* (anghenvilaiz) To become a monster.

Anghenvilcizrwyz, *s. m.* (anghenvilaiz) Monstrosity.  
Angheniad,



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Angheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghen) A necessitating.  
 Angheniadu, *v.* (ceniadu) To refuse leave.  
 Angheniadwy, *a.* (ceniadwy) That cannot be li-  
 cenced.

Angheniataad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceniad) Disallowance.  
 Angheniataawl, *a.* (ceniad) Disallowable; unal-  
 lowable.

Angheniatu, *v.* (ceniad) To refuse licence.  
 Anghenictyd, *s. m.* (anghenawg) Necessitude; ad-  
 versity.

Anghenraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghenrheidiau (anghen-  
 rhaid) Necessity.

Dau ryw anghenraid y feiz : un anianawl, megis codi yr haul  
 yn y dwyrain; neu zyvod y nos yn ol y dyz; arall yw ewyll-  
 yllawl; megis, cerzed o zyn neu eistez.

There are two sorts of *necessities*; one natural, as the rising of  
 the sun in the east, or the coming of night after the day; the  
 other is willed; as a man walking, or sitting. *Elucidarius.*

Anghenrheidiau, *v. a.* (anghenraid) To render ne-  
 cessary; to necessitate.

Anghenrheidawl, *a.* (anghenraid) Necessary.

—Gwaeth i'r enaid  
 O rhoed yn anghenrheidawl  
 Zygou a zaethon o ziawl.

Worse for the foul, if *necessarily* is given enough that is come  
 from the devil *R. Cyfin, i'r Gwraig.*

Anghenrheidoldeb, *s. m.* (anghenrheidawl) Necessi-  
 tude.

Anghenu, *v. a.* (ang' en) To become necessary; to  
 necessitate; to administer extreme unction.

Anghenu feiz yw hynw olew gleiniedig ar zyn y mewn clevyd  
 peryglus yz anghenu dyn drwy leinder bugez.

The *administering extreme unction*, is the consecrated unction  
 on a man in a dangerous sickness, when a man is become  
*necessitate* through sanctity of life. *Ll. G. Hergest*

Anghenus, *a.* (anghen) Indigent; necessitous.

Anghenufrwyd, *s. m.* (anghenus) Indigence.

Angherz, *a.* (cerz) Without a trade.

Angherzawl, *a.* (angherz) Inartificial.

Angherzed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cerzed) The wander-  
 ing of a traveller out of the way; aberration; mis-  
 fortune.

Y dyz bezau dy lateion  
 Yn vy anerc dan arwyzion,  
 Y rhai n a zyga i angherzed  
 Y verç gallav a'r a aned.

The day when thy messengers greeted me with tokens; they  
 would have drawn into the *straying path*, the most prudent maid  
 that ever was born. *Tbo. Owain—H. ci hebgor.*

Angherzolddeb, *s. m.* (angherzawl) Inartificialness.

Angherzwraiz, *a.* (angherz) Unpoetical.

Angheri, *v. a.* (anghar) To extort.

Angheryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ceryz) Impunity.

Angheryzadwy, *a.* (angheryz) Irreproveable.

Angheryzawl, *a.* (angheryz) Unreproving.

Angheryzedig, *a.* (angheryz) Unreproved.

Angheryzad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angheryz) A being  
 without chastisement.

Angheryziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angheryz) A being  
 unproved.

Anghes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ces) Stranger. *a.* strange.

A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones  
 A'n nozwy rhag gwyth llwyth anghes.

And we will call on him that satisfied us, that he may protect  
 us from the wrath of the *strange* nation. *Taliesin, i Veib Llyr.*

Angheuzyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cau—dyl) Occupation.

Ar hyny dygyvor o wynt a gwlaw, hyd nad oez hawz i neb  
 vnyed i'r angheuzyl.

And on that a storm of wind, and rain came in, so that it be-  
 came difficult to go to the *occupation*. *Br. Rbonabwy.*

Angheuez, *s. m.* (anghau) Openness.

Angheugant, *a.* (ceugant) Uncertain. A'r peth yn  
 angheugant, and the thing being uncertain.

Anghlaz, *a.* (claz) Not deposited; not interred, or  
 buried.

Anghlazedig, *a.* (anghlaz) Uninterred; unburied.  
 Anghlaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghlaz) A being unin-  
 terred; a being unburied.

Anghlazu, *v. a.* (anghlaz) To disinter.

Anghlaer, *a.* (clær) Not bright; obscure; dark.

Anghlaerder, *s. m.* (anglaer) Obscurity.

Anghlau, *a.* (clau) Unfincere; knavish.

Anghlawz, *a.* (clawz) Without a dike, or trench.

Anghleuder, *s. m.* (anghlau) Disingenuity; dissimu-  
 lation.

Anghlôaiz, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive; not apt to close.

Anghlôawl, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive.

Anghlod, *s. m.* (clod) Dispraise; dishonour.

Nid oez anghlodvawr llawr pan llazai,  
 Nid oez anghlod-van y van yd vai.

The field where he fought was not dishonourable, the place  
 where he was was not a place of *dishonour*. *Cynzelw.*

Anghlodvawr, *a.* (anghlod—mawr) Dishonourable.

Cymhell Medrawd a'i lu a orug Arthur i fo yn wasgarawg  
 anghlodvawr.

Medrod and his army were compelled to fly by Arthur, and  
 dispersed *dishonourably*, *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghlôedig, *a.* (clo) Unlocked; unconcluded.

Anghlôez, *s. m.* (clo) Inconclusion.

Anghlôeiz, *wyz, s. m.* (anghlôaiz) Inconclusiveness.

Anghluz, *a.* (cluz) Not hidden; unobscured.

Anghluz ysgruz esgar noziad.

*Unhidden* the countenance of the protector of the exile. *Taliesin.*

Anghlwyvadwy, *a.* (clwyv) Invulnerable.

Anghlyd, *a.* (clyd) Not warm; uncomfortable.

Anghlymadwy, *a.* (clwm) That cannot be tied.

Anghlymawg, *a.* (clwm) Without knots.

Anghlywedig, *a.* (clyw) Not hearing; unheard of.

Ac wedi cafael y vuzygoliaeth hōno Bran a drigws yn am-  
 mherawdyr yn Rhuvain yn darostwng y bobyl a anghlywedig  
 greulonder.

And after obtaining the victory Bran continued to be emperor  
 at Rome, subduing the people with *unheard of* cruelty.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghnaiv, *a.* (cnaiv) Without clipping.

Anghneiviedig, *a.* (anghnaiv) Unclipped.

Anghnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Having no flesh, or body;  
 unbodyed.

Anghoeladwy, *n.* (coel) Incredible.

Anghoelbar, *a.* (coel—par) That doth not induce  
 belief; inconclusive.

Anghelbarez, *s. m.* (anghoelbar) Inconclusiveness.

Anghoelgar, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; distrustful.

Anghoelgarwç, *s. m.* (anghoelgar) Distrustfulness.

Anghoeliaw, *v. a.* (coel) To distrust; to disbelieve.

Anghoeliedig, *a.* (coel) Mistrusting.

Anghoelus, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving.

Anghoeth, *a.* (coeth) Impure, or unrefined.

Anghoethaiz, *a.* (anghoeth) Rather impure.

Anghoethawl, *a.* (anghoeth) Unpurified.

Anghoethez, *s. m.* (anghoeth) Impurity.

Anghov, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghovion (côv) Forgetfulness;  
 oblivion. Gollwng yn anghov, to forget.

Anghoviaw, *v. a.* (anghov) To forget.

Anghovus, *a.* (anghov) Forgetful.

Anghovufdra, *s. m.* (anghovus) Forgetfulness.

Angholladwy, *a.* (coll) Not to be lost; inamissible.

Angholledig, *a.* (coll) That has not been lost; un-  
 condemned.

Angholliant, *s. m.* (coll) A being not lost.

Anghorfawl, *a.* (corf) Incorporal.

Anghorfawr, *a.* (corf) Incorporate; incorporal.

Anghorfedig, *a.* (corf) Disembodied.

Anghorfolaeath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghorfawl) Incor-  
 poreity.

Anghorforaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghorfawr) Incor-  
 poreity.

Anghorforawl,



Anghorforawl, *a.* (anghorfawr) Incorporeal; immaterial.  
 Anghorfori, *v. a.* (anghorfawr) To disembody.  
 Anghorforiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghorfawr) Dissolution; incorporeity.  
 Anghorforoldeb, *s. m.* (anghorforawl) Incorporality.  
 Anghoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghawr) Ungenerosity; unkindness.  
 Angho p, *a.* (cofp) Without punishment.  
 Anghospadwy, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunishable.  
 Anghospawl, *a.* (anghosp) Not to be punished.  
 Anghospedig, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunished.  
 Anghospedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghospedig) Impunity.  
 Anghospiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghosp) A being without punishment.  
 Anghraf, *a.* (craf) Not sharp, or penetrative.  
 Anghrafder, *s. m.* (anghraf) Dulness of penetration.  
 Anghrafedig, *a.* (anghraf) Unperceived.  
 Anghrafez, *s. m.* (anghraf) Dullness; dimness.  
 Anghrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghraf) Imperception.  
 Anghrafu, *v.* (anghraf) To fail of perceiving.  
 Anghraift, *s. f.—pl.* anghreiftiau (craift) A pattern, or example.  
 Anghrawn, *a.* (crawn) Uncollected. Gwr anghrawn, a person that hath not heaped riches.  
 Anghrebwyll, *a.* (crebwyll) Without intimation.  
 Anghrebwylladwy, *a.* (anghrebwyll) That cannot be intimated.  
 Anghrebwylledig, *a.* (anghrebwyll) Rendered unmentionable.  
 Anghrebwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrebwyll) Unintimation.  
 Anghred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cred) Unbelief. Gwlad anghred, a country out of Christendom.  
 Anghredadwy, *a.* (anghred) Incredible.  
 Anghredadin, *a.* (anghred) Unbelieving.  
 Anghredadiniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredadin) Unbelief; infidelity.  
 Anghredadyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghred) An unbeliever, or infidel.  
 Anghredadyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredadyn) Incredulity.  
 Anghredin, *a.* (anghred) Of an incredulous nature.  
 Anghrediniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredin) Unbelief; incredulity.  
 Anghrediniawl, *a.* (anghredin) Disbelieving; incredulous.  
 Anghredu, *v. a.* (anghred) To disbelieve.  
 Anghredwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghredwyr (anghred—gwr) A disbeliever.  
 Anghrëedig, *a.* (cre) Uncreated; increate.  
 Anghrëedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrëedig) A being uncreated.  
 Anghrevyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crevyz) Impiety.  
 Anghrevyzawl, *a.* (anghrevyz) Impious; irreligious.  
 Anghrevyzoldeb, *s. m.* (anghrevyzawl) Irreligiousness.  
 Anghrevyzwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghrevyzwyr (anghrevyz—gwr) An irreligious man.  
 Anghrefni, *s. m.* (crefni) Dimness; dullness.  
 Anghreiftiaw, *v. a.* (anghraift) To reprove. Anghreiftiaw gwyd, to reprove wickedness.  
 Ac yna i'r anvones Andromache hyd ar Briav, i adolwyn izo Iuzias Hektor i'r drin y dyz hwnw— a fan adnabu Hektor hyny, anghreiftiaw ei wraig a orug.  
 And then Andromache sent to Priam, to intreat him to hinder Hektor to the battle on that day; and when Hektor understood that he reprov'd his wife. Daret—Mabinogion.  
 Anghreiftiawl, *a.* (anghraift) Exemplary.  
 Anghreiftioldeb, *s. m.* (anghreiftiawl) Exemplariness.

Anghreiftiwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghreiftwyr (anghraift—gwr) A reprover.  
 Anghrist, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (crift) Antichrist.  
 Anghristyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghrift) One that is not a christian.  
 Anghristynawg, *a.* (anghriftyn) Unchristian.  
 Anghristynogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghriftynawg) Unchristianity.  
 Anghristynogaiz, *a.* (anghriftynawg) Unchristian.  
 Anghristynogawl, *a.* (anghriftynawg) Unchristian.  
 Anghroefaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (croefaw) Inhospitability.  
 Anghroefawgar, *a.* (anghroefaw) Inhospitable.  
 Anghroefawgarwg, *s. m.* (anghroefawgar) Inhospitableness.  
 Anghroefawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghroefaw) A treating without welcome.  
 Anghroefawu, *v. a.* (anghroefaw) To treat inhospitably.  
 Anghroefawus, *a.* (anghroefaw) Inhospitable.  
 Anghroyw, *a.* (croyw) Not clear; inarticulate. Lleveriad anghroyw, a poor delivery.  
 Anghroywder, *s. m.* (anghroyw) Inarticulation.  
 Anghrwm, *a.* (crwm) Without a bend.  
 Anghrwn, *a.* (crwn) Not round; uncircular.  
 Anghrybwyll, *a.* (crybwyll) Without a hint.  
 Anghrybwylledig, *a.* (anghrybwyll) Unmentioned; not hinted.  
 Anghrybwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrybwyll) A being unmentioned.  
 Anghryg, *a.* (cryg) Not hoarse; articulate; clear.  
 Erçwyniawg trylew trylwyn uç prain,  
 Tryliw ei ongyr anghryg rysgain.  
 The protecting gallant one presiding over the banquet, deep stained is his spear, whose utterance is not hoarse. Cynzelw.  
 Anghrymder, *s. m.* (anghrwm) Inconvexity.  
 Anghrymez, *s. m.* (anghrwm) A being unbent.  
 Anghrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrwm) Inconvexity; a not bending round.  
 Anghrymu, *v. a.* (anghrwm) To unbend, or make erect.  
 Anghrynder, *s. m.* (anghrwn) Inrotundity.  
 Anghryno, *a.* (cryno) Incompact; disordered.  
 Anghrynoan, *s. f.* (anghryno) A flattern.  
 Anghrynoawl, *a.* (anghryno) Incompact.  
 Anghrynodb, *s. m.* (anghryno) Incompactness; diffusedness; untidiness; negligence.  
 Anghrynöedig, *a.* (anghryno) Rendered incompact.  
 Anghrynöi, *v.* (anghryno) To render incompact.  
 Anghuaiz, *a.* (cu) Unlovely, or inamiable.  
 Anghuz, *a.* (cuz) Not hidden, or obscured.  
 Anghuziawg, *a.* (anghuz) Unconcealed.  
 Dy varz wyv, dy vuz ys anghuziawg,  
 Dy veirz ynt heirzion, uz Môn mynawg.  
 Thy bard I am, thy benefit is unconcealed,  
 Thy bards are gay, placid chief of Môn. Ll. P. Moç.

Anghuziawl, *a.* (anghuz) Not to be secreted.  
 Anghuziedig, *a.* (anghuz) Unconcealed.  
 Anghuez, *s. m.* (cuez) Unloveliness.  
 Anghueiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghuaiz) A rendering unlovely.  
 Anghueiziaw, *v. a.* (anghuaiz) To render unlovely.  
 Anghueiziawl, *a.* (anghuaiz) Tending to be unamiable.  
 Anghueizrwyz, *s. m.* (anghuaiz) Unloveliness.  
 Anghur, *a.* (cur) Without complaint.  
 Anghuriawl, *a.* (anghur) Uncomplaining.  
 Anghwaethaç, *adv.* (gwaeth) Much less.  
 Anghwaneg, *a.* (gwaneg) Additional; more.  
 Anghwanegawl, *a.* (anghwaneg) Augmentative.  
 Anghwanegedig, *a.* (anghwaneg) Superadding.  
 Anghwanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghwaneg) Augmentation.

Anghwanegu,



# A N G

Anghwanegu, *v. a.* (anghwaneg) To augment.

Anghwanegid mefyl mawrair.

The disgrace of the celebrated person is *augmented*. *Adage.*

Anghwblez, *s. m.* (anghwbyl) Incompleteness.

Anghwblâad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anghwbyl) Incompletion.

Anghwblâawl, *a.* (anghwbyl) Not to be completed.

Anghwblâu, *v. a.* (anghwbyl) To render incomplete.

Anghwbyl, *a.* (cwbyl) Imperfect; deficient.

Anghwbyl pob eifiau.

Imperfect is every want.

*Adage.*

Anghwl, *a.* (cwl) Harmless; blameless.

Anghybyzlyd, *a.* (cybyz) Uncovetous.

Anghyçwiawr, *a.* (cyçwiawr) Disproportional; unequal.

Dau erbyn angeu anghyçwiawr.

Two unequalled in meeting death.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Anghyçwynawl, *a.* (cyçwyn) That doth not begin to move; unmoveable.

Anghyçwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cyçwyn) Immobility.

Anghydbarth, *a.* (cydbarth) Disproportionate; incompact.

Anghydbarthu, *v. a.* (anghydbarth) To disproportionate.

Anghydbwys, *a.* (cydbwys) Unequal in weight.

Anghydeidradwy, *a.* (cyddeidyr) Incommensurable.

Anghydeidrawl, *a.* (cyddeidyr) Incommensurate.

Anghydvod, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydvod) Disagreement; debate; strife.

Anghydvod, *a.* (cydvod) Contentious; froward.

Mor huyfgwr gwr yn gorvod, ar bawb

O'r bobloz anghydvod

How ready in throwing the dart is the hero, vanquishing every one of the *contentious* people. *Ll. P. Moç, i R. Gryg.*

Anghydvodawl, *a.* (anghydvod) Incongruous; contentious.

Anghydvodedig, *a.* (anghydvod) Having disagreed.

Anghydvodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghydvodawl) Contentiousness.

Anghydvzyiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydvod) Variance; division.

Anghydvzyus, *a.* (cydvod) Disagreeing.

Anghydvzyurwy, *s. m.* (anghydvzyus) Contentiousness.

Anghydfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydfurv) Nonconformity.

Anghydfurviaw, *v. a.* (cydfurv) To nonconform.

Anghydfurviawl, *a.* (cydfurv) Nonconforming.

Anghydfurviedig, *a.* (cydfurv) Seceding.

Anghydfurviwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghydfurvwyr (cydfurv—gwr) Nonconformist.

Anghydgwr, *a.* (cydgwr) Inunanimous.

Anghydgwr, *s. m.* (anghydgwr) Want of unity.

Anghydgwrz, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (cydgwrz) Discordance; discord. *a.* discordant.

Anghydgwrzadwy, *a.* (anghydgwrz) That cannot be brought to unison.

Anghydgwrzawl, *a.* (anghydgwrz) Inconsonant.

Anghydlais, *a.* (cydlais) Inconsonant.

Anghydleifiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydlais) Inconsonance.

Anghydleifiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To disagree in sound.

Anghydluniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydluniad) Discontinuity.

Anghydluniawl, *a.* (cydluniawl) Incoherent.

Anghydnabod, *a.* (cydnabod) Without acquaintance.

Anghydnabyzawl, *a.* (cydnabod) Not acquainted with; unrecognizing.

Anghydnabyziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydnabod) Want of acquaintance.

# A N G

Anghydnabyzus, *a.* (cydnabod) Unacquainted; unknown to.

Anghydnaws, *a.* (cydnaws) Unsocial; inhuman.

Anghydozev, *a.* (cydozev) Intolerant.

Anghydozevez, *s. m.* (anghydozev) Intolerance.

Anghydozevgar, *a.* (anghydozev) Intolerative.

Anghydozevgarwç, *s. m.* (anghydozevgar) Want of toleration.

Anghydawl, *a.* (cyd) Incontiguous.

Anghydran, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (cydran) Disproportion.

Anghydranawl, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportionable.

Anghydranedig, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportioned.

Anghydranu, *v. a.* (anghydran) To disproportionate.

Anghydfav, *a.* (cydfav) Not standing together.

Anghydfavez, *s. m.* (anghydfav) Disagreement.

Anghydfail, *a.* (cydfail) Incompatible.

Anghydfailiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anghydfail) Incompatibility.

Anghydfain, *a.* (cydfain) Diffonant; discordant.

Anghydfainiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anghydfain) Discordancy.

Anghydfainiaw, *v. a.* (anghydfain) To render, or become discordant.

Anghydfainiawl, *a.* (anghydfain) Diffonant.

Anghydfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydfyniad) Incompliance; incongruity.

Anghydfyniaw, *v. a.* (cydfyniaw) To clash, or become at variance.

Anghydfyniawl, *a.* (cydfyniawl) Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

Anghydfyniedig, *a.* (cydfyniedig) Disagreeing.

Anghydfynioldeb, *s. m.* (anghydfyniawl) Inconsistency.

Anghydwafg, *a.* (cydwafg) Incompressible.

Anghydwafgadwy, *a.* (anghydwafg) Incompressible.

Anghydwez, *a.* (cydwez) Incondite.

Anghydwezawl, *a.* (anghydwez) Inconsistent; inconcurring.

Anghydweziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anghydwez) Inconsistency.

Anghydwezioldeb, *s. m.* (anghydwezawl) Incompatibilities.

Anghydwezu, *v. a.* (anghydwez) To disagree.

Anghydwezus, *a.* (anghydwez) Incompatible.

Anghydwezufrwy, *s. m.* (anghydwezus) Inconsistency; incompatibility.

Anghydwylbod, *a.* (cydwylbod) Unconscionable.

Tri anghydwylbod cyvraith y syz: un yw dwyn tervyn yn gwyl cyn ymodyn gwir; ail yw barnu ar draws angen; trydyz yw cymhell dyn ar ei awles.

The three *unconscionables* of law: one is the taking away the boundary entirely without examining the equity; the second is giving judgment contrary to necessity; the third is compelling a man to his own injury. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghydwylbodawl, *a.* (anghydwylbod) Uncognizable; unconscionable.

Anghydymfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cydymfurv) Recusancy; nonconformity.

Anghydymfurviwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghydymfurvwyr (cydymfurv—gwr) A nonconformist.

Anghydymmaith, *s. m.—pl.* anghydymmeithion (cydymmaith) Adversary.

Minnau â vyzav anghydymmaith izo.

And I will be an *adversary* to him.

*H. Car. Mag.*

Anghyva, *a.* (cyva) Incomplete; imperfect.

Gwell cul cyva na byr anghyva.

Better is the narrow that is complete than the short that is *incomplete*. *Adage.*

Anghyvazas, *a.* (cyvazas) Inconvenient; improper.

Anghyvazawl, *a.* (anghyvazas) Incongruous.

Anghyvazafiad,



Anghyvazafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvazas) A rendering inconsistent.  
 Anghyvazafwrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvazas) Impropriety.  
 Anghyvazafu, *v. a.* (anghyvazas) To render inconvenient.

Anghyvazeu, *a.* (cyvazeu) Without confessing.  
 Anghyvazeuawl, *a.* (anghyvazeu) Unconfessed.  
 Anghyvazeuiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvazeu) Want of confession.

Anghyvacl, *a.* (cyvacl) Unsociable; unassociating.  
 Anghyvacliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvacliwyr (anghyvacl—gwr) A person not associating.

Anghyvacliwr anghyvrdelid llan,  
 Dyçystuz bru, bro lid.

The unsociable man is the uncomeliness of the circle, the vexation of the womb, the wrath of the country. *Lleuoed.*

Anghyvagaws, *a.* (cyvagaws) Incontiguous; distant; remote.

Anghyvagofwrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvagaws) Incontiguity.  
 Anghyvaill, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyveillion (cyvaill) An unfriendly one. *a.* without a friend.

Anghyvammod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvammod) That is not a covenant. *a.* without a covenant.

Anghyvammodawl, *a.* (anghyvammod) Unconditional.

Anghyvamfer, *a.* (cyvamfer) Unopportune.

Anghyvamferawl, *a.* (anghyvamfer) Unreasonable.

Anghyvamferoldeb, *a.* (anghyvamferawl) Unreasonable.

Anghyvamferu, *v. a.* (anghyvamfer) To render unreasonable.

Anghyvan, *a.* (cyvan) Not whole; incomplete.

Gwaywawr ufwyz anghyvan,  
 Clezyval dywal diwan,  
 Mai gwr cadwai wyalvan.

With the spear broken to pieces, the sword not feebly fierce, like a hero he would keep the place of observation. *Aneurin.*

Anghyvander, *s. m.* (anghyvan) Discontinuity; incompleteness.

Anghyvanedig, *a.* (anghyvan) Uncompleted.

Anghyvancz, *s. m.* (anghyvan) Incompletion.

Anghyvanezawl, *a.* (anghyvanez) Uncompleted.

Anghyvanez, *a.* (cyvanez) Uninhabited; solitary; desolate.

Anghyvanezawl, *a.* (anghyvanez) Not to be inhabited; uninhabitable.

Anghyvanezdra, *s. m.* (anghyvanez) Desolation.

Anghyvanczedig, *a.* (anghyvanez) Uninhabitable; desolated.

Anghyvanezedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanczedig) A rendering destitute of inhabitants; desolation.

Anghyvaneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanez) A rendering desolate; desolation.

Anghyvanczrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvanez) A desolate state.

Anghyvanezu, *v. a.* (anghyvanez) To desolate; to depopulate.

Anghyvanezwç *s. m.* (anghyvanez) The state of being uninhabited.

Anghyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozion (cyvanfawz) Decomposite.

Anghyvanfozai, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozeion (anghyvanfawz) A decomposer.

Anghyvanfawwl, *a.* (anghyvanfawz) Decomposite.

Anghyvanfozedig, *a.* (anghyvanfawz) Uncompounded.

Anghyvanfozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanfozedig) Decomposition.

Anghyvanfozi, *v. a.* (anghyvanfawz) To decompose.

Anghyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanfawz) Decomposition.

Anghyvanfozrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvanfawz) A being uncompounded.

Anghyvanfozwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozwyr (anghyvanfawz—gwr) A decomposer.

Anghyvar, *a.* (cyvar) In opposite; not over against.

Anghyvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvarç) A not greeting; a not accounting for. In the laws, an act, when any thing is privately stolen, or surreptitiously obtained; any act done underhand to the prejudice of another: what one is not obliged to share with another: also a fine paid for ploughing land without the owner's consent. *a.* without welcome, or unsaluted.

Tri anghyvarç gwr; ei varç a'i arvau; ac â zêl izo o'i dir; ac â zêl yn wynebwarth i gan ei wraig am ei çowyll: ni zyly yntau rân y un o hyny â'i wraig.

The three things unaccounted for by a man; his horse, his arms; and what is produced to him from his land, and what comes as the shame of face with his wife for her coverture: and he is not obliged to divide either of those with his wife.

*Welsh Laws.*

Anghyvarçawl, *a.* (anghyvarç) Unwelcome.

Anghyvarçedig, *a.* (anghyvarç) Unwelcomed.

Anghyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarç) An underhand act; extortion.

Anghyvarçrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvarç) Under-handedness.

Anghyvarçu, *v. a.* (anghyvarç) To commit an under-handed act; to embezzle; to swindle; to extort.

Anghyvarçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvarçwyr (anghyvarç—gwr) An embezzler.

Vo eirç i'r anghyvarçwr

Ovni'r varn gadarn val gwr.

He will cause the extortioner

To dread the mighty judgment like a man. *L. G. Colli.*

Anghyvarçwyl, *a.* (cyvarçwyl) Improvident; careless.

Anghyvarçwyledig, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) Become careless.

Anghyvarçwylez, *s. m.* (anghyvarçwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyvarçwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarçwyl) A rendering improvident.

Anghyvarçwyliath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarçwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyvarçwyliaw, *v.* (anghyvarçwyl) To become improvident.

Anghyvarçwyliawg, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) That is improvident.

Anghyvarçwylus, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) Not providing for; improvident.

Anghyvarçwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvarçwylwyr (anghyvarçwyl—gwr) An improvident person.

Anghyvarçwyliz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyvarçwyl) A careless person.

Anghyvarçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyvarç) An embezzler; a freebooter.

Anghyvardal, *a.* (cyvardal) Unequal; uneven.

Anghyvarez, *a.* (cyvarez) Without mystery.

Anghyvarvaeth, *a.* (cyvarvaeth) Unaccustomed.

Anghyvarpar, *a.* (cyvarpar) Unprepared.

Anghyvarfang, *a.* (cyvarfang) Without oppressing.

Anghyvarfangedig, *a.* (anghyvarfang) Unopposed.

Anghyvarfal, *a.* (cyvarfal) Unequal; anomalous.

Anghyvarfaladwy, *a.* (anghyvarfal) Unproportionable.

Anghyvarfaldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvarfal) Disproportion.

Anghyvarfaldig, *a.* (anghyvarfal) Disproportioned.

Anghyvarfaldigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarfaldig) Disproportionality.

Anghyvarfalez,



# A N G

Anghyvartalez, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Disproportion; anomaly.  
 Anghyvartaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvartal) Disproportion; a disproportioning.  
 Anghyvartalrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Inequality.  
 Anghyvartalu, *v. a.* (anghyvartal) To render unproportionable.  
 Anghyvartalwç, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Disparity.  
 Anghyvarwar, *a.* (cyvarwar) Dissonant.  
 Anghyvarwas, *a.* (cyvarwas) Inefficient.  
 Anghyvarwyz, *a.* (cyvarwyz) Unskilful; ignorant.

Dall pob anghyvarwyz.  
 Blind is every unskilful one.

Adage.

Anghyvarwyzadwy, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) That cannot be made skilful.  
 Anghyvarwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvarwyz) To render unskilful.  
 Anghyvarwyzawl, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) That is unskilful, or ignorant.  
 Anghyvarwyzedig, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) Rendered unskilful.  
 Anghyvarwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvarwyz) A being unskilful; a misconducting.  
 Anghyvarwyzwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyvarwyzwyr* (anghyvarwyz—gwr) An ignorant man.  
 Anghyvarwyzyd, *s. m.* (anghyvarwyz) Unskilfulness; ignorance.  
 Anghyvarwyre, *a.* (cyvarwyre) Not ascending together.  
 Anghyvarwys, *a.* (cyvarwys) Without a gift.  
 Anghyvarwyfawg, *a.* (anghyvarwys) That is without a gift.  
 Anghyvatted, *a.* (cyvatted) Without answer.  
 Anghyvattedadwy, *a.* (anghyvatted) Unanswerable.  
 Anghyvattedawl, *a.* (anghyvatted) Without answering.  
 Anghyvattededig, *a.* (anghyvatted) Not answering; not corresponding.  
 Anghyvattediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvatted) A being without answering.  
 Anghyvattedolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvattedawl) Unanswerableness.  
 Anghyvattedbrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvatted) Unanswerableness.  
 Anghyvath, *a.* (cyvath) Dissimilar; different.  
 Anghyvathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvath) Dissimilitude; a rendering dissimilar.  
 Anghyvathraç, *a.* (cyvathraç) Without affinity.  
 Anghyvathraçawl, *a.* (anghyvathraç) Not related to.  
 Anghyvathrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvath) Dissimilitude.  
 Anghyvdyb, *a.* (cyvdyb) Not definable in idea.  
 Anghyvdybus, *a.* (anghyvdyb) Paradoxical.  
 Anghyvzull, *a.* (cyvzull) Unconformed.  
 Anghyvzwyre, *a.* (cyvzwyre) Not rising with.  
 Anghyvebyr, *a.* (cyvebyr) Not big with young.  
 Anghyveiliorn, *a.* (cyveiliorn) Infallible; unerring.  
 Anghyveiliornad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyveiliorn) Infallibleness.  
 Anghyveiliornadwy, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unerrable.  
 Anghyveiliornawg, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) That doth not wander, or go astray.  
 Anghyveiliornedig, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unstraying.  
 Anghyveiliorni, *v.* (anghyveiliorn) To keep from straying.  
 Anghyveiliornus, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unfailing.  
 Anghyveillgar, *a.* (cyveillgar) Unfriendly.  
 Anghyveillgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyveillgar) Unfriendliness.  
 Anghyveilliaiz, *a.* (cyvaill) Rather unfriendly.

# A N G

Anghyveilliaw, *v.* (cyveilliaw) To become unfriendly.  
 Anghyveilliawl, *a.* (cyvaill) Unfriendly.  
 Anghyveilliwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyveillwyr* (cyvaill—gwr) An unfriendly person.

Pob dyn oer dyzyn neud eizaw aneu,  
 Anghyveilliwr izaw.

To every man is fated a cold habitation by Death, the unfriendly one. *D. Benfras.*

Anghyveiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvar) Indirectness.  
 Anghyveiriaw, *v. a.* (anghyvar) To go indirectly.  
 Anghyveiriawl, *a.* (anghyvar) Indirect.  
 Anghyveiriedig, *a.* (anghyvar) Undirected.  
 Anghyveiriolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyveiriawl) Indirectness.  
 Anghyveiriwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyveirwyr* (anghyvar—gwr) One that secedes, or goeth out of the way.  
 Anghyvhyrzawl, *a.* (cyvhyrzawl) Unopposing.  
 Anghyveifor, *a.* (cyveifor) Imcomparable.  
 Anghyvenw, *a.* (cyvenw) Without a surname.  
 Anghyverthi, *a.* (cyverthi) Destitute of beauty.  
 Anghyviaith, *s. f.—pl. anghyvieithoz* (cyviaith) A strange tongue; barbarism.

Anghyviaith yw dyn na wyper pa zyweto; ac na wypo pa zyweter wrtho.

A person of *strange tongue* is he who speaks what is not understood, and who knows not what is said to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyviaith, *a.* (cyviaith) Barbarous.

Dolur yw gënyvi. eb Selyv. arzerçawg weifion ieuaie bod gwlad ein hên dadau ni yn gyvartangedig ygan anghyviaith genedyi.

"It is painful to me," said Selyv, "noble young men, that the country of our ancestors should be under the dominion of a barbarous nation." *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghyviawg, *a.* (cyviawg) Unprovoked.

Cyrçu cyrç cyhoezawg anghyviawg drwy lid a bâr.

To commit a public assault *unprovoked*, through hatred and wrath *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyviawn, *a.* (cyviawn) Unrighteous; unjust.  
 Anghyviawnder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyviawn) Unrighteousness.  
 Anghyviawnedig, *a.* (anghyviawn) Become unrighteous.  
 Anghyviawnâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyviawn) A becoming unrighteous.  
 Anghyviawnâawl, *a.* (anghyviawn) Unjustifying.  
 Anghyviawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyviawn) To make unjust; to falsify.

Anghyviawnâu y cloriânau trwy dwyll.

To falsify the balances through deceit.

Amos.

Anghyviawnu, *v.* (anghyviawn) To become unjust.  
 Anghyvieithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyviaith) Mis-translation; a rendering barbarous.  
 Anghyvieithu, *v. a.* (anghyviaith) To mistranslate; to barbarize.  
 Anghyvieithus, *a.* (anghyviaith) Not of the me language; barbarian.  
 Anghyvieuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyviau) Disjunction.  
 Anghyvieuaw, *v. a.* (cyviau) To disjoin.  
 Anghyvieuawl, *a.* (cyviau) Disjunctive.  
 Anghyving, *a.* (cyving) Unconfined; not narrow.  
 Anghyvlaz, *a.* (cyvlaz) Incoherent.  
 Anghyvlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvlaz) Discongruity.  
 Anghyvlazrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvlaz) Incongruity; incoherence.  
 Anghyvlavan, *a.* (cyvlavan) Without violence.

Ijl Grufuz. taer rybyz tân, |  
 Tau aneu anghyvlavan.

The descendants of Grufuz, the violent foreboder of fire, thy death was without violence. *Ll. P. Moç, i Mad. ab Grufuz.*



Anghyvlavar, *a.* (cyvlavar) Inconsonant.  
Anghyvlaith, *a.* (cyvlaith) Without mutual slaughter.

Eraint ongyr angerz anghyvlaith,  
Brain borthiad gweinviad gwinvaith.

The privilege of the violent spears is to be without mutual slaughter, the feeder of the ravens is the circulator of the cheering wine.  
*Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Anghyvlawn, *a.* (cyvlawn) Incomplete; deficient.  
Anghyvlawnâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvlawn) Incompletion.

Anghyvlawnâawl, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.  
Anghyvlawnadwy, *a.* (anghyvlawn) That cannot be completed.

Anghyvlawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyvlawn) To render incomplete.

Anghyvlawnâus, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.  
Anghyvlawnawl, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.  
Anghyvlawnder, *s. m.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletion.

Anghyvlawnedig, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Uncompleted.  
Anghyvle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvle) Inconvenient place.

Moli haelder nav nid anghyvle.

To celebrate the generosity of the chief it is not an inconvenient place.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab C. ab O. Gwynes.*

Anghyvlëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvle) Dislocation.  
Anghyvlëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvle) Amisplacing.  
Anghyvlëadwy, *a.* (anghyvle) That cannot be dislocated.

Anghyvlëâu, *v. a.* (anghyvle) To make inconvenient; to put out of convenient place.

Anghyvlëawl, *a.* (anghyvle) Misplacing; dislocative.  
Anghyvlëedig, *a.* (anghyvle) Put out of its place; dislocated.

Anghyvlëu, *v. a.* (anghyvle) To displace.  
Anghyvlëus, *a.* (anghyvle) Inconvenient.  
Anghyvlëusdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvlëusdodau* (anghyvlëus) Inconveniency.

Anghyvlëusdra, *s. m.* (anghyvlëus) Inconveniency.  
Anghyvlïw, *a.* (cyvliw) Not of a colour.

Anghyvlïwiaw, *v. a.* (anghyvlïw) To make of a different colour.

Anghyvlo, *a.* (cyvlo) Not with calf.  
Anghyvlog, *a.* (cyvlog) Without wages.  
Anghyvluz, *a.* (cyvluz) Without restraint.  
Anghyvlun, *a.* (cyvlun) Unconform.  
Anghyvluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvlun) Disconformity.

Anghyvluniadwy, *a.* (anghyvlun) Unconformable.  
Anghyvluniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvluniaeth) Without provision.

Anghyvluniaw, *v. a.* (anghyvlun) To disconform.  
Anghyvluniawl, *a.* (anghyvlun) Unconforming.  
Anghyvluniedig, *a.* (anghyvlun) Disconformed.  
Anghyvlwg, *a.* (cyvlwg) Without splendour.

Anghyvlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvlwrau* (cyvlwr) Unhappy condition; misery.

Anghyvlwrw, *a.* (cyvlwrw) Misery.  
Anghyvlwyz, *s. m.* (cyvlwyz) Unprosperity.  
Anghyvlwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvlwyz) To render unprosperous.

Anghyvlwyn, *a.* (cyvlwyn) Not brought forward.  
Anghyvlwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlwyth) Unequal pressure.

Y'nghyvragawd clod y clyw llawer  
Yn anghyvlwyth gwyth gwaith Nanhyver.

In the mutual contention for fame many will hear in the unequal pressure of the conflict in the action of Nanhyver.  
*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Anghyvlyez, *s. m.* (cyvlyez) Disagreeableness.  
Anghyvlym, *a.* (cyvlym) Not quick.  
Anghyvlymder, *s. m.* (anghyvlym) Slowness.  
Anghyvlymdra, *s. m.* (anghyvlym) Slowness.

Anghyvllys, *a.* (cyvllys) Uncourtly; ill-mannered

Handoez ym o'm cerz, nid carz vegys,  
Nid dawn anghyvlawn, nac anghyvllys.

What my song procured me was not similar to the vagabond, it was not an incomplete gift, nor uncourtly.  
*Llyw. Varz.*

Anghyvllysdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvllysdodau* (anghyvllys) Uncourtlinefs.

Anghyvnnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyvnnerth) Impotence; infirmity; unsteasiness.

Ae dan gwynaw ei anghevnerth, a'i anghenoçtyd, yn y wex hōno, ev a zaeth hyd y'nghaer y zinas yzoez ei verç yazi.

And with complaining of his infirmity and trouble in that manner, he arrived at the walls of the city in which his daughter was.  
*Gr. ab Aribur.*

Anghyvnnerthawl, *a.* (anghyvnnerth) Incompetent; impotent.

Anghyvnnerthedig, *a.* (anghyvnnerth) Rendered impotent.

Anghyvnnerthi, *s. m.* (anghyvnnerth) Impotency.

Neum goreu angeu anghyvnnerthi.

Shall I not be overcome with the death of weakness.  
*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

Anghyvnnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvnnerth) A rendering incompetent.

Anghyvnnerthwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvnnerth) Inadequateness.

Anghyvnnerthu, *v. a.* (anghyvnnerth) To enfeeble.  
Anghyvnnerthwç, *s. m.* (anghyvnnerth) An infirm state.

Anghyvnnerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvnnerthwyr* (anghyvnnerth—gwr) An incompetent person.

Anghyvnewid, *a.* (cyvnewid) Without mutation.  
Anghyvnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvnewid) Immutability.

Anghyvnewidiadwy, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutable; unalterable.

Anghyvnewidial, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutative.

Anghyvnewidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyvnewid) To render immutable.

Anghyvnewidiawl, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutable.  
Anghyvnewidiedig, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Rendered incommutable.

Anghyvnewidioldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvnewidiawl) Incommutability.

Anghyvnewidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvnewidwyr* (anghyvnewid—gwr) One not liable to mutation.

Anghyvnewidrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutableness.

Anghyvniver, *a.* (cyvniver) Without equality of number.

Anghyvniverawg, *a.* (anghyvniver) Of unequal number.

Anghyvniverez, *s. m.* (anghyvniver) Inequality of numbers.

Anghyvnod, *a.* (cyvnod) Out of the appointed time; without assignation.

Anghyvoçrawg, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Unparalleled.

Anghyvoçrawl, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Not parallel.

Anghyvoçredig, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Tending to be unparallel.

Anghyvoçri, *v. a.* (anghyvoçyr) To render not parallel.

Anghyvoçriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvoçyr) A rendering sides of unequal distance.

Anghyvoçroldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvoçrawl) The state of being not parallel.

Anghyvoçyr, *a.* (cyvoçyr) Not parallel.

Anghyvod, *a.* (cyvod) Without rising.

Anghyvodadwy, *a.* (anghyvod) That cannot be raised.

Anghyvodawl, *a.* (anghyvod) Not rising.

Anghyvodedig, *a.* (anghyvod) Not tending to rise.  
Anghyvodedyn,



# A N G

Anghyvodedyn, *a.* (anghyvod) Difficult to be lifted up; immoveable. Da anghyvodedyn, immoveable goods.

Anghyvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvod) A being not raised.

Anghyvodlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvodlaeth) A being not unirythm.

Anghyvodli, *v. a.* (cyvodli) To make of unequal rhymes.

Anghyvodlig, *a.* (cyvodlig) Not unirythm.

Anghyvoed, *a.* (cyvoed) Of unequal ages.

Miloz anghyvoed,  
Val yr oez erioed,  
Pawb â gwr yr oed,  
I'r faith droedvez.

Thousands of unequal ages,

As it has ever been,

All will repair to the appointment,

In the lot of seven feet. D. Zu. Hirazug.

Anghyvoen, *a.* (cyvoen) Not big with lamb.

Anghyvoes, *a.* (cyvoes) Not contemporary.

Anghyvoesawl, *a.* (anghyvoes) Uncontemporary.

Anghyvoesi, *v. a.* (anghyvoes) To be not contemporary.

Anghyvoeth, *a.* (cyvoeth) Without wealth.

Gwnae o varw i vyw,  
Ac anghyvoeth yw.

He would bring from death to life though destitute of wealth is she. Ieuan Tew.

Anghyvoethawg, *a.* (anghyvoeth) Indigent.

Anghyvoethogi, *v. a.* (anghyvoethawg) To render indigent; to bereave of wealth.

Anghyvoethogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvoethawg) Bereavement of wealth.

Anghyvoethogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvoethawg) A being deprived of wealth; indigence.

Anghyvogwyz, *a.* (cyvogwyz) Without a bias.

Anghyvogwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvogwyz) To disincine, or take away a bias.

Anghyvogwyzawl, *a.* (anghyvogwyz) Unbiasing.

Anghyvogwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvogwyz) Disinclination.

Anghyvor, *a.* (cyvor) Without an overflow.

Anghyvorzwyn, *s. m.* (cyvorzwyn) Incomprehension.

Anghyvoriawg, *a.* (anghyvor) Not overflowing.

Anghyvosodawl, *a.* (cyvosawd) Decomposite.

Anghyvosodedig, *a.* (cyvosawd) Uncompoped.

Anghyvosodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvosawd) Decomposition.

Anghyvraz, *a.* (cyvraz) Not of equal degree.

Anghyvrageawl, *a.* (cyvrageawl) Without commixion.

Anghyvraid, *a.* (cyvraid) Incompetent; insufficient.

Anghyvraith, *s. m.—pl.* anghyvraithiau (cyvraith) What is contrary to law; the transgression of the law.

Dwyn peth iwrth anghyvraith i gyvraith.

To bring illegality cognizable to the law, or, to recover a thing stolen. Welsh Laws.

Cov maith anghyvraith aneu.

Awful is the thought of death's rapacity. Pr. Bycan.

Anghyvraith, *a.* (cyvraith) Lawless, or illegal.

Anghyvran, *a.* (cyvran) Without proportion.

Anghyvranadwy, *a.* (anghyvran) Unproportionable; incommunicable.

Anghyvranawg, *a.* (anghyvran) Not having a proportion.

Anghyvranawl, *a.* (anghyvran) Incommunicative.

Anghyvranedig, *a.* (anghyvran) Disproportioned; uncommunicated.

Anghyvrangar, *a.* (anghyvran) Incommunicative.

Anghyvrangarwç, *s. m.* (anghyvrangar) Incommunicableness.

# A N G

Anghyvranriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvran) Disproportion.

Anghyvranogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvranawg) A being without a share.

Anghyvranogawl, *a.* (anghyvranawg) Not sharing with; unparticipating.

Anghyvranogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvranawg) Uncommunicativeness.

Anghyvranoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvranawl) Want of proportion.

Anghyvranolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvranawl) Want of proportion.

Anghyvranwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyvranwyr (anghyvran—gwr) One that doth not share with another.

Anghyvrawd, *a.* (cyvrawd) Inconcurrent.

Anghyvrben, *a.* (cyvrben) Incomplete.

Anghyvrbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrben) Incompletion.

Anghyvrdan, *s. m.* (cyvrdan) Disagreement.

Y ffavell Cynzylan a'm erwân,  
Pob awr, gwedi mawr anghyvrdan,  
A welais ar dy bentan!

The hall of Cynzylan pierces me through every hour, after the great disorder I have seen on thy hearth. Llywarc Hen.

Anghyvrdelaid, *a.* (cyvrdelaid) Not beautiful throughout.

Anghyvrdelid, *a.* (cyvrdelid) Unparagoned.

Oes ieuendid anghyvrdelid ei vaeth dybyz  
Berw ymzivant barvawg o'r cant nis ryvelyz.

The eye of youth, uncomely will be his nursing, disappearing like the bubble, hardly a bearded one in a hundred will be a warrior. Taliesin.

Anghyvrdelidaw, *v. a.* (anghyvrdelid) To deprive of beauty.

Anghyvardo, *s. m.* (cyvrdo) Incompleteness.

Anghyvardo, *a.* (cyvrdo) Without perfection.

Anghyvrdwyth, *a.* (cyvrdwyth) Not elastic.

Anghyvred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvred) Inconcurrence.

Anghyvredawl, *a.* (anghyvred) Inconcurrent.

Anghyvrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvred) A rendering inconvenient.

Anghyvreidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyvraid) To do away a necessity.

Anghyvreidiawl, *a.* (anghyvraid) Unnecessary.

Anghyvreidrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvraid) Unnecessariness.

Anghyvreithgar, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlitigious.

Anghyvreithgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyvreithgar) Unlitigiousness.

Anghyvreithiawl, *a.* (anghyvraith) Illegal; unlawful.

Anghyvreithioldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvreithiawl) Illegality.

Anghyvreithlawn, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlawful.

Anghyvreithlondeb, *s. m.* (anghyvreithlawn) Unlawfulness.

Anghyvreithloni, *v. a.* (anghyvreithlawn) To illegitimate; to make null, or of no effect.

O dervyz na allo goresgynwr anghyvreithloni y weithred, y brawdwr â zyly varnu y tir i berçen y weithred.

If a possessor cannot annul the deed, the judge ought to adjudge the land to the owner of the deed. Welsh Laws.

Anghyvreithlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvreithlawn) Illegitimativeness.

Anghyvreithus, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlegalized; unnaturalized.

Tri dyn â zyly davodiawg yn llys drofdynt gan y brenin, gwraig, ac alltud anghyvreithus, a çrug anianawl.

The three persons who are intitled to counsel in court to plead for them, from the king; a woman, an unnaturalized stranger, and the naturally hoaric. Welsh Laws.

Anghyvrenciaw, *v. a.* (cyfrenc) To disarray, or break the ranks.



# A N G

Anghyvres, *a.* (cyvres) Disorderly; discordant.

Arzwyreav hael o hwyl aces cyrz,  
Nid carz-wawd anghyvres.

I will extol the generous one from the impulse of song, not a  
vagabond unconnected praise. *Ll. P. Moç, i. R. ab Owain.*

Anghyvrefstrawg, *a.* (anghyvrefstyr) Irregular.

Anghyvrefstrawl, *a.* (anghyvrefstyr) In disorder.

Anghyvrefstriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvrefstyr) A  
difarraying.

Anghyvrefstru, *v. a.* (anghyvrefstyr) To difarray.

Anghyvrefstyr, *a.* (cyvrefstyr) Without regularity.

Anghyvirgoll, (cyvirgoll) Uncondemned.

Anghyvirgolladwy, *a.* (anghyvirgoll) Uncondemn-  
able.

Anghyvirgolledig, *a.* (anghyvirgoll) Uncondemned.

Anghyvirgolli, *v. a.* (anghyvirgoll) To keep from  
condemnation.

Anghyvirawg, *a.* (cyvri) Without mutual privilege.

Anghyviriv, *a.* (cyviriv) Without number.

Anghyvirivadwy, *a.* (anghyviriv) Incomputable.

Anghyvirivawl, *a.* (anghyviriv) Of no account; not  
esteemed.

Anghyvirivedig, *a.* (anghyviriv) Rendered of no ac-  
count.

Anghyvirviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyviriv) A being  
unnumbered.

Anghyvirivus, *a.* (anghyviriv) Unnumbered.

Anghyvirin, *a.* (cyvirin) Without mystery.

Anghyvirinaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvirin) Unmyf-  
teriousness; publicity.

Anghyvirinaçawl, *a.* (anghyvirinaç) Unmysterious.

Anghyvirinaçu, *v. a.* (anghyvirinaç) To divulge a  
secret.

Anghyvirith, *a.* (cyvirith) Without pretence.

Anghyvirithawl, *a.* (anghyvirith) Unpretended.

Anghyvrodez, *a.* (anghyvrawd) Without contexture.

Anghyvrodezawl, *a.* (anghyvrodez) Untwisted to-  
gether.

Anghyvrodeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvrodez) A  
being untwisted together.

Anghyvrodezig, *a.* (anghyvrodez) Untwisted.

Anghyvrodezu, *v. a.* (anghyvrodez) To untwine.

Anghyvroz, *a.* (cyvroz) Without contribution.

Anghyvrozawl, *a.* (anghyvroz) Uncontributive.

Anghyvrwng, *a.* (cyvrwng) Without intervention;  
immediate.

Anghyvrwyz, *a.* (cyvrwyz) Unexpeditious.

Anghyvrwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvrwyz) To render in-  
expeditious.

Anghyvrwyzawl, *a.* (anghyvrwyz) Inexpeditious.

Anghyvrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvrwyz) In-  
direction.

Anghyvrwyzyd, *s. m.* (anghyvrwyz) Want of di-  
rection.

Anghyvrwys, *a.* (cyvrwys) Uncunning.

Anghyvrwyfdra, *s. m.* (anghyvrwys) Stupidity.

Anghyvrymus, *a.* (cyvrym) Inequipollent.

Anghyvrangaiz, *a.* (anghyvrwng) That cannot in-  
tervene.

Anghyvrangaiz, *a.* (anghyvrwng) Without inter-  
vening.

Anghyvrangawl, *a.* (anghyvrwng) Immediate; un-  
intervening.

Anghyvrangdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvrangdodau* (an-  
ghyvrwng) Unintervention.

Anghyvrangedig, *a.* (anghyvrwng) Unintervening.

Anghyvrangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvrwng) Un-  
intervention.

Anghyvrangu, *v. a.* (anghyvrwng) To render im-  
mediate.

# A N G

Anghyvrngwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvrngwyr* (anghyv-  
rwng—gwr) One that doth not intervene.

Anghyvrngyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghyvrwng) One  
that doth not intervene.

Anghyvrngyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvrng-  
yz) The act of making immediate.

Anghyvrnyez, *a.* (cyvrnyez) Unexcessive.

Anghyvrnyw, *a.* (cyvrnyw) Uncongenial.

Anghyvun, *a.* (cyvun) Without union.

Anghyvunaw, *v. a.* (anghyvun) To disunite, or dis-  
agree.

Anghyvunawl, *a.* (anghyvun) Disagreeing.

Anghyvundawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvundodau* (anghyv-  
un) Disagreement.

Anghyvundeb, *s. m.* (anghyvun) Difunity.

Anghyvunez, *s. m.* (anghyvun) Difunion.

Anghyvunhyd, *a.* (anghyvun—hyd) Of unequal  
lengths.

Anghyvunwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvunwyr* (anghyvun—  
gwr) One that disagrees.

Anghyvurz, *a.* (cyvurz) Unequal in rank; peerless.

Anghyvuwc, *a.* (cyvuwc) Unequal in height.

Anghyvwez, *a.* (cyvwez) Improper.

Anghyvwerth, *a.* (cyvwerth) Inequivalent.

Anghyvwerthez, *s. m.* (anghyvwerth) Inequivalence.

Anghyvwlc, *a.* (cyvwlc) Difunited; incoherent.

Anghyvwng, *a.* (cyvwng) Without narrowness;  
immediate.

Anghyvwrz, *a.* (cyvwrz) Incontiguous.

Anghyvyłcz, *s. m.* (anghyvwlc) Incoherency.

Anghyvymdreç, *a.* (cyvymdreç) Without contention.

Anghyvymliw, *a.* (cyvymliw) Without expostulation.

Anghyvymlan, *a.* (cyvymlan) Indispensive.

Anghyvymlaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvymlan)  
Indispensibility.

Anghyvyngadwy, *a.* (anghyvwng) Incompressible.

Anghyvyngawl, *a.* (anghyvwng) That cannot be  
straitened.

Anghyvyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvwng) Free-  
dom from difficulty.

Anghyvyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvwng) A be-  
ing unstraitened.

Anghyvyngu, *v. a.* (anghyvwng) To unstraiten; to  
render easy.

Anghyvys, *a.* (cyvys) Incorrosive; unconsuming.

Anghyvyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvys) Incorro-  
siveness.

Anghyvyftlys, *a.* (cyvyftlys) Without a collateral.

Anghyvyftlyfawl, *a.* (anghyvyftlys) Uncollateral.

Anghyvyftlyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvyftlys) A  
being uncollateral.

Anghyvyfstyr, *a.* (cyvyfstyr) Disagreeing in meaning.

Anghyfeiyb, *a.* (cyfelyb) Dissimilar.

Anghyfeiybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfeiyb) A ren-  
dering dissimilar.

Anghyfeiybiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfeiyb) Dissi-  
militude.

Anghyfeiybiaethawl, *a.* (anghyfeiyb) Incomparable.

Anghyfeiybrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyfeiyb) Dissimilarity.

Anghyfred, *a.* (cyfred) Uncomprehended.

Anghyfred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Incomprehension.

Niver á vuant yn anghyfred  
Ufern, oer gwaredred.

A number were in the infinity of hell, a direful consignment.  
*Taliesin.*

Anghyfredadwy, *a.* (anghyfred) Incomprehensible.

Anghyfredawl, *a.* (anghyfred) Incomprehensive.

Anghyfrededig, *a.* (anghyfred) Excluding.

Anghyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfred) Incom-  
prehension; exclusion.

Anghyfredin,



# A N G

Anghyfredin, *a.* (anghyfred) Uncommon; unusual; partial; unjust.  
 Anghyfredinaw, *v. a.* (anghyfredin) To render uncommon, or partial.  
 Anghyfredinawl, *a.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequent.  
 Anghyfredinder, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Uncommonness.  
 Anghyfredinez, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequency.  
 Anghyfrediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfredin) A rendering uncommon.  
 Anghyfredinoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfredinawl) Uncommonness.  
 Anghyfredinolrwy, *s. m.* (anghyfredinawl) Uncommonness.  
 Anghyfredinrwy, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequency.  
 Anghyfraw, *a.* (cyfraw) Without motion; immoveable. Da anghyfraw, immoveable goods; fixtures.  
 Anghyfröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfraw) Want of motion.  
 Anghyfröadwy, *a.* (anghyfraw) Immoveable.  
 Anghyfröawl, *a.* (anghyfraw) Unmoving.  
 Anghyfröedig, *a.* (anghyfraw) Rendering immoveable.  
 Anghyfröedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfröedig) Immobility.  
 Anghyhaual, *a.* (cyhaual) Dissimilar, or unlike.  
 Anghyhoez, *a.* (cyhoez) Not public.  
 Anghyhoezadwy, *a.* (anghyhoez) That cannot be published.  
 Anghyhoezawg, *a.* (anghyhoez) Not publishable.  
 Anghyhoezawl, *a.* (anghyhoez) Unpublished.  
 Anghyhoezedig, *a.* (anghyhoez) Rendering unpublic, or secret.  
 Anghyhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyhoez) The being unpublished.  
 Anghyhoezogrwy, *s. m.* (anghyhoezawg) The state of being unpublished.  
 Anghyhoezoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyhoezawl) Unpublicity.  
 Anghyhoezus, *a.* (anghyhoez) Unpublic; private.  
 Anghyhuzadwy, *a.* (cyhuz) Unaccusable.  
 Anghyhuzawl, *a.* (cyhuz) Unaccused.  
 Anghyhuzedig, *a.* (cyhuz) Rendered unaccusable.  
 Anghyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhuz) Freedom from accusation.  
 Anghyhyd, *a.* (cyhyd) Inequable.  
 Anghyhydez, *s. m.* (anghyhyd) Inequability.  
 Anghyhyrawg, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscular.  
 Anghyhyrawl, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscularous.  
 Anghyhyrez, *s. m.* (cyhyr) Want of muscles.  
 Anghylç, *a.* (cylç) Without a cycle.  
 Anghylçai, *a.* (anghylç) Uncircular.  
 Anghylçawg, *a.* (anghylç) Having no circles; unhooped.  
 Anghylçed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghylç) The want of rotundity.  
 Anghylçedig, *a.* (anghylç) Rendering uncircular.  
 Anghylçyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghylç) What is not a cycle.  
 Anghylçynawl, *v.* (anghylçyn) Uncircumscribed; Unperiodical.  
 Anghylçynedig, *a.* (anghylçyn) Rendering unperiodical; or unrevolving.  
 Anghylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghylçyn) A being uncircular.  
 Anghylçynoldeb, *s. m.* (anghylçynawl) Lack of rotation.  
 Anghylçynu, *v. a.* (anghylçyn) To render uncircular.  
 Anghylus, *a.* (cylus) Irreprehensible.  
 Anghylusrwy, *s. m.* (anghylus) Irreprehensibility.  
 Anghymaint, *a.* (cymaint) Not so large.

# A N G

Anghymal, *a.* (cymal) Without a joint.  
 Anghymalawg, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints; unjointed.  
 Anghymaledig, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints.  
 Anghymalus, *a.* (anghymal) Not jointed; not well jointed.  
 Ystyr anghymalus ofodiad yr esgyrn.  
 Take notice of the *badly jointed* position of the bones  
*Gr. Wyn.*  
 Anghymath, *a.* (cymath) Dissimilar.  
 Anghymdeithaiz, *a.* (cymdeithaiz) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymdeithas) Unsocialness.  
 Anghymdeithafawl, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghymdeithafgar, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithgar, *a.* (cymdeithgar) Unsocial.  
 Anghymdeithgarwg, *s. m.* (anghymdeithgar) Unsocialness.  
 Anghymedrawl, *a.* (anghymedyr) Disorderly; immoderate.  
 Anghymedrawl, *a.* (cymedrawl) Unproportioned.  
 Anghymedrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymedrawl) Intemperateness; inordinateness.  
 Anghymedroldeb, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Immoderation.  
 Anghymedrollder, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Inordinateness.  
 Anghymedrolez, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Disproportion.  
 Anghymedroli, *v.* (anghymedrawl) To become inordinate.  
 Anghymedroliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymedrawl) Unequalization.  
 Anghymedrolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghymedrolwyr (anghymedrawl—gwr) A disorderly man.  
 Anghymedredig, *a.* (anghymedyr) Disproportioned.  
 Anghymedyr, *a.* (cymedyr) Without order.  
 Anghymedrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymedrawl) A disproportioning.  
 Anghymeiniauw, *v. a.* (anghymaint) To make unequal.  
 Anghymeiniauwg, *a.* (anghymaint) Unequal in bulk.  
 Anghymeradwy, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymeradwy) Unacceptableness.  
 Anghymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymeradwy) To render unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwyawl, *a.* (anghymeradwy) That is unacceptable.  
 Anghymeradwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghymeradwywyr (anghymeradwy—gwr) One that renders unacceptable.  
 Anghymerawl, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.  
 Anghymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymer) Inacceptation.  
 Anghymeriadawl, *a.* (anghymeriad) Being unacceptable.  
 Anghymeriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymer) Unacceptableness.  
 Anghymes, *a.* (cymes) Without mediocrity; excessive.  
 Un yn Arvon yn arwar traçwres,  
 Ac arill mynawg yn mynwes—mawr-vor  
 Yn mawr-vâr anghymes.  
 One in Arvon, quenching the fire of ambition, and another, a mild chief, in the bosom of the main ocean in great trouble *im-mense.*  
*Ll. P. Moç, i H. M. ab Owain.*  
 Anghymesawl, *a.* (anghymes) Inordinate.  
 Anghymesur, *a.* (cymesur) Without proportion.  
 Anghymesuradwy, *a.* (anghymesur) Incommensurable.  
 Anghymesuradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymesuradwy) Incommensurability.  
 Anghymesuradwyaw,



- Anghymesfuradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymesfuradwy) To render incommensurable.
- Anghymesfurawyl, *a.* (anghymesfuradwy) That is incommensurable.
- Anghymesfuraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymesfur) Disproportion.
- Anghymesfuraw, *v. a.* (anghymesfur) To disproportionate.
- Anghymesfurawl, *a.* (anghymesfur) Incongruous.
- Anghymesfuredig, *a.* (anghymesfur) Rendered unproportionable.
- Anghymesfuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymesfur) A disproportioning.
- Anghymesfurolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymesfurawl) Incongruity.
- Anghymesfuroledeb, *s. m.* (anghymesfurawl) Incoherence.
- Anghymesfurrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymesfur) Unproportionableness.
- Anghymhar, *a.* (cymhar) Without a fellow; eccentric.
- Anghymharawl, *a.* (anghymhar) Incomparable.
- Anghymharedig, *a.* (anghymhar) Rendering uneven, or odd.
- Anghymhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhar) A being without comparison.
- Anghymhariaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhar) Want of comparison; disparity.
- Anghymharu, *v. a.* (anghymhar) To unpair.
- Anghymhell, *a.* (cymhell) Without compulsion.
- Anghymhellawl, *a.* (cymhell) Uncompulsive.
- Anghymhelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhell) Incompulsion.
- Anghymhelri, *a.* (cymhelri) Without contention.
- Anghymhen, *a.* (cymhen) Not neat; inelegant.

Anghymhen pob fol.  
*Inelegant is every silly one. Adage.*

- Anghymhendawd, *s. m.* (anghymhen) Inelegancy; indiscretion.

Hi gamweiz, a'i anghymhendawd ei hun.  
*His own iniquity and indiscretion. Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Anghymheniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhen) A rendering inelegant.
- Anghymhenrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymhen) Inelegancy.
- Anghymhenus, *a.* (anghymhen) Inelegant.
- Anghymherthynas, *a.* (cymberthynas) Without mutual connection.
- Anghymhleth, *v.* (cymhleth) Uncomplicated.
- Anghymhlith, *a.* (cymhlith) Unintermixed.
- Anghymhlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhlith) A being unintermixed.
- Anghymhlyg, *a.* (cymhlyg) Uncomplicated.
- Anghymhlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhlyg) A being uncomplicated.
- Anghymhorth, *a.* (cymhorth) Without aid.
- Anghymhorthadwy, *a.* (anghymhorth) That cannot be contributed.
- Anghymhorthawl, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.
- Anghymhorthedig, *a.* (anghymhorth) Rendering unsustainable.
- Anghymhorthi, *v. a.* (anghymhorth) To deprive of succour.
- Anghymhorthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhorth) A being without contribution.
- Anghymhorthus, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.
- Anghymhwyll, *a.* (cymhwyll) Without rationality.
- Anghymhwyllaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwyll) To render irrational.
- Anghymhwyllawg, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Irrational.
- Anghymhwylledig, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Rendering irrational.

- Anghymhwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhwyll) Want of ratiocination.
- Anghymhwylliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhwyll) Irrationality.
- Anghymhwyllus, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Irrational.
- Anghymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Unqualified; improper.
- Anghymhwysaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwys) To disqualify; to render improper.
- Anghymhwysder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhwys) Unfitness; impropriety.
- Anghymhwysedig, *a.* (anghymhwys) Rendered unfit. Disqualification; disaccommodation.
- Anghymhwysfaw, *s. m.* (anghymhwys) Impropriety.
- Anghymhwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymhwys) Impropriety.
- Anghymig, *a.* (cymig) Unmalicious.
- Anghymmid, *a.* (cymmid) Without conflict.
- Anghymmod, *a.* (cymmod) Without agreement.
- Anghymmodadwy, *a.* (anghymmod) Implacable.
- Anghymmodawl, *a.* (anghymmod) Disagreeing; unaccommodating.
- Anghymmodedig, *a.* (anghymmod) Unaccommodating.
- Anghymmodi, *v. a.* (anghymmod) To cause a disagreement.
- Anghymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmod) A disagreeing.
- Anghymmodlawn, *a.* (anghymmod) Irrascible.
- Anghymmodlondeb, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Irreconciliation; implacableness.
- Anghymmodlonez, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Irrascibility.
- Anghymmodlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Implacableness.
- Anghymmodlonwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghymmodlonwyr (anghymmodlawn—gwr) An implacable person.
- Anghymmodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghymmodawl) Unamiableness.
- Anghymmodolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmodawl) Implacableness.
- Anghymmon, *a.* (cymmon) Unstable, or infirm.
- Anghymmonez, *s. m.* (anghymmon) A being not of equal foundation; instability.
- Anghymmoni, *v. a.* (anghymmon) To render unpermanent.
- Anghymmoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmon) A rendering unstable.
- Anghymmraint, *a.* (cymmraint) Not having equal privilege.
- Anghymmreinniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmraint) A rendering unprivileged, or of unequal privilege.
- Anghymmreinniaw, *v. a.* (anghymmraint) To deprive of privilege.
- Anghymmreinniawl, *a.* (anghymmraint) Not of an equal privilege.
- Anghymmri, *a.* (cymmri) Not of equal esteem, or honour.
- Anghymmriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmri) A rendering of less esteem.
- Anghymmriaw, *v. a.* (anghymmri) To render of less esteem.
- Anghymmriawl, *a.* (anghymmri) Of less esteem.
- Anghymmrodez, *s. m.* (cymmrodez) Irreconciliation.
- Anghymmrodezawl, *a.* (anghymmrodez) Irreconcilable.
- Anghymmrodezedig, *a.* (anghymmrodez) Rendering irreconcilable.
- Anghymmrodeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmrodez) A being without reconciliation.
- Anghymmwynas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmwynas) Unkindness.

Anghymmwynasawl,



# A N G

Anghymmwynafawl, *a.* (anghymmwynas) Disobliging; unaccommodating.  
 Anghymmwynafgar, *a.* (anghymmwynas) Unobliging.  
 Anghymmwynafgarwç, *s. m.* (anghymmwynafgar) Lack of mutual obligation.  
 Anghymmydawg, *a.* (cymmydawg) Without a neighbour.  
 Anghymmydogaiz, *a.* (anghymmydawg) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghymmydogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmydawg) A being without a neighbourhood.  
 Anghymmydogawl, *a.* (anghymmydawg) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghymmyn, *a.* (cymmyn) Intestate.  
 Anghymmynawl, *a.* (anghymmyn) Intestate.  
 Anghymmynedig, *a.* (anghymmyn) Rendered intestate.  
 Anghymmyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmyn) A being intestate.  
 Anghymmÿraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmÿraeth) A being without esteem, or repute.  
 Anghymmyrez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmÿrez) Unacceptableness.  
 Anghymmyrezawl, *a.* (anghymmyrez) Undignified.  
 Anghymmyreziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmyrez) Inestimation.  
 Anghymmyrezus, *a.* (anghymmÿrez) Unassuming; undignified.  
 Anghymmyrezufrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmyrezus) Inestimation.  
 Anghymmysg, *a.* (cymmysg) Unmixt; unmingled.  
 Anghymmysgadwy, *a.* (anghymmysg) Uncommixturable.  
 Anghymmysgawl, *a.* (anghymmysg) Unmingled.  
 Anghymmysgedig, *a.* (anghymmysg) Rendering unmixed; uncommixed.  
 Anghymmysggez, *s. m.* (anghymmysg) A being unmixed.  
 Anghymmysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmysg) A being unmixed.  
 Anghymwl, *a.* (cymwl) Cloudless; unclouded.  
 Anghymylawg, *a.* (anghymwl) Unclouded.  
 Anghyndyn, *a.* (cyndyn) Inobstinate.  
 Anghyndyniawg, *a.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinate.  
 Anghyndyniawl, *a.* (anghyndyn) Not stubborn.  
 Anghyndynrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinateness.  
 Anghynzryç, *a.* (cynzryç) Without an object, or example.  
 Anghynzryçawl, *a.* (anghynzryç) Unrepresented; not present.  
 Anghynzryçedig, *a.* (anghynzryç) Without an object.  
 Anghynzryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynzryç) A being without representation.  
 Anghynzryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynzryçawl) A being unrepresented.  
 Anghynzrygawl, *a.* (cynzrwg) Inoffensive.  
 Anghynzrygez, *s. m.* (cynzrwg) Inoffensiveness; harmlessness.  
 Anghynzyl, *a.* (cynzyl) Unpersuasive.  
 Anghynzylez, *s. m.* (anghynzyl) A being without persuasion.  
 Anghynvigen, *a.* (cynvigen) Without envy.  
 Anghynvigenawl, *a.* (anghynvigen) Unenvied.  
 Anghynvigenus, *a.* (anghynvigen) Unenvious.  
 Anghynnenid, *a.* (cynnenid) Ungeneal.  
 Anghynhebyg, *a.* (cynhebyg) Dissimilar.  
 Anghynhebyggaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynhebyg) Dissimilitude.  
 Anghynhebygawl, *a.* (anghynhebyg) Dissimilar.

# A N G

Anghynhes, *a.* (cynhes) Not warm; uncomfortable; unpleasing.  
 Anghynhes pob oer.  
 Every cold is uncomfortable. *Adage.*  
 Anghynhefawl, *a.* (anghynhes) Uncheering.  
 Anghynhefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynhes) A rendering uncheerful.  
 Anghynhefrwyz, *s. m.* (anghynhes) Uncheerfulness.  
 Anghynhefu, *v. a.* (anghynhes) To render cold; to make uncheerful.  
 Anghynhwrw, *a.* (cynhwrw) Without tumult.  
 Anghynhyrvawl, *a.* (anghynhwrw) Undisturbing.  
 Anghynhyrvedig, *v.* (anghynhwrw) Undisturbing.  
 Anghynhyrviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynhwrw) A being undisturbed.  
 Anghynhyrvoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynhyrvawl) Immobility.  
 Anghynnar, *a.* (cynnar) Not early; unforward.  
 Anghynnarez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.  
 Anghynnarwç, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.  
 Anghynnezvadwy, *a.* (anghynnezyv) Unqualifiable.  
 Anghynnezvawl, *a.* (anghynnezyv) Rendered unqualified.  
 Anghynnezviad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anghynnezyv) Disqualification.  
 Anghynnezyv, *a.* (cynnezyv) Without quality.  
 Anghynnevawd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anghynnevodau) (cynnevawd) Uncustomariness.  
 Anghynnevodedig, *a.* (anghynnevawd) Rendered uncustomary.  
 Anghynnevodig, *a.* (anghynnevawd) Uncustomary; obsolete.  
 Anghynnevin, *a.* (cynnevin) Unusual; uncommon.  
 Anghynnevinaw, *v. a.* (anghynnevin) To disuse.  
 Anghynnevinawl, *a.* (anghynnevin) Unaccustomed.  
 Anghynnevindra, *s. m.* (anghynnevin) A being unused to.  
 Anghynnevinedig, *a.* (anghynnevin) Rendered unusual.  
 Anghynneviniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnevin) A rendering unusual.  
 Anghynnen, *a.* (cynnen) Without strife.  
 Anghynnenawl, *a.* (anghynnen) Uncontending.  
 Anghynneniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnen) A rendering uncontentious.  
 Anghynnenllyd, *a.* (anghynnen) Uncontentious.  
 Anghynnenwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnen) An uncontentious man.  
 Anghynniv, *a.* (cynniv) Without trouble.  
 Anghynniver, *a.* (cynniver) Without equality of number.  
 Anghynniverawg, *a.* (anghynniver) Of unequal number.  
 Anghynniverawl, *a.* (anghynniver) Of unequal number.  
 Anghynniverwç, *s. m.* (anghynniver) Disparity of numbers.  
 Anghynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Unfrugal; inaccurate.  
 Anghynnilaw, *v.* (anghynnil) To become unfrugal.  
 Anghynnildeb, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality; wastefulness; inaccuracy.  
 Anghynnilwç, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality.  
 Anghynnired, *a.* (cynnired) Without resort.  
 Anghynniwair, *a.* (cynniwair) Without hovering, or going about.  
 Anghynniweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.  
 Anghynniweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghynniwair) To unfrequent.  
 Anghynniweiriawl, *a.* (anghynniwair) Unfrequentative.  
 Anghynnorthwy,



# A N G

- Anghynnorthwy, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Without assistance; unsupported.  
 Anghynnorthwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnorthwy) Want of Assistance,  
 Anghynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (anghynnorthwy) To render unassisting.  
 Anghynnorthwyawl, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Unassisting.  
 Anghynnorthwyedig, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Rendering without support.  
 Anghynnryç, *a.* (cynnryç) Without presence.  
 Anghynnryçawl, *a.* (anghynnryç) Not present; unrepresented.  
 Anghynnryçedig, *a.* (anghynnryç) Unrepresenting  
 Anghynnryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnryç) Want of representation.  
 Anghynnryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynnryçawl) A-being unrepresented.  
 Anghynnryçoli, *v. a.* (anghynnryçawl) To deprive of representation.  
 Anghynnull, *a.* (cynnull) Uncollective.

Arv anghynnull anghymman dull anghyfgoged,  
 Tra çiwed vawr treiglyfyd.

A weapon *uncollective* and unfstationary, in a manner unavoidable, towards the mighty host it was turned. *Aneurin.*

- Anghynnulledig, *a.* (anghynnull) Uncollective.  
 Anghynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnull) A being uncollected.  
 Anghynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwynawl) Uncharacteristic.  
 Anghynnwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnwys) Incontinence.  
 Anghynnwys. *a.* (cynnwys) Incontinent; incompact.

Balç-gryg barabyl bolç-glez drud,  
 Bâr dwys anghynnwys y'nghad.

Dignified his hoarse voice, with a fierce notched sword spreading heavy wrath unrestrained in battle. *Pr. Byçan, i R. Gryg.*

- Anghynnwyfadwy, *a.* (anghynnwys) Incomprehensible; not to be contained; not to be harboured.  
 Anghynnwyfaw, *v. a.* (anghynnwys) To render incontinent; to become incontinent.  
 Anghynnwyfawl, *a.* (anghynnwys) Not containing; not harboured; incontinent.  
 Anghynnwyfedig, *a.* (anghynnwys) Rendering incontinent.  
 Anghynnwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnwys) Incontinency.  
 Anghynnryç, *a.* (cynnryç) Without increase.  
 Anghynnryçawl, *a.* (anghynnryç) Unproductive.  
 Anghynnryçedig, *a.* (anghynnryç) Rendered unproductive.  
 Anghynnryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynnryçawl) Unproductiveness.  
 Anghynnryçgaeth, *a.* (cynnryçgaeth) Without portion, or endowment.  
 Anghynnryçgaethawl, *a.* (anghynnryçgaeth) Unendowed.  
 Anghynnryçgaethedig, *a.* (anghynnryçgaeth) Being without endowment.  
 Anghynnryçgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnryçgaeth) A being unendowed.  
 Anghyngel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyngel) A monster.  
 Anghynglain, *a.* (cynglain) Without embellishment.

Llywelyn, terwyn torv anghynglain,  
 Biau'r gwyrr a'u goreu baçau byçain.

The fierce *unseemly* host Llywelyn has the men that will vanquish them, with their small hooks. *Ll. P. Moç.*

- Anghyngan, *a.* (cyngan) Without consonance.  
 Anghynganez, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyngan) Inconsonancy.

# A N G

- Anghynganezawl, *a.* (anghynganez) Unharmonious.  
 Anghynganeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynganez) A being without consonancy.  
 Anghyngaws, *a.* (cyngaws) Without cause, or dispute.  
 Anghyngawfaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngaws) A being without dispute.  
 Anghynglo, *a.* (cynglo) Without conclusion.

Y cyfeiniad anghynglo à vo yn colli, rhaid eu bwrw rhwng y rhag-zarn a'r ol-zarn

The *unconnected* consonants that lose their sound must be thrown in between the first and last pause. *Gr. Robert.*

- Anghynglôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynglo) Inconclusiveness.  
 Anghynglôawl, *a.* (anghynglo) Inconclusive.  
 Anghynghor, *a.* (cynghor) Without counsel.  
 Anghynghorawl, *a.* (anghynghor) Dehortatory.  
 Anghynghorvynnus, *a.* (anghynghorvynt) Uncontentious.  
 Anghynghorvynt, *a.* (cynghorvynt) Without contention.  
 Anghynghorriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynghor) Dehortation.  
 Anghynghori, *v. a.* (anghynghor) To dehort.  
 Anghynghorus, *a.* (anghynghor) Inconsiderate.

A çerzed anghynghorus vu hwn.

And this was an *inconsiderate* journey. *H. Geraint.*

- Anghynghrair, *a.* (cynghrair) Without conjunction; without oath, or covenant.  
 Anghynghreiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynghrair) A being without covenant.  
 Anghynglyn, *a.* (cynglyn) Without conjunction.  
 Anghynglyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynglyn) Disjunction.  
 Anghyngrezyv, *a.* (cyngrezyv) Without principle, or effect.  
 Anghyngres, *a.* (cyngres) Not participating in, or not blended together.

Ambi barnodyz o anghyngres diau,  
 Dyfgogan fywedyzion y'ngwlad y colledigion  
 Dyfgogan derwyzon tra mor, tra Brython.

May I be a judge, of days the *not sharing in*; of what the astrologers prognosticate in the region of the condemned ones, and what the Druids prognosticate from beyond the sea, from beyond the northern Britons. *Taliesin.*

- Anghyngwafg, *a.* (cyngwafg) Without compression.  
 Anghyngwafgadwy, *a.* (anghyngwafg) Incompressible.  
 Anghyngwafgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwafg) Incompression.  
 Anghyngwez, *a.* (cyngwez) Contradictious.  
 Anghyngwezawl, *a.* (anghyngwez) Incongruous, contradictory.  
 Anghyngwezedig, *a.* (anghyngwez) Rendered incongruous.  
 Anghyngweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwez) Disagreement; incongruity.  
 Anghyngwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyngwezawl) Incongruity.  
 Anghyngwezus, *a.* (anghyngwez) Incongruous.  
 Anghyngyd, *a.* (cyngyd) Without delay.  
 Anghyngydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngyd) Indilativeness.  
 Anghyngydiawl, *a.* (anghyngyd) Unprocrastinated.  
 Anghyrbwyll, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Without a hint.  
 Anghyrbwylledig, *a.* (anghyrbwyll) Unmentioned.  
 Anghyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyrbwyll) A being without intimation.  
 Anghyrç, *a.* (cyrrç) Without approach.  
 Anghyrçadwy, *a.* (anghyrç) Unapproachable.

Anghyrçedig,



# A N G

Anghyrçedig, *a.* (anghyrç) Unapproachable.  
 Anghyrçawl, *a.* (anghyrç) Unrecurring.  
 Hir a thozaid, e vyz ynzo bedwar braiç anghyrçawl, cyvodlig  
 o zeg filled bob un.  
 The long confluency has in it four verses, *unrecurrent*, and  
 unirhythmic, of ten syllables each. *Gr. Robert.*  
 Anghyrhaez, *a.* (cyrhaez) Out of reach.  
 Anghyrhaezadwy, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattainable.  
 Anghyrhaezawl, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattained.  
 Anghyrhaezedig, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattained.  
 Anghyrhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyrhaez) Non-  
 attainment.  
 Anghyrrith, *a.* (cyrith) Unsparring; not niggardly.  
 Anghyrrithrwy, *s. m.* (anghyrrith) Unsparringness.  
 Anghyrfain, *a.* (cyrfain) Dissonant.  
 Anghyrbell, *a.* (cyrbell) Not adjoining; remote;  
 distant; out of the way.  
 Anghyrdadladwy, *a.* (anghyrdadyl) Incomparable.  
 Anghyrdadlawl, *a.* (anghyrdadyl) Uncompared.  
 Anghyrdadledig, *a.* (anghyrdadyl) Unequalled.  
 Anghyrdadlez, *s. m.* (anghyrdadyl) Disproportion.  
 Anghyrdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyrdadyl) A  
 disproportioning.  
 Anghyrdadlwy, *s. m.* (anghyrdadyl) Disproportion.  
 Anghyrdadlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrdadyl) Want  
 of comparison; inequality.  
 Anghyrdadyl, *a.* (cyrdadyl) Not equal to; not so good.  
 Anghyrdal, *a.* (cyrdal) Not so valuable; inferior in  
 quality.  
 Anghyfevin, *a.* (cyfevin) Unprimitive.  
 Anghyfevinawl, *a.* (anghyfevin) Unprimary.  
 Anghyfevinder, *s. m.* (anghyfevin) Unprimevality.  
 Anghyfeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfain) Dissonancy.  
 Anghyfeiniaw, *v. a.* (anghyfain) To render dissonant.  
 Anghyfeiniawl, *a.* (anghyfain) Unconsonant.  
 Anghyfgawd, *a.* (cyfgawd) Without a shelter; with-  
 out shadow.  
 Anghyfgodaiz, *a.* (anghyfgawd) Unsheltering.  
 Anghyfgodawl, *a.* (anghyfgawd) Unsheltered; un-  
 shaded.  
 Anghyfgodedig, *a.* (anghyfgawd) Unsheltered.  
 Anghyfgodi, *v. a.* (anghyfgawd) To unshelter.  
 Anghyfgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfgawd) A be-  
 ing unsheltered.  
 Anghyfgodig, *a.* (anghyfgawd) Unsheltering.  
 Anghyfgog, *a.* (cy—yfgog) Motionless.  
 Anghyfgogawl, *a.* (anghyfgog) Immoveable.  
 Anghyfgoged, *a.* (anghyfgog) Not to be shaken, or  
 moved.  
 Byzin anghyfgoged yt vyz cîd.  
 Immoveable legion, thou wilt have a battle. *Aneurin.*  
 Anghyfgogedig, *a.* (anghyfgog) Unmoveable.  
 Anghyfgogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfgog) Immo-  
 bility.  
 Anghyfni, *a.* (cyfni) That is not drowsy; not sleepy.  
 Anghyfellt, *a.* (cyfellt) Inopportune.  
 Anghyson, *a.* (cyson) Discordant; inharmonious.  
 Anghysonawl, *a.* (anghyson) Dissonant.  
 Anghysondeb, *s. m.* (anghyson) Disagreement.  
 Anghysoni, *v. a.* (anghyson) To discord; to disagree.  
 Anghysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyson) A render-  
 ing dissonant.  
 Anghysoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyson) Disso-  
 nancy.  
 Anghysteg, *a.* (cysteg) Unafflicted, or untroubled.  
 Anghystig, *a.* (cystig) Without cruelty.  
 Anghyflwn, *a.* (cyflwn) Without affinity or alli-  
 ance.  
 Anghyflynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyflwn) A  
 being without alliance.

# A N G

Anghyflynawl, *a.* (anghyflwn) Unallied.  
 Anghyflyne, *s. m.* (anghyflwn) A being without  
 affinity.  
 Anghyflynoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyflwn) Want of alli-  
 ance.  
 Anghyftuz, *a.* (cyftuz) Without grief, or trouble.  
 Anghyftuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyftuz) A being  
 untortured.  
 Anghyftuziaw, *v.* (anghyftuz) To refrain from grief.  
 Anghyftuziawl, *a.* (anghyftuz) Untormenting.  
 Anghyftwy, *a.* (cyftwy) Without chastisement.  
 Anghyftwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyftwy) A being  
 without chastisement.  
 Anghyftwyawl, *a.* (anghyftwy) Unchastised.  
 Anghyftwyedig, *a.* (anghyftwy) Unchastised.  
 Anghysur, *a.* (cyfur) Discomfort; comfortless.  
 Anghysuradwy, *a.* (anghyfur) Inconsolable.  
 Anghysuraw, *v. a.* (anghyfur) To deprive of comfort.  
 Anghysurawl, *a.* (anghyfur) Disconsolate.  
 Anghysuredig, *a.* (anghyfur) Discomforted; dis-  
 consolate.  
 Anghysurind, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfur) A discom-  
 forting.  
 Anghysuroldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfurawl) Disconsolation.  
 Anghysurus, *a.* (anghyfur) Disconsolate.  
 Anghyswllt, *a.* (cyfswllt) Without a junction.  
 Anghysylltadwy, *a.* (anghyfswllt) Not to be joined.  
 Anghysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfswllt) Dis-  
 junction.  
 Anghysylltiaw, *v. a.* (anghyfswllt) To disjoin.  
 Anghysylltiawl, *a.* (anghyfswllt) Disjunctive.  
 Anghysylltiedig, *a.* (anghyfswllt) Disjoined.  
 Anghysylltu, *v. a.* (anghyfswllt) To disjoin.  
 Anghysylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfswllt)  
 —*gwr* A disjoiner, or one that divideth.  
 Anghyttal, *a.* (cyttal) Without contribution.  
 Anghyttalgar, *a.* (anghyttal) Incoherent.  
 Anghyttalgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyttalgar) Incompatibi-  
 lity; disproportionality.  
 Anghyttervyn, *a.* (cyttervyn) Without being ad-  
 joining.  
 Anghyttervynawl, *a.* (anghyttervyn) Incontiguous.  
 Anghytton, *v.* (cytton) Without concord.  
 Anghyttonawl, *a.* (anghytton) Inharmonious.  
 Anghyttonez, *s. m.* (anghytton) Inharmoniousness.  
 Anghyttoni, *v. a.* (anghytton) To discord.  
 Anghyttras, *a.* (cyttras) Without consanguinity.  
 Anghyttrafawl, *a.* (anghyttras) Not having affinity.  
 Anghytrev, *a.* (cyttrev) Without a neighbourhood.  
 Anghytrevad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttrev) Incivism.  
 Anghytrevawg, *a.* (anghyttrev) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghytrevedig, *a.* (anghyttrev) Undomiciliated.  
 Anghytreviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttrev) The act  
 of undomiciliating.  
 Anghytreviadu, *v. a.* (anghyttrev) To undomici-  
 liate.  
 Anghyttrig, *a.* (cyttrig) Without a neighbour.  
 Anghyttrigiawl, *a.* (anghyttrig) Unneighbourly.  
 Anghyttrigiant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttrigiannau (ang-  
 hyttrig) Unneighbourliness.  
 Anghyttro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyttro) Inconversion.  
 Anghyttuez, *a.* (cyttuez) Without convergency.  
 Anghyttuezawl, *a.* (anghyttuez) Unconvergent.  
 Anghyttueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttuez) A ren-  
 dering unconvergent.  
 Anghyttuezu, *v. a.* (anghyttuez) To unconverge.  
 Anghyttun, *a.* (cyttun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyttunaw, *v. a.* (anghyttun) To disagree.  
 Anghyttunawl, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyttundeb, *s. m.* (anghyttun) Disagreement.  
 Anghyttunedig,



# A N G

Anghyttunedig, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.  
 Anghyttunoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyttunawl) Disagreement.  
 Anghytty, *a.* (cytty) Not joined to another house.  
 Anghyttyyn, *a.* (cyttyyn) Without concurrence.  
 Anghyttyynawl, *a.* (anghyttyn) Inconcurrent.  
 Anghyttyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyttyn) Incon-  
 currence.  
 Anghyitynu, *v. a.* (anghyttyn) To disagree.  
 Anghyttyun, *a.* (cyttyun) Without unity.  
 Anghyttyunaw, *a. a.* (anghyttyn) To disunite.  
 Anghyttyunawl, *a.* (anghyttyn) Ununanimous.  
 Anghythruz, *a.* (cythruz) Without perturbation.  
 Anghythruzawl, *a.* (anghythruz) Unperturbed.  
 Anghythruziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghythruz) A  
 being undisturbed.  
 Anghythrusus, *a.* (anghythruz) Unperturbating.  
 Anghywair, *a.* (cywair) Discordant; inaccurate.  
 Anghywas, *a.* (cywas) That is not a friend.  
 Dy arvau angeu anghywas galon,  
 Galovyz rwy dyvnas.  
 The weapons of death, *unfriendly* to the foe too well accus-  
 tomed to be skilful in the war. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*  
 Anghyweirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywair) Inaccuracy.  
 Anghyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywair) A ren-  
 dering discordant.  
 Anghyweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywair) To render dis-  
 cordant, or inaccurate.  
 Anghyweiriawl, *a.* (anghywair) Discordant.  
 Anghyweiriedig, *a.* (anghywair) Rendering dis-  
 cordant.  
 Anghyweithas, *a.* (cyweithas) Untoward.  
 Y gweision byzwç zarofyngedig—nid yn unig i'r rhai da a  
 cyweithas, eithyr i'r rhai anghyweithas hevyd.  
 Servants be ye obedient—not only to the good and kind, but to  
 the *untoward* likewise. *i Peter ii. xviii.*  
 Anghyweithafawl, *a.* (anghyweithas) Unaccommo-  
 dating.  
 Anghyweithafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyweithas)  
 Incivism.  
 Anghyweithafrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyweithas) Incivility;  
 inaccommodation.  
 Anghyweithafu, *v. a.* (anghyweithas) To demean  
 untowardly.  
 Anghywerth, *a.* (cywerth) Without equivalence.  
 Anghywerthawl, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.  
 Anghywerthedig, *a.* (anghywerth) Unequivalent in  
 value.  
 Anghywerthez, *s. m.* (anghywerth) Inequivalence.  
 Anghywerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywerth) A  
 rendering unequivalent.  
 Anghywerthyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghywerth)  
 What is unequivalent.  
 Anghywerthyzawl, *a.* (anghywerthyz) That doth  
 not make an equivalent.  
 Anghywerthyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywerthyz)  
 Inestimation.  
 Anghywilyz, *a.* (cywilyz) Shameless.  
 Anghywilyzdra, *s. m.* (anghywilyz) Impudence.  
 Anghywilyzgar, *a.* (anghywilyz) Undisgraceful.  
 Anghywilyzgarwç, *s. m.* (anghywilyzgar) Undis-  
 gracefulness.  
 Anghywilyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywilyz) A  
 rendering shameless.  
 Anghywilyziaw, *v. a.* (anghywilyz) To render  
 shameless.  
 Anghywilyzus, *a.* (anghywilyz) Unshameful.  
 Anghywilyzusrwyz, *s. m.* (anghywilyzus) Un-  
 shamefulness.  
 Anghywir, *a.* (cywir) Unjust; dishonest; faithless.  
 Anghywiraw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To become unjust.  
 Anghywirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywir) Dishonesty.

# A N G

Anghywirez, *s. m.* (anghywir) Unjustness.  
 Anghywiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywir) A ren-  
 dering unjust.  
 Anghywiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To render unjust.  
 Anghywiriawl, *a.* (anghywir) Tending to be unjust,  
 or inequitable.  
 Anghywlad, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cywlad) One not pre-  
 sent in a country; an absentee.  
 Ac eisoes cyd boed mâç eve, ni zylir pallu tra bo dim o'r â  
 dalo, nac â ziveiçir y mâç o hono. Ac yna y gelwir ev yn zi-  
 zym; ac y gelwir y mâç dros zizym, yn gywlad, ac yn an-  
 ghywlad.  
 And at the same time that he is a surety, there ought to be no  
 failure whilst he is worth any thing, nor is the surety to be  
 cleared therefrom. Then he is called utterly deprived; and the  
 surety for nothing is called a citizen and *no citizen.*  
*Welsh Laws.*  
 Anghywlad, *a.* (cywlad) Not compatriot, not pre-  
 sent in a country; uncivitate.  
 Anghywladawl, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriate.  
 Anghywladedig, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriated.  
 Anghyweidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywiad) An  
 expatriot.  
 Anghywraint, *a.* (cywraint) Unskilful; inaccurate.  
 Llygad cywraint yn mhen anghywraint.  
 A skilful eye in the head of the *unskilful.* *Adage.*  
 Anghyweindeb, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Inaccuracy.  
 Anghyweiniawl, *a.* (anghywraint) Unskilled.  
 Anghyweinrwyz, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Unskilful-  
 ness.  
 Anghywrys, *a.* (cywrys) Uncontentious.  
 Anghywryfez, *s. m.* (anghywrys) Uncontentious-  
 ness.  
 Anglawz, *s. m.—pl. angloziau* (llawz) A cemetery.  
 Yn llwrwllwyth elvyz dovyz a'n dyd  
 Yn llawr lliwed cawz anglawz anghlyd.  
 Down under the load of earth the renovator will place us: in  
 the ground where all the sons of the grave shall meet, the chill  
 roomy cemetery. *Ll. P. Moç.*  
 Anglaz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ang—llaz) A burial.  
 Anglas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ang—llas) A sword.  
 Angnawd, *a.* (gnawd) Unusual; unaccustomed.  
 Angorwlad, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gorwlad) A central, or  
 inland country.  
 Rheged difrydiad,  
 Clod iðr angorwlad.  
 The defence of Rheged, is the praise of the chief of the *inland*  
*country.* *Taliesin, i Urien.*  
 Augraz, *a.* (graz) Ungraduate; without a degree.  
 Angrazawl, *a.* (angraz) Ungraduated.  
 Angraid, *a.* (graid) Without heat; unscorched.  
 Angraift, *s. f.—pl. angreiftiau* (graift) Correction;  
 reproof; example.  
 Gan vod ini angraift y Ninivçaid peçadurus, a Rahab y buttain,  
 a Davyz odinebus, ni allav anobeithiaw.  
 Since we have the *example* of the sinful people of Nineveh,  
 and Rahab the harlot, and David the adulterer, I cannot despair.  
*Ll. G. Hergest.*  
 Angrawn, *a.* (grawn) Without grain.  
 Angrezawl, *a.* (angrezyv) Unqualified; ungifted.  
 Angrezvedig, *a.* (angrezyv) Disqualified.  
 Angrezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angrezyv) Disqualifi-  
 cation.  
 Angrezvu, *v. a.* (angrezyv) To divest of nature, or  
 quality.  
 Angrezyv, *a.* (grezyv) Without principle, or quality.  
 Angreidiawl, *a.* (angraid) Unscorching.  
 Angryd, *a.* (gryd) With trembling.  
 Angrydiawl, *a.* (angryd) Trembling, or shivering.  
 Angrym, *a.* (grym) With vigour; with strength.  
 Angrymus, *a.* (angrym) Very vigorous.  
 Angrymusder, *s. m.* (angrym) Vigorousness.  
 Angwar, *a.* (gwar) Very tame; docile.  
 Angwardeb, *s. m.* (angwar) Gentleness; docility.  
 Angwarez,



# A N H

Angwarez, *s. m.* (angwar) Gentleness, tameness.  
Angwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Disgraceful; reproachful.

Nag eſgar yn annhrwydyl â mi,  
O angwarth i'r gynnady!

Do not ſeparate uncheerfully from me, *reproachful* to the  
meeting. *Myrzin.*

Angwarthez, *s. m.* (angwarth) Shamefulness.  
Angwarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angwarth) A rendering  
shameful.  
Angwarthus, *a.* (angwarth) Disgraceful.  
Angwres, *a.* (gwres) Full of heat; inflamed.

Cygleu dôn drom dra thywawd,  
Am vez Dyſgyrnin Dyſgyvezawd;  
Ages trwm angwres peçawd.

Hear the fullen wave beyond the ſtrand,  
Round Dyſgyrnin's grave the ſon of Dyſgyvezod;  
Heavy the *burning* impulſe rais'd by ſin. *Talieſin.*

Angwyth, *a.* (gwyth) Endowed with wrath.  
Anhâd, *a.* (hâd) Peeviſh; fretful; diſagreeable.

Bryntaç anhataç no neb,  
Byr einioes bo i'r wyneb!

More diſagreeable, *more peeviſh* than any one is he, ſhort life  
to his old phiz. *H. Cae Llwyd, i'r Ab.*

Anhad, *a.* (had) Seedleſs; unfruitful; ſterile.  
Anhadlaiz, *a.* (anhadyl) Uncorrupted.  
Anhadlez, *s. m.* (anhadyl) Incorruption.  
Anhadlyd, *a.* (anhadyl) Uncorrupt.  
Anhadyl, *a.* (hadyl) Uncorrupt.  
Anhazev, *a.* (hazev) Homeleſs; without a dwelling.  
Anhaez, *a.* (haez) Without merit.  
Anhaezadwy, *a.* (anhaez) Unmeriting.  
Anhaezawl, *a.* (anhaez) Undeſerving; unmerited.  
Anhaezedig, *a.* (anhaez) Undeſerved.  
Anhaezedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaezedig) Un-  
deſervedneſs.  
Anhaezedigawl, *a.* (anhaezedig) Unmeriting.  
Anhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaez) Demerit.  
Anhaeziannawl, *a.* (anhaeziant) Undeſerving.  
Anhaeziannoldeb, *s. m.* (anhaeziannawl) Undeſerv-  
edneſs.  
Anhaeziannus, *a.* (anhaezian) Undeſerving.  
Anhaeziannufrywyz, *s. m.* (anhaeziannus) Unde-  
ſervingneſs.  
Anhaeziant, *s. m.—pl.* anhaeziannau (anhaez) De-  
merit.  
Anhaezoldeb, *s. m.* (anhaezawl) Undeſervedneſs.  
Anhaezolrywyz, *s. m.* (anhaezawl) Undeſervedneſs.  
Anhaezu, *v.* (anhaez) To become unmeriting.  
Anhael, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (hael) An illiberal one; a  
niggard.

Ni zêl oedran i anhael,  
Nid âa yn hên on'd un hael.

May old age not come to the *ungenerous one*, none arrive to  
old age but the liberal. *L. G. Cothi.*

Anhael, *a.* (hael) Illiberal, or ungenerous; mean.

Anhael pob cybyz.

*Illiberal* is every miſer.

*Adage.*

Y vynwes â vo anhael  
A vwrw rhoi 'n vai ar hael.

The boſom that is *illiberal*, contrives to throw a blame on the  
generous. *T. Aled.*

Anhaelder, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberality; meanness.  
Anhaelez, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberalneſs.  
Anhaelionaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhael) Ungeneroſity.  
Anhaelionez, *s. m.* (anhael) Ungeneroſity.  
Anhalioni, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberality.  
Anhaelionus, *a.* (anhael) Ungenerous.  
Anhaelus, *a.* (anhael) Of an illiberal diſpoſition.  
Anhaeluſrywyz, *s. m.* (anhaelus) Illiberalneſs.  
Anhaer, *a.* (haer) Without aſſertion, or diſpute.  
Anhaerawl, *a.* (anhaer) Unaſſeverated.  
Anhaeredig, *a.* (anhaer) Rendering indiſputable.  
Anhaerez, *s. m.* (anhaer) Inaſſertion.

# A N H

Anhaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaer) A being with-  
out aſſeveration.

Anhaerllug, *a.* (haerllug) Unfroward.  
Anhaerllugrywyz, *s. m.* (anhaerllug) Unfrowardneſs.  
Anhaeru, *v. a.* (anhaer) To deſiſt from aſſerting.  
Anhavawg, *a.* (havawg) Without haſte.  
Anhavlug, *a.* (havlug) Not plenteous.  
Anhagar, *a.* (hagar) Undeformed; not ugly.  
Anhagrâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhagar) A rendering  
undeformed.  
Anhagraiz, *a.* (anhagar) That is not ill-favoured.  
Anhagrâu, *v. a.* (anhagar) To do away uglineſs.  
Anhagreb, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (hagreb) Words that do  
away uglineſs; blandiſhment. The trope called  
*Charientism*, whereby offenſive expreſſions are  
mitigated with jeſts, or pleaſant words.  
Anhagrez, *s. m.* (anhagar) Undeformity; fightlineſs.  
Anhagrwc, *s. m.* (anhagar) Undeformity.  
Anhail, *a.* (hail) Without ſervice; unattended.  
Anhaint, *a.* (haint) Without diſeaſe.  
Anhalar, *a.* (halar) Without incitement to mirth.  
Deigyr anhalar, penſive tears.

Anhalawg, *a.* (halawg) Without deſilement.  
Anhalogadwy, *a.* (anhalawg) Undeſileable.  
Anhalogaiz, *a.* (anhalawg) Undeſiling.  
Anhalogawl, *a.* (anhalawg) Inviolable.  
Anhalogedig, *a.* (anhalawg) Undeſiled.  
Anhalogedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhalogedig) In-  
violableneſs.  
Anhalogi, *v. a.* (anhalawg) To deſiſt from violating.  
Anhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhalawg) A deſiſting  
from violating.  
Anhalogrywyz, *s. m.* (anhalawg) Undeſiledneſs.  
Anhalogwr, *s. m.—pl.* anhalogwyr (anhalawg—gwr)  
One that doth not violate.  
Anhallt, *a.* (hallt) Unſalted; unſaline.  
Anhalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhallt) A being un-  
ſalted.  
Anhambwyll, *a.* (hambwyll) Without premeditation.  
Anhambwyllawg, *a.* (anhambwyll) Unpremeditated.  
Anhamzen, *a.* (hamzen) Without leiſure.  
Anhamzenawl, *a.* (anhamzen) Not at eaſe, or lei-  
ſure.  
Anhanedig, *a.* (han) Rendering lifeleſs.  
Anhanes, *a.* (hanes) Without account, or hiſtory.  
Anhanefawl, *a.* (anhanes) Unhiſtorical.  
Anhanefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhanes) A being with-  
out hiſtory.  
Anhanvod, *a.* (hanvod) Without exiſtence; non-  
exiſtent.

Anhanvodadwy, *a.* (anhanvod) That cannot exiſt.  
Anhanvodawl, *a.* (anhanvod) Unexiſting.  
Anhanvodedig, *a.* (anhanvod) Not having exiſted.  
Anhanvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhanvod) A render-  
ing void of exiſtence.  
Anhanvodoldeb, *s. m.* (anhanvodawl) Nonexiſtence.  
Anhanvodrywyz, *s. m.* (anhanvod) Nonexiſtency.  
Anhanvodwr, *s. m.—pl.* anhanvodwyr (anhanvod—  
gwr) A nonexiſtent being.  
Anhap, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (hap) Miſchance; miſfor-  
tune; unhappineſs. Anhap ei vam, a baitard.  
Hence Myrzin Erorys is called Anhap y Lleian,  
the miſchance of the nun.

Tad y mab ni adnabu  
(Anhap ei vam) neb pwyr vu.

The father of the child (the *miſchance* of his mother) n body  
knew who he was. *L. G. Cothi.*

Hawz i wan gafaſel anhap,  
A hir yw araws un hap.

It is eaſy for the weak to meet with *miſfortune*, and he may  
long wait for one good luck. *T. Pry.*



# A N H

Anhapiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhap) A rendering unfortunate.

Anhapiedig, *a.* (anhap) Rendering unfortunate.

Anhapus, *a.* (anhap) Unhappy; unfortunate.

Anhapus pob trwç.

Unfortunate is every heedless person.

*Adage.*

Anhapufaw, *v. a.* (anhapus) To render unfortunate; to make unhappy.

Anhapufrwyz, *s. m.* (anhapus) Misfortune; unhappiness.

Anharz, *a.* (harz) Unhandsome; unseemly; indecent.

Anharzedig, *a.* (anharz) Not made handsome.

Anharziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anharz) A rendering unhandsome.

Anharzu, *v. a.* (anharz) To disfigure; to make ugly.

Anharzwç, *s. m.* (anharz) Unhandsomeness; unseemliness.

Anhatriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hatriad) A being uncovered.

Anhatru, *v. a.* (hatru) To uncover; to disarray.

Anhaw, *a.* (haw) Immature; unripe.

Anhawz, *a.* (hawz) Uneasy; difficult.

Gormoz esmwythder syz anhawz ei drin.

To much indulgence is difficult to be managed.

*Adage.*

Anhawzammawr, *s. m.* (hawzammawr) Unwelcome.

Anhawzammori, *v. a.* (anhawzammawr) To render unwelcome.

Anhawzvyd, *s. m.* (hawzvyd) Unhappiness.

Dizan i'm ei drigian draw,  
Deuzeg anhawzvyd izaw!

It is pleasing to me his abiding there,  
May he experience a dozen of troubles. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhawzvydig, *a.* (anhawzvyd) Unhappy.

Anhawzgar, *a.* (hawzgar) Unamiable; untoward.

Anhawzgarwç, *s. m.* (anhawzgar) Unloveliness.

Anhawzgoll, *a.* (hawzgoll) Not easily lost.

Dyçwynant anant anhawzgoll teyrn,  
Teyrnveirz cynmru oll,  
Can eu hoed hud ynt arvoll,  
Cant calon yn dôn, yn doll.

The muses will complain the prince not easily lost, of all the courtly bards of Wales: by reason of enquiring longing that visits them there are a hundred hearts broken and grieved. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Anhawez, *s. m.* (anhaw) Unripeness; immaturity.

Anhawl, *s. f.*—*pl.* anholion (hawl) Nonfuit.

Anhawnt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hawnt) Dyscracy; indisposition; listlessness.

Anhawntiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawnt) A becoming indisposed.

Anhawntus, *a.* (anhawnt) Indisposed, or unwell.

Anhawr, *a.* (hawr) Unindulgent; not lazy.

Teulu Madawg mad anhawr.

The family of Madog the good and active.

*Cynzelw.*

Anhaws (*sup.* of anhawz) More hard, or difficult.

Anhawfder, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhawsez, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhebgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hebgor) Indispensable; necessary. Tri anhebgor brenin, the three indispensables of a king.

Anhebgorawl, *a.* (anhebgor) Indispensable.

Anhebgoredig, *a.* (anhebgor) Undispensed.

Anhebgorez, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigence; necessariness.

Anhebgoroldeb, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.

Anhebgorolrwyz, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.

Anhebgorwç, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigency.

Anhez, *a.* (hez) Without peace.

Anhezawg, *a.* (anhez) Unpacific; unpeaceful.

Anhezwç, *s. m.* (anhez) Want of peace.

Anhezwg, *s. m.* (hezwg) Want of peace.

# A N H

Anhezyçawl, *a.* (anhezwç) Unpacificatory.

Anhezyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhezwç) A rendering unpacific.

Anhezyçlawn, *a.* (anhezwç) Unpeaceful.

Anhezyçlondeb, *s. m.* (anhezyçlawn) Unpeacefulness.

Anhezyçu, *v. a.* (anhezwç) To render unpacific.

Anhezygedig, *a.* (anhezwg) Rendering unappeased.

Anhezygedigawl, *a.* (anhezygedig) Unpacificatory.

Anhevelig, *a.* (hevelig) Unimitative.

Anhevelwç, *s. m.* (hevelwç) Inimitableness.

Anhevelyçadwy, *a.* (anhevelwç) Inimitable.

Anhevelyçawl, *a.* (anhevelwç) Unimitative.

Anhevelyçedig, *a.* (anhevelwç) Rendered inimitable.

Anhevelyçedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhevelyçedig) Inimitableness.

Anhevelyçedigawl, *a.* (anhevelyçedig) Unimitative.

Anhevelyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhevelwç) Inimitation.

Anheiniv, *a.* (heiniv) Not nimble; sluggish; slow.

Hên hyd vez, hynod wyv vi,  
Henaiz wyv, ac anheiniv.

Old to the grave, notably I go,  
I am aged and heavy.

*T. Pry.*

Anheinniawg, *a.* (anhaint) Undisordered.

Anheintus, *a.* (anhaint) Undiseased.

Anhelaeth, *a.* (helaeth) Unspacious; inextensive.

Anhelaethder, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelaethedig, *a.* (anhelaeth) Not made spacious.

Anhelaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhelaeth) A rendering unspacious; inextension.

Anhelaethrwyz, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelbyl, *a.* (helbyl) Without trouble.

Anhelbylus, *a.* (anhelbyl) Without trouble.

Anhelynt, *a.* (helynt) Without bustle, or business.

Anhelyntiawg, *a.* (anhelynt) Unbustling.

Anhepwez, *a.* (hepwez) Unnecessary. Goval anhebwez, unnecessary care.

Anheulawg, *a.* (heulawg) Not funny.

Anhewyd, *a.* (hewyd) Insincere; not in earnest.

Anhewyz, *a.* (hewyz) Unripeness.

Anhidlaid, *a.* (anhidyl) Unstrained; undistilled.

Anhidyl, *a.* (hidyl) Without being strained.

Anhil, *a.* (hil) Without progeny, or offspring.

Anhiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhil) A being without procreating.

Anhiliaw, *v. a.* (anhil) To desist from procreation.

Anhiliawg, *a.* (anhil) Destitute of progeny; unprolific.

Anhiliogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhiliawg) A being without progeny.

Anhiriant, *a.* (hiriant) Without delay; undilatory.

Anhoced, *a.* (hoced) Without deceit.

Anhocediaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoced) Undeceitfulness.

Anhocedus, *a.* (anhoced) Undeceitful.

Anhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoziad) Indefeasibility.

Anhoziaw, *v. a.* (hoziaw) To render unfeasible.

Anhoez, *a.* (hoez) Unpublic; unobtrusive.

Anhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoez) A rendering unpublic.

Anhoeziaw, *v. a.* (anhoez) To render unpublic.

Anhoen, *a.* (hoen) Without briskness.

Anhoenus, *a.* (anhoen) Unlively; heavy; sluggish.

Anhof, *a.* (hof) Unamiable; undesirable.

Anhofaiz, *a.* (anhof) Unlovely; unseemly.

Anhofder, *s. m.* (anhof) Indifference; unamiableness.

Anhofez, *s. m.* (anhof) A being void of love; indifference.

Anhofi, *v.* (anhof) To become indifferent.

Anhofiant, *s. m.* (anhof) Indifference; unloveliness.

Anholadwy,



# A N H

Anholadwy, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestionable.  
 Anholedig, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestioned.  
 Anholedigawl, *a.* (anholedig) Uninterrogative.  
 Anholi, *v.* (anhawl) To desist from questioning.  
 Anholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawl) Lack of interrogation.  
 Anholiadawl, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogatory.  
 Anholtt, *a.* (holtt) Without a cleft.  
 Anholttawg, *a.* (anholtt) Uncleft; without splits.  
 Anholttedig, *a.* (anholtt) Not rifted, or split.  
 Anholttiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anholtt) A being without rifts.  
 Anhônaid, *a.* (hônaid) Without being manifest.  
 Anhônawl, *a.* (hônawl) Not alledging.  
 Anhônedig, *a.* (honedig) Unasserted; undisputed.  
 Anhonian, *s. m.* (hôniant) A being unmanifested.  
 Anhorawl, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulgent.  
 Anhoredig, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulged.  
 Anhoriant, *s. m.* (anhawr) Want of indulgence.  
 Anhoritor, *ger.* (anhawr) Disindulging.  
 Anhort, *a.* (hort) Without chiding; reproachless.  
 Anhortiawl, *a.* (anhort) Unchiding; undetractive.  
 Anhortiedig, *a.* (anhort) Unreproached.  
 Anhortiedigawl, *a.* (unhortiedig) Undefamatory.  
 Anhortioldeb, *s. m.* (anhortiawl) Reproachlessness.  
 Anhoyw, *a.* (hoyw) Without briskness.  
 Anhoywaiz, *a.* (anhoyw) Unsprightly.  
 Anhoywder, *s. m.* (anhoyw) Unsprightliness; inelegancy.  
 Anhoywez, *s. m.* (anhoyw) Unsprightliness.  
 Anhoywi, *v. a.* (anhoyw) To become unsprightly.  
 Anhual, *a.* (hual) Without a fetter.  
 Anhualawg, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered.  
 Anhualedig, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered.  
 Anhualu, *v. a.* (anhual) To unfetter; to liberate.  
 Anhualus, *a.* (anhual) Unfettering.  
 Anhud, *a.* (hud) Without allurements.  
 Anhudadwy, *a.* (anhud) Unenticeable.  
 Anhudawl, *a.* (anhud) Unalluring; unfacinating.  
 Anhudolaiz, *a.* (anhudawl) Unfascinating.  
 Anhudoldeb, *s. m.* (anhudawl) Unallurement.  
 Anhudoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudawl) Unallurement; a being without enticement.  
 Anhuz, *a.* (huz) Without obscurity, or shade.  
 Anhuzadwy, *a.* (anhuz) That cannot be obscured.  
 Anhuzaw, *v. a.* (anhuz) To bring out of obscurity.  
 Anhuzawg, *a.* (anhuz) Unobscured, or unshaded.  
 Anhuzawl, *a.* (anhuz) Unobscured.  
 Anhuzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuz) A being without covering.  
 Anhuzedig, *a.* (anhuz) Uncovered; unobscured.  
 Anhuzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuzedig) A being without covering.  
 Anhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuz) A being uncovered.  
 Anhuziant, *s. m.* (anhuz) Want of covering.  
 Anhuenig, *a.* (huenig) Not funny; gloomy.  
 Anhuenyz, *a.* (huenyz) Not splendid; lowring.  
 Draig anhuenyz herwyn haerez,  
 Hirvod heb gymmod yn ei gamwez.  
 A lowring dragon in the controversy, being long without reconciliation when in fault.  
*Gr. ab Gwrgeneu.*  
 Anhul, *a.* (hul) Without a covering, or case.  
 Anhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhul) A want of covering.  
 Anhuliaw, *v. a.* (anhul) To uncover.  
 Anhun, *s. m.* (hun) Wakefulness.  
 Mynais ym dâl am anhun  
 Gael bod yn gywely bun.  
 I got amends for my watching, by being the fair one's bed-fellow.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*  
 Anhun, *a.* (hun) Sleepless; wakeful; watching.

# A N H

Anhunanawl, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.  
 Anhunanez, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness; disinterestedness.  
 Anhunangar, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.  
 Anhunangarwg, *s. m.* (anhunangar) Unselfishness.  
 Anhunanoldeb, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.  
 Anhunanolrwyd, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.  
 Anhunanrwyd, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness.  
 Anhunawg, *a.* (hun) Without sleeping; wakeful.  
 Anhunez, *s. m.* (anhun) Sleeplessness; watchfulness; trouble.  
 Anhunawg wyv, clwyv yw'r clo,  
 Anhunez â wn heno!  
 I am wakeful, pain is the occasion,  
 I experience trouble this night. *D. ab Gwilym.*  
 Anhwrz, *a.* (hwrz) That hath no projecting force.  
 Anhwy, *s. m.* (hwyl) Disorder; indisposition; sickness.  
 Anhwyliadwy, *a.* (anhwy) That cannot be ordered, or disposed.  
 Anhwyliaw, *v.* (anhwy) To become disordered, or distracted; to lose the senses.  
 Anhwyliawg, *a.* (anhwy) Disordered; distracted.  
 Anhwyliedig, *a.* (anhwy) Disordered.  
 Anhwylydus, *a.* (anhwy) Out of order; unprosperous; indisposed.  
 Anhwylydusaw, *v. a.* (anhwylydus) To render unprosperous; to obstruct.  
 Anhwylydusawd, *s. m.* (anhwylydus) Obstruction.  
 Anhwylydusder, *s. m.* (anhwylydus) Hindrance.  
 Anhwylydusder, *s. m.* (anhwylydus) Obstructiveness.  
 Anhy, *a.* (hy) Not bold; timid; bashful.  
 Anhyall, *a.* (hyall) Impossible; infeasible.  
 Pe bawn, myn y Pab anwy!  
 Yn y llwyn, anhyall hwyl!  
 By the dear Pope! if I was in the grove—impossible is the thing.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*  
 Anhyallez, *s. m.* (anhyall) Impossibility.  
 Anhyanaw, *a.* (hyanaw) Not abounding with harmony.  
 Anhyar, *a.* (hyar) Not easily ploughed; unarable.  
 Anhyarwar, *a.* (hyarwar) Unquenchable.  
 Anhyarwas, *a.* (hyarwas) Unserviceable.  
 Anhyawlder, *s. m.* (anhyawdyl) Want of eloquence.  
 Anhyawdleu, *s. m.* (anhyawdyl) Ineloquency.  
 Anhyawdyl, *a.* (hyawdyl) Ineloquent. Ymadrawz anhyawdyl, an ineloquent discourse.  
 Anhyball, *a.* (hyball) Indefectible; indefective.  
 Anhyballez, *s. m.* (anhyball) Infallibility.  
 Anhybarç, *a.* (hybarç) Unworthy of respect.  
 Anhybarçez, *s. m.* (anhybarç) Want of respectability.  
 Anhybarth, *a.* (hybarth) Indistinct; confused.  
 Anhybarthaiz, *a.* (anhybarth) Indivisible.  
 Anhybarthawl, *a.* (anhybarth) Undistinguishable.  
 Anhybarthez, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.  
 Anhybarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhybarth) A being difficult to separate.  
 Anhybarthrwyd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.  
 Anhybec, *a.* (hybec) Impeccable.  
 Anhybecz, *s. m.* (anhybec) Impeccability.  
 Anhyblyg, *a.* (hyblyg) Inflexible; rigid.  
 Anhyblygawl, *a.* (anhyblyg) Inflexible.  
 Anhyblygez, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibility.  
 Anhyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyblyg) A bending with difficulty.  
 Anhyblygrwyd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibility.  
 Anhyboen, *a.* (hyboen) Impossible.  
 Anhyboenez, *s. m.* (anhyboen) Impossibility.  
 Anhyborth,



# A N H

Anhyborth, *s. m.* (hyborth) Obstruction.

Tri anhyborth ferçawg; nos vër wlawiawg, dor wiçiedig, a gwraig anhunawg ymgeingar.

The three *obstructions* of a lover; a short rainy night, a creaking door, and a wakeful peevish old woman. *Trio.*

Anhyborth, *a.* (hyborth) Aiding with difficulty; unassisting; obstructing.

Anhyborthawl, *a.* (anhyborth) Unsupported.

Anhyborthhez, *s. m.* (anhyborth) Inaptness to aid, or succour.

Anhybrawv, *a.* (hybrawv) Undemonstrable.

Anhybrowez, *s. m.* (anhybrawv) Improbability.

Anhybryn, *a.* (hybryn) Not easy to be bought.

Anhybwdwr, *a.* (hybwdwr) Imputrable.

Anhybwyll, *a.* (hybwyll) Unapt to be discreet; imprudent.

Anhybwyllez, *s. m.* (anhybwyll) Imprudence.

Anhyçvryd, *a.* (hyçvryd) Without a brisk mind; unpleasant.

Nid efgar anghenawg ag anhyçvryd.

The necessitous will not be separated from a *suggestive disposition*. *Adage.*

Anhyçvrydez, *s. m.* (anhyçvryd) The want of mental impulse; unpleasantness.

Anhyçwal, *a.* (hyçwal) Indissipatable; indisperfible.

Anhyçwant, *a.* (hyçwant) Uncoveting.

Anhyçwantaç, *s. m.* (anhyçwant) Uncovetousness.

Anhyçwarz, *a.* (hyçwarz) Not provoking laughter.

Anhyçwarzez, *s. m.* (anhyçwarz) The being void of risibility.

Anhydaen, *a.* (hydaen) Inexpansible.

Anhydaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hydaen) Inexpansion.

Anhydavyl, *a.* (hydavyl) Unpropellent.

Anhydaith, *a.* (hydaith) Untraversable.

Anhydal, *a.* (hydal) Unapt to pay; not paying.

Anhydalm, *a.* (hydalm) Unimpressible.

Anhydarv, *a.* (hydarv) Not easily scared, or frightened.

Anhydawz, *a.* (hydawz) Undissolvable.

Anhydeimlez, *s. m.* (anhydeimyl) Impalpability; insensibility.

Anhydeimyl, *a.* (hydeimyl) Impalpable.

Anhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Want of boldness; distrust.

Anhyderu, *v.* (anhyder) To mistrust; to despair.

Anhyderus, *a.* (anhyder) Distrustful; despairing; diffident.

Anhyderus pob ovnawg.

Every timid one is *distrustful*. *Adage.*

Anhyderusrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyderus) Distrustfulness.

Anhydor, *a.* (hydor) Not easily broken; irrefragable.

Anhydoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhydor) Unfrangibility.

Anhydraeth, *a.* (hydraeth) Unutterable; ineffable.

Anhydraiz, *a.* (hydraiz) Impenetrable.

Anhydraigyl, *a.* (hydraigyl) Undeclinable.

Anhydrais, *a.* (hydrais) That cannot be oppressed.

Anhydraul, *a.* (hydraul) Not easily consumed; indigestible.

Anhydrevnez, *s. m.* (anhydrevyn) Difficulty of arrangement.

Anhydrevyn, *a.* (hydrevyn) Difficult to arrange.

Anhydreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhydraiz) Want of penetrating.

Anhydreizrwyz, *s. m.* (anhydraiz) Impenetrability.

Anhydreizwç, *s. m.* (anhydraiz) Impenetrableness.

Anhydreiglez, *s. m.* (anhydraigyl) Involubility.

Anhydreulez, *s. m.* (anhydraul) Indigestion.

Anhydrig, *a.* (hydrig) Uninhabitable.

Anhydrin, *a.* (hydrin) Unmanageable; untractable.

Anhydrinez, *s. m.* (anhydrin) Untractability.

# A N H

Anhydro, *a.* (hydro) Inflexible; unconvertible.

Anhydröez, *s. m.* (anhydro) Inflexibility; the want of a converging power.

Anhydruth, *a.* (hydruth) Not easily flattered.

Anhydrwç, *a.* (hydrwç) Irrefragible.

Anhydwyll, *a.* (hydwyll) Undeceiving; infallible.

Anhydwylllez, *s. m.* (anhydwyll) Infallibility.

Anhydwyth, *a.* (hydwyth) Inelastic; sluggish; cumbersome.

Anhydwythder, *s. m.* (anhydwyth) Inelasticity.

Anhydyb, *a.* (hydyb) Inconceivable; paradoxical.

Anhydybez, *s. m.* (anhydyb) Inconceivableness.

Anhydyn, *a.* (hydyn) Untractable; obstinate; disobedient.

Anhydyn pob avrywiawg.

Every rigid one is *untractable*. *Adage.*

Anhydynder, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness; disobedience.

Digovaint Duw á zaw ar blant anhydynder.

The wrath of God will come on the sons of *disobedience*. *Colos. iii. vi.*

Anhydynrwyz, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Obstinateness; forwardness.

Anhyzadlez, *s. m.* (anhyzadyl) Indisputability.

Anhyzadyl, *a.* (hyzadyl) Incontrovertible; indisputable.

Anhyzaigyr, *a.* (hyzaigyr) Illachrymable.

Anhyzal, *a.* (hyzal) No easily held.

Anhyzawn, *a.* (hyzawn) Not to be gifted, or endowed.

Anhyzeall, *a.* (hyzeall) Not easily understood; imperceptible.

Anhyzeallrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyzeall) Imperceptibility.

Anhyzring, *a.* (hyzring) Difficult to climb.

Anhyzwyn, *a.* (hyzwyn) Difficult to bear; unbearable.

Anhyzyn, *a.* (hyzyn) Unfrequented by man.

Anhyzyfg, *a.* (hyzyfg) Indocible; unacquainted with.

Anhyzyfgez, *s. m.* (anhyzyg) Want of learning.

Anhyzyfgrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyzyfg) Indocibleness.

Anhyez, *s. m.* (hyez) Uncourageousness.

Nid efgar diriaid ag anhyez.

The mischievous one will not separate from *cowardice*. *Adage.*

Anhyvad, *a.* (hyvad) Not easily bettered.

Anhyvaeth, *a.* (hyvaeth) Not easily nourished; favage.

Ni dozynt tros vor etwaeth,  
Pobyl anhyvaeth Nanhyver,  
Gwyzyl dievyl duon,  
Ysgodogion dynion lledfer.

They will not come over the sea again, the *savage* people of Nanhyver: the Gwyzelians, black devils; nor the Scotch, a people half strong. *Meilir.*

Anhyvagyl, *a.* (hyvagyl) Not easily entangled.

Anhyvai, *a.* (hyvai) Irreprehensible.

Anhyvaiz, *a.* (hyvaiz) Unadventurous.

Anhyval, *a.* (hyval) Not pulverable; not to be ground.

Anhyvarn, *a.* (hyvarn) Injudicable.

Anhyvawz, *a.* (hyvawz) Difficult to drown.

Anhyvawl, *a.* (hyvawl) Dispraisable; illaudable.

Anhyvedrez, *s. m.* (anhyvedyr) Infeasibility.

Anhyvedrrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyvedyr) Unskilfulness.

Anhyvedyr yw vy nhavawd.

Inexperienced is my tongue. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Anhyvedyr, *a.* (hyvedyr) Inexperienced.

Anhyveidrawl, *a.* (anhyveidyr) Unmenfurable.

Anhyveidrez, *s. m.* (anhyveidyr) Unmenfurableness.

Anhyveidyr, *a.* (hyveidyr) Unmenfurable.

Anhyveiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyvaiz) Unadventurousness.

Anhyveiziawl, *a.* (anhyvaiz) Unadventurous.

Anhyveizrwyz,



Anhyveizrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyvaiz) The want of intrepidity; cowardliness.

Anhyvel, *a.* (hyvel) Not in such wise; unseemable.

Anhyveledig, *a.* (anhyvel) Rendered dissimilar.

Anhyveledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyveledig) Dissimilarity.

Anhyvelu, *v. a.* (anhyvel) To render dissimilar.

Anhyverw, *a.* (hyverw) Undecorated.

Anhyveth, *a.* (hyveth) Infallible; unperishable.

Anhyvethiant, *s. m.* (anhyveth) Infallibility.

Anhyvethrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyveth) Indefectibleness.

Anhyvlin, *a.* (hyvlin) Indefatigable.

Anhyvlinder, *s. m.* (anhyvlin) Indefatigableness.

Anhyvoz, *a.* (hyvoz) Implacable.

Anhyvoziant, *s. m.* (anhyvoz) Implacability.

Anhyvoes, *a.* (hyvoes) Unmannerly; unpolite.

Anhyvoesez, *s. m.* (anhyvoes) Unmannerliness.

Anhyvraw, *a.* (hyvraw) Not easily affrighted.

Anhyvreg, *a.* (hyvreg) Unfrangible.

Anhyvreged, *s. m.* (anhyvreg) Unfrangibility.

Anhyvriw, *a.* (hyvriw) Invulnerable; unfrangible.

Anhyvrwyf, *a.* (hyvrwyf) Not easily inebriated.

Anhyvryd, *a.* (hyvryd) Unpleasant; unhappy.

Nid elgar anghenawg ag anhyvryd.

The necessitous will not separate from the unhappy. *Adage.*

Anhyvrydez, *s. m.* (anhyvryd) Unpleasantness.

Anhyvrydu, *v. a.* (anhyvryd) To render unpleasant.

Anhyvrydwç, *s. m.* (anhyvryd) Disagreeableness.

Anhyvrys, *a.* (hyvrys) Not easily hurried.

Anhyvud, *a.* (hyvud) Immoveable.

Anhyvwyn, *a.* (hyvwyn) Not to be enjoyed.

Anhyfawd, *a.* (hyfawd) Unfortunate.

Anhyfer, *a.* (hyfer) Inconceivable.

Anhyforz, *a.* (hyforz) Impassable; unacquainted with a road; uninformed.

Anhyforzi, *v. a.* (anhyforz) To render impassable.

Anhyforziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyforz) A rendering impassable; a want of direction.

Anhyforziant, *s. m.* (anhyforz) Want of information.

Anhyfrwd, *a.* (hyfrwd) That doth not flow freely.

Anhyfrwyn, *a.* (hyfrwyn) Unmanageable with the reins; hard-mouthed.

Anhyfrydez, *s. m.* (anhyfrwd) Want of fluidity.

Anhyfrydiad, *s. m.* (anhyfrwd) A rendering void of fluidity.

Anhygad, *a.* (hygad) Not anxious for battle.

Anhygadw, *a.* (hygadw) Not easily kept.

Anhygadyr, *a.* (hygadyr) Not easily strengthened.

Anhygael, *a.* (hygael) Unattainable.

Anhygaelez, *s. m.* (anhygael) Inattainableness.

Anhygall, *a.* (hygall) Not apt to be cunning.

Anhygar, *a.* (hygar) Not easily liked; inamiable.

Anhygarad, *a.* (anhygar) Unbeloved.

Anhygarez, *s. m.* (anhygar) Unamiableness.

Anhygas, *a.* (hygas) Inexorable; inobnoxious.

Anhygasfyl, *a.* (hygasfyl) Uncollective.

Anhygasrwyz, *s. m.* (anhygas) Inobnoxiousness.

Anhygaul, *a.* (hygaul) Not apt to congeal.

Anhygawz, *a.* (hygawz) Not easily offended.

Anhyged, *a.* (hyged) Not apt to give; illiberal.

Anhygedrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyged) Illiberality.

Anhyglaz, *a.* (hyglaz) Not easily buried.

Anhyglær, *a.* (hyglær) Not apt to brighten.

Anhyglau, *a.* (hyglau) Not apt to be steadfast, or sincere.

Anhyglod, *a.* (hyglod) Disreputable; illaudable.

Anhyglodez, *s. m.* (anhyglod) Disrespectability.

Anhyglud, *a.* (hyglud) Not easily carried; unportable.

Anhygludez, *s. m.* (anhyglud) Unportableness.

Anhyglust, *a.* (hyglust) Not having a quick ear.

Anhyglwyv, *a.* (hyglwyv) Invulnerable.

Anhyglyd, *a.* (hyglyd) Not apt to be warm, or cheering.

Anhyglyw, *a.* (hyglyw) Inaudible; not easily heard.

Anhygozed, *a.* (anhygawz) Unaptness to offend.

Anhygoziant, *s. m.* (anhygawz) Inoffensiveness.

Anhygoel, *a.* (hygoel) Incredible; improbable.

Anhygoelez, *s. m.* (anhygoel) Incredibleness; incredulity.

Anhygov, *a.* (hygov) Immemorable.

Anhygoll, *a.* (hygoll) Inamissible; not easily lost.

Anhygosp, *a.* (hygoip) Incorrigible.

Anhygospez, *s. m.* (anhygosp) Incorrigibleness.

Anhygred, *a.* (hygred) Incredible, inconceivable.

Anhygredez, *s. m.* (anhygred) Incredibleness.

Anhygrwydyr, *a.* (hygrwydyr) Inerrable.

Anhygryn, *a.* (hygryn) Not tremulous.

Anhyguz, *a.* (hyguz) Not easily secreted, or hidden.

Anhygw, *a.* (hygw) Irreprehensible.

Anhygwyp, *a.* (hygwyp) Unapt to fall.

Anhygwyn, *a.* (hygwyn) Not apt to complain.

Anhygyd, *a.* (hygyd) Not apt to unite.

Anhygyrç, *a.* (hygyrç) Unfrequented; inaccessible.

Y llwybrau â achthyn anhygyrç.

The paths are become unfrequented *Judg. v. vi.*

Nid oes izo ynnill dim mewn forz anhygyrç, neu trwy vozion hagron.

He is not to gain any thing in an indirect way, or through unhandsome means. *Jer. Owain.*

Anhygyrçez, *s. m.* (anhygyrç) Inaccessibleness.

Anhyhud, *a.* (hyhud) Not easily deceived.

Anhyhudrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyhud) Undeceiveableness.

Anhylaz, *a.* (hylaz) Not easily slain.

Anhylanw, *a.* (hylanw) Infatiable.

Anhylar, *a.* (hylar) Not apt to be tired, or satiated.

Gwenydz na yz anhylar,  
Neu roed y llwyth ar zaezar,  
Diovyd o bawb â gâr.

Gwenydz, be not fatigued, has not the burthen been laid on the earth:—every one that loves gives a vow. *Myrzin.*

Anhylaw, *a.* (hylaw) Unhandy; inexpert.

Anhyled, *a.* (hyled) Not apt to widen; inexpandible.

Anhyles, *a.* (hyles) Not easily benefited; Unbeneficial.

Anhyolith, *a.* (hylith) Untractable; undocile.

Anhyolithyr, *a.* (hylithyr) Unapt to slip.

Anhylon, *a.* (hylon) Uncheerful; comfortless.

Anhylonrwyz, *s. m.* (anhylon) Uncheerfulness.

Anhylof, *a.* (hylof) Incombustible.

Anhylud, *a.* (hylud) Unglutinous.

Anhyluz, *a.* (hyluz) Unopposable.

Anhylun, *a.* (hylun) Not easily formed.

Anhylwgyr, *a.* (hylwgyr) Not easily corrupted; impeccable.

Anhylwrw, *a.* (hylwrw) Disinclined.

Anhylwybraw, *v. a.* (anhylwybyr) To render intricate.

Anhylwybrez, *s. m.* (anhylwybyr) Intricacy.

Anhylwybyr, *a.* (hylwybyr) Untraced.

Anhylwyz, *a.* (hylwyz) Unprosperous.

Anhylwyzaw, *v.* (anhylwyz) To become Unprosperous.

Anhylwyziant, *s. m.* (anhylwyz) Unprosperousness.

Anhylygrez, *s. m.* (anhylwgyr) Incorruptibility; inviolableness.

Anhylyn, *a.* (hylyn) Unadhering; not apt to stick to.

Anhylys, *a.* (hyls) Unrejectable.

Anhynawz, *a.* (hynawz) Unprotecting.

Anhynaws, *a.* (hynaws) Disobliging; inaffable; untoward; unkind.

Anhynawsez,



# A N H

Anhynawsez, *s. m.* (anhynaws) Incivility; inaffability.  
 Anhynod, *a.* (hynod) Unnotable; not remarkable.  
 Anhynodrwyz, *s. m.* (anhynod) Unnotableness.  
 Anhynozed, *a.* (anhynawz) Not apt to yield protection.  
 Anhynwyv, *a.* (hynwyv) Not apt to be lively, or vigorous.  
 Anhynwyvdra, *s. m.* (anhynwyv) Unliveliness.  
 Anhyodlez, *s. m.* (anhawdyl) Want of eloquence.  
 Anhyran, *a.* (hyran) Not easily parted; indivisible.  
 Anhyramez, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibleness.  
 Anhyranrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibility.  
 Anhyrzawl, *a.* (anhwrz) Unpropellant.  
 Anhyrzedig, *a.* (anhwrz) Unpropellant.  
 Anhyrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhwrz) A being unpropelled.  
 Anhyrew, *a.* (hyrew) Incongealable; not to be frozen.  
 Anhyriv, *a.* (hyriv) Uncountable; not easily counted.  
 Anhyrivez, *s. m.* (anhyriv) Innumerableness.  
 Anhyroz, *a.* (hyroz) Unbountiful; not apt to give.  
 Anhyroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyroz) Unbountifulness.  
 Anhyrus, *a.* (hyrus) Unapt to start.  
 Anhyrusez, *s. m.* (anhyrus) Unaptness to start, or to give the onset.  
 Anhyrwyz, *a.* (hyrwyz) Unfeasible.  
 Anhyrwyzaw, *v. a.* (anhyrwyz) To render unfeasible, or difficult.  
 Anhyrwyzez, *s. m.* (anhyrwyz) Unfeasibility.  
 Anhyrwyg, *a.* (hyrwyg) Illacerable.  
 Anhyryw, *a.* (hyryw) Not easily bound.  
 Anhyrwymez, *s. m.* (anhyryw) Difficulty of binding.  
 Anhyrym, *a.* (hyrym) Ineffective; not to be strengthened.  
 Anhyrymez, *s. m.* (anhyrym) Uneffectiveness.  
 Anhyfar, *a.* (hyfar) Unprovocative.  
 Anhyfarz, *a.* (hyfarz) Not easily ruffled.  
 Anhyfawz, *a.* (hyfawz) Unimmerfible.  
 Anhyfbys, *a.* (hyfbys) Unmanifest; indistinct; uncertain.  
 Anhyfbysadwy, *a.* (anhyfbys) Undistinguishable.  
 Anhyfbysawl, *a.* (anhyfbys) Unmanifested; undistinguishing.  
 Anhyfbysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyfbys) A rendering unmanifest, or uncertain.  
 Anhyfbysrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyfbys) Uncertainty.  
 Anhyfbysu, *v. a.* (anhyfbys) To render uncertain.  
 Anhyferç, *a.* (hyferç) Unamiable.  
 Anhyfiglez, *s. m.* (anhyfigyl) Immoveableness.  
 Anhyfigyl, *a.* (hyfigyl) Not easily shaken.  
 Anhyfiom, *a.* (hyfiom) Undeceiveable.  
 Anhyfiomez, *s. m.* (anhyfiom) Difficulty to deceive.  
 Anhyfozrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyfawz) Difficulty to immerse.  
 Anhyfon, *a.* (hyfon) Not easily uttered; ineffable.  
 Anhyfpyz, *a.* (hyfpyz) Exhaustless.  
 Anhyfpyzadwy, *a.* (anhyfpyz) Inexhaustible.  
 Anhyfpyzedig, *a.* (anhyfpyz) Inexhaustible.  
 Anhyfyn, *a.* (hyfyn) Imperceptible.  
 Anhyfynez, *s. m.* (anhyfyn) Imperceptibility.  
 Anhywaith, *a.* (hywaith) Untractable; refractory; untoward.  
 Anhywân, *a.* (hywan) Invulnerable; impenetrable.  
 Anhywâr, *a.* (hywâr) Not easily tamed; untractable.  
 Anhywez, *a.* (hywez) Untoward; refractory.  
 Anhyweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhywez) Refractoriness.

# A N H

Anhywezu, *v.* (anhywez) To become refractory.  
 Anhywezus, *a.* (anhywez) Refractory; untoward.  
 Anhyweithder, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractability.  
 Anhyweithiaw, *a.* (anhywaith) To become untractable.

Mal annêr anhywaith yr anhyweithioez Israel.  
 Like an untractable heifer Israel has become untractable.  
*Hosea, iv. xvi.*

Anhyweithrwyz, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractableness.  
 Anhywel, *a.* (hywel) Inconspicuous.  
 Anhyweled, *v. a.* (anhywel) To see indistinctly.  
 Anhywell, *a.* (hywell) Irremediable.  
 Anhywelliant, *s. m.* (anhywell) Inconvalescence.  
 Anhywên, *a.* (hywên) Not laughable.  
 Anhywerth, *v.* (hywerth) Inestimable.  
 Anhywerthez, *s. m.* (anhywerth) Inestimableness.  
 Anhywêst, *a.* (hywêst) Inhospitable.  
 Anhywlŷz, *a.* (hywlŷz) Not apt to be mild; irascible.  
 Anhywnel, *a.* (hywnel) Infeasible; impracticable.  
 Anhywyl, *a.* (hywyl) Unwatchful.  
 Anhywyw, *a.* (hywyw) Immarcessible; no liable to fade.  
 Anhŷys, *a.* (hŷys) Not easily eaten; unedible.  
 Llwdwn anhŷys, a beast not fit to be eaten.  
 Anhŷysgain, *a.* (hŷysgain) Not easily scattered; undispitable.  
 Anhŷysgwn, *a.* (hŷysgwn) Not easily elevated.  
 Anhŷysgwr, *a.* (hŷysgwr) Unapt to ramify.  
 Aniaç, *a.* (iâç) Unwell; indisposed.  
 Aniaçawl, *a.* (aniaç) Indisposed; unsalutary.

Fynnon vawr fyniant,  
 A çwynai zrwg çwant,  
 Ç wyn aniaçawl.

A fountain of great prosperity,  
 That would clear away evil desires,  
 Unsalutary weeds. *Ll. G. Cothi.*

Aniaçedig, *a.* (aniaç) Rendering indisposed.  
 Aniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (an) Nature; disposition; temperament.  
 Anial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (ial) A desert. *a.* Not fair; uncleared; uncultivated; wild; solitary.

Bei celyd ryw hyd a hwn,  
 Gyvrinaç â gyvranwn,  
 Erod i down, aur dy dâl,  
 I friz zeu-naint, fyrz anial.

If thou wouldst conceal as long as this  
 The secret I would impart,  
 For thy sake I would come, thou with the golden front,  
 To the upland cliffs' solitary paths. *D. Ll. ab Gruffyd.*

Anialawg, *a.* (anial) Not beautiful; desert; wild.  
 Anialvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anial—man) A desert place.  
 Anialu, *v. a.* (anial) To desolate; to lay waste.

Udwç çwi longau Tarshish, gan zarvod ei haniau gan y teulu.  
 Howl, ye ships of Tarshish, since it is desolated by the tribe.  
*Isaiah, xxiii. i.*

Anialus, *s. m.* (anial) Desolating; rendering a desert.  
 Anialwç, *s. m.* (anial) A desert, or wilderness.  
 Anian, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (an) Nature; germ. Natural instinct. Anian morvarç. *Spermaceti.*

Bid anian dedwyz.

Let nature be happy. *Adage.*

Treç anian nag azyfg.

Nature is superior to learning. *Adage.*

Anian yw i bawb caeth ceislaw rhyzid.

It is the nature of every one confined to seek for liberty.  
*Gr ab Aribur.*

Anianawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anianodau* (anian) Disposition.

Çweirys çwawd a anianawd,  
 Fraie lauged from disposition.

*Adage.*

Aniapawg, *a.* (anian) Endowed with nature.

Anianawl,



Anianawl, *a.* (anian) Natural; very; amazing.

A thebyg o hyn allan  
Y byz anhawz cael arian,  
A'r aur yn zrud anianawl.

And it is probable that from henceforth  
it will be difficult to get silver,  
And the gold *amazingly* dear. *Dr. I. Pywel, Progn.*

Aniander, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anian) Naturalness.

Aniandraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (anian—traw) Physiology.

Anianzuwiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anian—duw) Physico-theology.

Anianzyfg, *s. m.* (anian—dyfg) Physiology.

Anianolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural property, right, or condition.

Anianolder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural right; or as it is also called in the Welsh Laws, Dylyed anianawl.

Aniant, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Vocal harmonies; poets.

Mawr ei wyr, ei aniant, a'i eillon,  
Mawr zyval îâl am ei alon.

Great are his men, his poets, and his musicians, very fierce is  
îâl against his foes. *Cynzelw.*

Anianu, *v. a.* (anian) To render natural.

Anianyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anian) Naturalist.

Anianyzawl, *a.* (anianyz) Relating to natural philosophy; physical.

Anianyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianyz) Natural philosophy; physics.

Aniawn, *a.* (iawn) Not right; improper; unjust.

Aniawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aniawn) Unrighteousness; impropriety.

Aniefin, *a.* (iefin) Not beautiful.

Aniveilâu, *v. a.* (anivel) To make brutal.

Aniveileizdra, *s. m.* (aniveiliaiz) Brutality.

Aniveileiziaw, *v. a.* (aniveiliaiz) To imbrute; to brutalize.

Aniveileizrwyz, *s. m.* (aniveiliaiz) Brutishness; beastliness.

Aniveiliaiz, *a.* (anivel) Brutish; like an animal.

Aniveilig, *a.* (anivel) Beastial; brutal.

Aniveiligrwyz, *s. m.* (aniveilig) Beastiality.

Anivel, *s. m.*—*pl. aniveiliaid* (an—bel) Animal.

Anlan, *a.* (glan) Not clean; impure.

Anlanwaith, *a.* (anlan—gwaith) Uncleanly.

Anlanweithdra, *s. m.* (anlanwaith) Uncleanliness.

Anlew, *a.* (glew) Not brave, or courageous.

Gwnaeth Goronw, gwr anlew,  
Gyflavan annheleidiw,  
Adlaz Ririd rwyv anaw,  
A byth nis beiziai bai byw.

Goronw, a man *not brave*, has committed an ungracious deed,  
in killing over again Ririd, the prince of harmony, and he would  
have never dared it if alive. *Cynzelw, m. R. Flaiz.*

Anlewder, *s. m.* (anlew) Uncourageousness.

Anlewdid, *s. m.* (anlew) A want of gallantry.

Anloyw, *a.* (gloyw) Not bright; not lucid.

Anllad, *a.* (llad) Wanton; lascivious; lusty; lewd.

Ni bu—

Na meibion gweinïon gwanaç yn eu cred,  
Na merçed ar lled yn anlladaç.

There never were—nor feeble men weaker in their faith, nor  
women exposing themselves *more wantonly*. *Ll. G. Colth.*

Ev yn wyl, yn olud roziad,  
Ev yn daer yn aer; yn anllad.

He was modest, the giver of wealth,  
He was ardent in the conflict, he was *wanton*. *Ll. P. Moc.*

Anlladaiz, *a.* (anllad) Inclined to be wanton.

Anlladez, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonnefs.

Anlladvab, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladveibion* (anllad—mab)  
A lecherous person.

Anlladverç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ed* (anllad—merç) A wanton woman.

Anlladoer, *a.* (anllad—oer) Libidinous, or lewd.

Os priodid liw'r ôd loer,  
Ag un lldiawg anlladoer,  
A gaet vyth—ond dy guraw?

If thou wert married, who art as bright as the snowy moon;  
with the one that is *coldly-wanton*, wouldst thou ever get any  
thing, save thy beating? *Ieuan Tew.*

Anlladrwyz, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonnefs.

Anlladu, *v.* (anllad) To become wanton.

Anlladwas, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladweision* (anllad—gwas)  
A lecher.

Anlladwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladwyr* (anllad—gwr) A  
lecherous person.

Anllai, *adv.* (llai) Nevertheless; however; at least.

Anllariaiz, *a.* (llariaiz) Ungentle; not mild; cruel.

Tra blwng yw anian y blaiz,  
A llew orig anllariaiz.

Very ferocious is the nature of the wolf,  
And the lion sickle, and *ungentle*. *Iolo Goch.*

Anllathraiz, *a.* (anllathyr) Unresplendent.

Anllathrawg, *a.* (anllathyr) Unpolished.

Anllathredig, *a.* (anllathyr) Destitute of polish.

Anllathrez, *s. m.* (anllathyr) Want of polish; want  
of glittering.

Anllathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathyr) A being  
without polish.

Anllathruz, *a.* (llathruz) Without fornication.

Anllathruzaw, *v. a.* (anllathruz) To desist from  
fornication.

Anllathruzawl, *a.* (anllathruz) Undebauching.

Anllathruzedig, *a.* (anllathruz) Rendering free from  
debauchery; undebauched.

Anllathruziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathruz) A be-  
ing free from fornication.

Anllathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Without polish, or glitter.

Anllawç, *a.* (llawç) Destitute of protection.

Anllawd, *a.* (llawd) Not wanting, or craving.

Anllawdineb, *s. m.* (anllawd) Uncravingness.

Anllawz, *a.* (ân—llawz) Not requiring; rich.

Myned â orug y mab ar orwyz penlluçlwyd, a çyvrwy euz-  
anllawz ydano.

The youth went on a steed with a head of dapple grey, and  
a saddle enriched with gold under him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Anlledaç, *a.* (lledaç) Not of mean descent.

Anlledvegyn, *a.* (lledvegyn) Undomestic.

Anlledvegynaw, *v. a.* (anlledvegyn) To undomes-  
ticate.

Anlledvegynawl, *a.* (anlledvegyn) Undomesticated.

Anlledvegindawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledvegindodau* (an-  
lledvegyn) Undomestication.

Anlledvegyn, *a.* (lledvegyn) That is not reared  
domestically.

Anlledvegynawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledvegynodau* (an-  
lledvegyn) A rearing up undomestically.

Anlledvryd, *a.* (lledvryd) Without dotage.

Anlledvrydez, *s. m.* (anlledvryd) A being void of  
dotage; sanity.

Anlledpai, *a.* (lledpai) Not askaunce; not leaning.

Anlledpeiez, *s. m.* (anlledpai) A being without ob-  
liquity.

Anlledw, *a.* (lledw) Unplenteous; unabounding.

Anllezvad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllezyv) A rendering  
untender.

Anllezvu, *v. a.* (anllezyv) To render untender.

Anllezyv, *a.* (llezyv) Not soft, or tender; un placid.

Anlleenawg, *a.* (lleen) Illiterate.

Anlleenogrwyz, *s. m.* (anlleenawg) Illiterateness.

Anllerw, *a.* (llerw) Not neat, or delicate.

Anllerwder, *s. m.* (anllerw) Indelicacy.

Anlles, *a.* (lles) Without benefit; destitute.

Anllesâad, *s. m.* (anlles) Disadvantage.

Anllesâawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbenefiting.



# A N L

Anllesâu, *v. a.* (anlles) To render unbeneficial.  
 Anllefawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbeneficial; disadvantageous.  
 Anllefg, *a.* (llefg) Unfeeble; vigorous.  
 Anllefgaiz, *a.* (anllefg) Not apt to be feeble.  
 Anllefgedig, *a.* (anllefg) Not enfeebled; unenfeebled.  
 Anllefgez, *s. m.* (anllefg) Unfeebleness.  
 Anllettyawg, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.  
 Anllettyugar, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.  
 Anllettyugarwç, *s. m.* (anllettyugar) Inhospitableness.  
 Anllethrawl, *a.* (anllethyr) Not penile; not steep.  
 Anllethyr, *a.* (llethyr) Without a steep.  
 Anllewyç, *a.* (llewyç) Without light; colourless.  
 Anllewyçadwy, *a.* (anllewyç) That cannot shine, or illumine.  
 Anllewyçawl, *a.* (anllewyç) Unillumined; not shining.  
 Anllewyçedig, *a.* (anllewyç) Void of light; discoloured.  
 Anllewyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anllewyç) A discolouring.  
 Anllidiawg, *a.* (llid) Not wrathful; not fretful.  
 Anllidiogrwyz, *s. m.* (anllidiawg) A being without wrath.  
 Anlliofawg, *a.* (lliaws) Not abounding; unfrequent.  
 Anlliofogrwyz, *s. m.* (anlliofawg) Infrequency.  
 Anlliw, *a.* (lliw) Without colour; a stain.  
 Anlliwgar, *a.* (anlliw) Having no colour; ill-looking.  
 Anlloez, *s. pl. aggr.* (ll ez) Riches, or means; estate.

*Ar wehelyth byth bys w y anlloez.*

*Braifg anlloez beirz borthloez berthyn.*

A family is ever eager for riches, ample are the riches of the bards towards their support. *Cynzeiw.*

Anlloezawg, *a.* (anlloez) Wealthy; affluent; rich.  
 Anlloezi, *v. a.* (anlloez) To spend, or waste riotously.  
 Anllovi, *v. a.* (llawv) To reach with the hand.

*A'r drydez allawr a anlloved o nev,*

*Gwyn ei vyd ei threv gan ei thrwyzed.*

And the third altar was given by a hand from heaven, happy the town that has it with its privilege *Llywelyn I'arç.*

Anlloviad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llawv) A reaching with the hand.  
 Anllofgadwy, *a.* (llofg) Incombustible.  
 Anllofgedig, *a.* (llofg) Unignited; unconsumed.  
 Anlloftawg, *a.* (ll ft) Without a tail.  
 Anlluzedig, *a.* (lluz) Free from fatigue; refreshed.  
 Anlluzedu, *v. a.* (lluzed) To render free from fatigue; to refresh.  
 Anllwgr, *a.* (llwgr) Without corruption.  
 Anllwrw, *a.* (llwrw) Without means, or support.  
 Anllwybraiz, *a.* (llwybyr) Not a beaten path; intricate.  
 Anllwybreiziaw, *v. a.* (anllwybraiz) To render intricate.  
 Anllwyziannawl, *a.* (anllwyziant) Unprosperous.  
 Anllwyziant, *s. m.—pl.* anllwyziannau (llwyziant) Unprosperousness; misfortune.  
 Anllwythaw, *v. a.* (llwyth) To unburden.  
 Anllwythawg, *a.* (llwyth) Unburdensome; not belonging to a tribe.

*O dervyz i zyn wneuthur cam y' nghwmmwd ni hanfo o hono, ac yntau yn anllwythawg yn y' cwmmwd hwnw, o delir yno, bid y zirwy i raglaw y cwmmwd hwnw.*

If a man commits a crime in a comot of which he is not a native, and being at the same time without connection in that comot, if he is caught there, let the fine be paid to the deputy of that comot. *Welsh Laws.*

Anllwythedig, *a.* (llwyth) Unburdened.  
 Anllyvnedig, *a.* (anllyvyn) Without being smooth.  
 Anllyvyn, *a.* (llyvyn) Not smooth; unpolished.  
 Anllygradwy, *a.* (anllwgr) Incorruptible.  
 Anllygrawl, *a.* (anllwgr) Uncorruptive.  
 Anllygredig, *a.* (anllwgr) Uncorrupted.

# A N M

Anllygredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anllygredig) Incorruption.  
 Anllygrez, *s. m.* (anllwgr) Incorruption.  
 Anllythyrawg, *a.* (llythyr) Illiterate.  
 Anllythyredig, *a.* (llythyr) Unlettered.  
 Anllythyreg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) False grammar, or bad construction, as to letters.  
 Anllythyregawl, *a.* (anllythyreg) Ungrammatical.  
 Anllythyrênawg, *a.* (llythyren) Illiterate.  
 Anllythyrenawl, *a.* (llythyren) Illiterate.  
 Anllywodraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywodraeth) Anarchy.  
 Anllywodraethu, *v. a.* (anllywodraeth) To misgovern.  
 Anllywodraethus, *a.* (anllywodraeth) Anarchical.  
 Anllywodraethwr, *s. m.—pl.* anllywodraethwyr (anllywodraeth—gwr) One that misgoverns.  
 Anmaçineb, *s. m.* (ba ç) A being free from pride.  
 Anmhaeth, *a.* (paeth) Unconnected.  
 Anmhai, *a.* (pai) Undoubted; without hesitation.  
 Anmhaich, *a.* (paith) Not open; or in full view.  
 Anmhall, *a.* (pall) Unfailing; without fail.  
 Anmhalladwy, *a.* (anmhall) Indefectible.  
 Anmhalledig, *a.* (anmhall) Not having failed.  
 Anmhaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhall) Indefection.  
 Anmhalliant, *s. m.* (anmhall) Indefectiveness.  
 Anmhallu, *v. a.* (anmhall) To desist from failing.  
 Anmhar, *a.* (pâr) Out of repair; decaying.  
 Anmhara, *a.* (para) Not lasting, or enduring.  
 Anmharâad, *s. m.* (anmhara) A cessation; discontinuity.  
 Anmharîawl, *a.* (anmhara) Not continuing.  
 Anmharadwy, *a.* (anmhar) Ineffectible.  
 Anmharadwyawl, *a.* (anmharadwy) Inefficient.  
 Anmhuâu, *v. a.* (anmhara) To discontinue.  
 Anmharâus, *a.* (anmhara) Not lasting; fleeting.  
 Anmharâusder, *s. m.* (anmharâus) Discontinuation.  
 Anmharawd, *a.* (parawd) Unprepared.  
 Anmharawl, *a.* (anmhar) Ineffective.  
 Anmharç, *s. m.* (parç) Disrespect; disgrace; reproach.  
 Anmharçadwy, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectable.  
 Anmharçawl, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful.  
 Anmharçedig, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful; dishonoured. *Yr anmharçedicav o'r dynion, the most disrespected of men.*  
 Anmharçez, *s. m.* (anmharç) Disparagement; discredit.  
 Anmharçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharç) A disparaging.  
 Anmharçlawn, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful.  
 Anmharçlonez, *s. m.* (anmharçlawn) Disrespectfulness.  
 Anmharçu, *v. a.* (anmharç) To treat with disrespect.  
 Anmharçus, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespected.  
 Anmharçusrwyz, *s. m.* (anmharçus) Disgracefulness.  
 Anmharçwr, *s. m.—pl.* anmharçwyr (anmharç—gwr) A disparager.  
 Anmharedig, *a.* (anmhar) Unlasting; not continued.  
 Anmharedigawl, *a.* (anmharedig) Not continual.  
 Anmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhar) Inefficiency.  
 Anmharodawl, *a.* (anmharawd) Unprepared.  
 Anmharodez, *s. m.* (anmharawd) Unpreparedness.  
 Anmharôdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharawd) A rendering unprepared.  
 Anmharodrwyz, *s. m.* (anmharawd) Unreadiness.  
 Anmharotaw, *v.* (anmharawd) To be unprepared.  
 Anmharotôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharotaw) Unpreparation.  
 Anmharotôawl, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.  
 Anmharotôedig, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unprepared.  
 Anmharotoi, *v. a.* (anmharotaw) To render unprepared.  
 Anmharotôus, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.

*Anmharotôwl.*



# A N M

**Anmharotöwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *anmharotöwyr* (*anmharotaw—gwr*) One that is unprepared.

**Anmharth**, *a.* (*parth*) Without a division, or parting.

**Anmharthadwy**, *a.* (*anmharth*) Indivisible.

**Anmharthawl**, *a.* (*anmharth*) Undivided.

**Anmharthedig**, *a.* (*anmharth*) Unseparated.

**Anmharthez**, *s. m.* (*anmharth*) Indivisibility.

**Anmharthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmharth*) A being undivided.

**Anmharthred**, *a.* (*anmharth*) Without distinction, or system.

**Anmharthredawl**, *a.* (*anmharthred*) Unsystematical.

**Anmharthrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmharthred*) Unsystematicalness.

**Anmharhredu**, *v. a.* (*anmharth*) To render unsystematical.

**Anmharthu**, *v. a.* (*anmharth*) To cease from dividing.

**Anmharthus**, *a.* (*anmharth*) Individual; not dividing.

**Anmharu**, *v.* (*anmhar*) To become disordered; to decay. *Anmharu'r tân*, to stir the fire.

**Anmharus**, *a.* (*anmhar*) Disordered; unpaired.

**Anmharusez**, *s. m.* (*anmharus*) Disparity.

**Anmharwar**, *a.* (*parwar*) Unfilent.

**Anmharyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*anmhar*) One that makes a disparity.

**Anmharyzawl**, *a.* (*anmharyz*) Improcuratorial.

**Anmheç**, *a.* (*pêç*) Sinless; without inordinate desires.

**Anmheçadur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (*anmheç*) One free from sin.

**Anmheçadurus**, *a.* (*anmheçadur*) Unsinful.

**Anmheçadwy**, *a.* (*anmheç*) Impeccable.

**Anmheçawd**, *a.* (*anmheç*) Sinless; without lust.

**Anmheçedig**, *a.* (*anmheç*) Not having sinned.

**Anmheçodawg**, *a.* (*anmheçawd*) Unsinful.

**Anmheçodawl**, *a.* (*anmheçawd*) Impeccable.

**Anmheçrwyz**, *s. m.* (*anmheç*) Unsinfulness.

**Anmheçu**, *v.* (*anmheç*) To become sinless.

**Anmheçus**, *a.* (*anmheç*) Unsinful; not lusting.

**Anmheçufrwyz**, *s. m.* (*anmheçus*) Unsinfulness.

**Anmhedrogladwy**, *a.* (*anmhedrogyl*) Unquadrable.

**Anmhedrogledig**, *a.* (*anmhedrogyl*) Unquadrated.

**Anmhedrogyl**, *a.* (*pedrogyl*) Not quadrating.

**Anmhedror**, *a.* (*pedror*) Not having four sides; unquadratic.

**Anmhedrorez**, *s. m.* (*anmhedror*) The being not quadrate.

**Anmhedrori**, *v. a.* (*anmhedror*) To render unquadrated.

**Anmhedryael**, *a.* (*pedryael*) Not quadrilateral.

**Anmhedryawl**, *a.* (*pedryawl*) Not quadruple.

**Anmhedryvan**, *a.* (*pedryvan*) Not having four places, or quarters.

**Anmhedryvanawg**, *a.* (*anmhedryvan*) Not quadrating; not having four sides.

**Anmhedrylaw**, *a.* (*pedrylaw*) Not thoroughly dexterous.

**Anmhedrylev**, *a.* (*pedrylev*) Not perfect in sound, or voice.

**Anmhedryliw**, *a.* (*pedryliw*) Imperfect of colour.

**Anmhedryoled**, *s. m.* (*pedryoled*) Imperfection of parts.

**Anmhedryran**, *a.* (*pedryran*) Not quadripartite.

**Anmhedwaroçrez**, *s. m.* (*anmhedwaroçyr*) The being not quadrilateral.

**Anmhedwaroçyr**, *a.* (*pedwaroçyr*) Not quadrilateral.

**Anmhevraiz**, *a.* (*anmhevyr*) Rather unhandsome.

**Anmhevrez**, *s. m.* (*anmhevyr*) Unhandsomeness.

**Anmhevyr**, *a.* (*pevyr*) Unhandsome; uncomely.

**Anmheiriannawl**, *a.* (*anmheiriant*) Inorganical.

# A N M

**Anmheiriannedig**, *a.* (*anmheiriant*) Unorganized.

**Anmheiriannez**, *s. m.* (*anmheiriant*) Inorganization.

**Anmheirianniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmheiriant*) A rendering inorganical.

**Anmheiriannolaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmheiriannawl*) Disorganization.

**Anmheiriannu**, *v. a.* (*anmheiriant*) To render inorganical; to disorganize.

**Anmheiriant**, *s. m.* (*peiriant*) A being inorganical.

**Anmheithiawg**, *a.* (*anmhaith*) Unprospective; not convenient to look after, or hunt; not desert.

**Anmheithiawl**, *a.* (*anmhaith*) Unprospective; not open, or fit for hunting.

**Anmheithig**, *a.* (*anmhaith*) That yields nothing visible, or substantial.

**Anmheithin**, *a.* (*peithin*) Not desert, or exposed.

**Anmheithiolez**, *s. m.* (*anmheithiawl*) Unprospectiveness.

**Anmhelic**, *a.* (*pelre*) Without conflict, or strife.

**Anmhelydraiz**, *a.* (*pelydyr*) Unradiated.

**Anmhelydrawg**, *a.* (*pelydyr*) That doth not radiate.

**Anmhelydriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*pelydyr*) A being without radiating.

**Anmhell**, *a.* (*pell*) Not far; unremote; contiguous.

**Anmheller**, *s. m.* (*anmhell*) Unremoteness.

**Anmhellenig**, *a.* (*anmhell*) Not foreign, or remote.

**Anmhellus**, *a.* (*pellus*) Incompact.

**Anmhênawd**, *a.* (*pen*) Without a head, or a close.

**Anmhendawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *anmhendodau* (*pendawd*) Indecision.

**Anmhendervynawl**, *a.* (*pendervyn*) Indecisive; inconclusive.

**Anmhendervyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*pendervyn*) Inconclusiveness.

**Anmhendodawl**, *a.* (*anmhendawd*) Inconclusive.

**Anmhendodez**, *s. m.* (*anmhendawd*) Indecision.

**Anmhennod**, *a.* (*pennod*) Without a close.

**Anmhennodawl**, *a.* (*anmhennod*) Indefinitive.

**Anmhennodedig**, *a.* (*anmhennod*) Indefinitive.

**Anmhennodawl**, *a.* (*anmhênawd*) Indefinite.

**Anmhennodedig**, *a.* (*anmhênawd*) Rendering indefinite.

**Anmhennodolez**, *s. m.* (*anmhênodawl*) Indefinition.

**Anmhennodrwyz**, *s. m.* (*anmhênawd*) Indefinitiveness.

**Anmhêr**, *a.* (*pêr*) Not sweet; not luscious.

**Anmhëraiz**, *a.* (*anmhêr*) Not sweet, or delicious.

**Anmherçen**, *a.* (*perçen*) Without owner.

**Anmherçenadwy**, *a.* (*anmherçen*) That cannot be owned.

**Anmherçenawg**, *a.* (*anmherçen*) Not an owner; unowned.

**Anmherçenogawl**, *a.* (*anmherçenawg*) Unappropriated.

**Anmherçenogi**, *v. a.* (*anmherçenawg*) To unappropriate.

**Anmherçenogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmherçenawg*) Inappropriation.

**Anmherçi**, *v. a.* (*anmharç*) To disparage.

**Anmhëreiziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmhëraiz*) A rendering undelicious.

**Anmhëreiziaw**, *v. a.* (*anmhëraiz*) To render destitute of sweetness.

**Anmhëreiziawl**, *a.* (*anmhëraiz*) Undelicious.

**Anmhëreizrwyz**, *s. m.* (*anmhëraiz*) Undeliciousness.

**Anmherfaeth**, *a.* (*perfaeth*) Imperfect.

**Anmherfeithdawd**, *s. m.* (*anmherfaeth*) Imperfection.

**Anmherfeithder**, *s. m.* (*anmherfaeth*) Imperfection.

**Anmherfeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*anmherfaeth*) A rendering imperfect.

**Anmherfeithiaw**, *v. a.* (*anmherfaeth*) To render imperfect.



# A N M

Anmherfeithiawl, *a.* (anmherfaeth) Tending to be imperfect.  
 Anmherfeithiedig, *a.* (anmherfaeth) Not perfected.  
 Anmherfeithioldeb, *s. m.* (anmherfeithiawl) Imperfectibility.  
 Anmherfeithrwyz, *s. m.* (anmherfaeth) Imperfection.  
 Anmheroriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (peroriaeth) Inharmoniousness.  
 Anmherthyn, *a.* (perthyn) Without relation.  
 Anmherthynas, *a.* (anmherthyn) Without affinity.  
 Anmherthynafawl, *a.* (anmherthynas) Unappertaining; impertinent.  
 Anmherthynafedig, *a.* (anmherthynas) Not made to appertain.  
 Anmherthynafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmherthynas) A rendering irrelevant.  
 Anmherthynafoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynafawl) A being irrelevant.  
 Anmherthynafwrwyz, *s. m.* (anmherthynas) Irrelevancy.  
 Anmherthynafu, *v. a.* (anmherthynas) To render irrelevant.  
 Anmherthynawl, *a.* (anmherthyn) Irrelevant.  
 Anmherthynedig, *a.* (anmherthyn) Rendered irrelevant.  
 Anmherthyniad, *s. m.—pl. s. au* (anmherthyn) Irrelevance.  
 Anmherthynoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynawl) Want of affinity.  
 Anmherthynolrwyz, *s. m.* (anmherthynawl) Want of affinity.  
 Anmherthynu, *v. a.* (anmherthyn) To render irrelevant.  
 Anmherthynus, *a.* (anmherthyn) Impertinent.  
 Anmherwyl, *a.* (perwyl) Without occasion.  
 Anmhetrus, *a.* (petrus) Doubtless; indubious.  
 Anmhetrufawl, *a.* (anmhetrus) Undoubting; unhesitating.  
 Anmhetrufder, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitability.  
 Anmhetrufez, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.  
 Anmhetrufgar, *a.* (anmhetrus) Unhesitating.  
 Anmhetrufgarwç, *s. m.* (anmhetrufgar) A being free from hesitation.  
 Anmhetrufwrwyz, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.  
 Anmheuthin, *a.* (peuthin) Without substance; immaterial.  
 Anmhlaidd, *a.* (plaid) Without party.  
 Anmhlant, *a.* (plant) Without children; childless.  
 Anmhlantadwy, *a.* (anmhlant) That cannot bear children; barren.  
 Anmhleidgar, *a.* (anmhlaidd) Impartial.  
 Anmhleidgarwç, *s. m.* (anmhleidgar) Impartiality.  
 Anmhleidiawg, *a.* (anmhlaidd) Unfactious.  
 Anmhleidiawl, *a.* (anmhlaidd) Impartial.  
 Anmhleidiedig, *a.* (anmhlaidd) Rendering impartial.  
 Anmhleidioldeb, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartiality.  
 Anmhleidiolrwyz, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartialness.  
 Anmhleidiwr, *s. m.—pl. anmhleidwyr* (anmhlaidd—gwr) One that is not a partizan.  
 Anmhleidwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhleidiwr) The conduct of one not a partizan.  
 Anmhleth, *a.* (pleth) Not interwoven; not complex.  
 Anmhlethadwy, *a.* (anmhleth) That cannot be complicated.  
 Anmhlethawl, *a.* (anmhleth) Uncomplicated.  
 Anmhlethedig, *a.* (anmhleth) Uncomplicated.  
 Anmhlethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhleth) A being uncomplicated.  
 Anmhlethu, *v. a.* (anmhleth) To render uncomplicated.

# A N M

Anmhlith, *a.* (plith) Not mixed; unmixed.  
 Anmhlithadwy, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposable.  
 Anmhlithaw, *v. a.* (anmhlith) To decompose.  
 Anmhlithedig, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposed.  
 Anmhlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlith) A decomposing.  
 Anmhlüad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (plu) Deplumation.  
 Anmhlüawg, *a.* (plu) Unplumed, or unfledged.  
 Anmhlüedig, *a.* (plu) Depiumed.  
 Anmhluz, *a.* (pluz) Not tender; rigid, or harsh.  
 Anmhluzez, *s. m.* (anmhluz) Want of softness; rigidity.  
 Anmhlwyv, *a.* (plwyv) Without a parish.  
 Anmhlwyvawl, *a.* (anmhlwyv) Extra-parochial.  
 Anmhlyz, *a.* (plyz) Not tender; indelicate.  
 Anmhlyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlyz) A rendering rigid, harsh, or untender.  
 Anmhlyzu, *v. a.* (anmhlyz) To render harsh, or rigid.  
 Anmhlyg, *a.* (plyg) Not double; single.  
 Anmhlygadwy, *a.* (anmhlyg) That cannot be doubled.  
 Anmhlygawl, *a.* (anmhlyg) Not doubled.  
 Anmhlygedig, *a.* (anmhlyg) Uncomplicated.  
 Anmhlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlyg) A being uncomPLICATE.  
 Anmhlygu, *v. a.* (anmhlyg) To undouble.  
 Anmhodyr, *a.* (podyr) Unpulverised.  
 Anmhoen, *a.* (poen) Without pain; unaffected.  
 Anmhoenadwy, *a.* (anmhoen) Impassible.  
 Anmhoenedig, *a.* (anmhoen) Unpunished.  
 Anmhoeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhoen) Impassibility.  
 Anmhoenydiawl, *a.* (anmhoen) Not having done penance; impenitent.  
 Anmhol, *a.* (pôl) Not dull. Cwyn anmhol.  
 Anmhorth, *a.* (porth) Not supporting; not auxiliary.  
 Gadaw y maes â orug y Rhueinwyr, a deçreu fo, can ni wylant pwy â vei porth, pwy â vei anmhorth.  
 The Romans were obliged to leave the field, and begin to fly; for they knew not who were their support, or who not their support.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.  
 Anmhorthadwy, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsustainable.  
 Anmhorthawl, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupporting.  
 Anmhorthedig, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupported.  
 Anmhorthiez, *s. m.* (anmhorth) A want of support.  
 Anmhorthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhorth) A being unsupported.  
 Anmhorthiannawl, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support.  
 Anmhorthiannus, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support; inalimental.  
 Anmhorthiant, *s. m.—pl. anmhorthiannau* (anmhorth) What is not a support.  
 Anmhorthorzwyl, *a.* (porthorzwyl) Not accessory to violence.  
 Anmhorthwyl, *a.* (anmhorth) Without succour.  
 Anmhraiz, *a.* (praiz) Without a flock, or herd; without spoil.  
 Anmbrain, *a.* (prain) Without sustenance, or food.  
 Anmhraith, *a.* (praith) Without practice.  
 Anmhrawv, *a.* (prawv) Without proof.  
 Anmhreizawg, *a.* (anmhraiz) Undepredatory.  
 Anmhreiniawg, *a.* (anmrhain) Not having sustenance.  
 Anmhreithig, *a.* (anmhraith) Impractical.  
 Anmhres, *a.* (pres) Not fleet; not hasty.  
 Anmhresawl, *a.* (anmhres) Not hastening.  
 Anmhreswyl, *a.* (preswyl) Without habitation.  
 Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A not inhabiting.

Anmhreswyliaeth,



# A N M

Anmhrefwyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrefwyl) Want of inhabiting.  
 Anmhrefwylaw, *v. a.* (anmhrefwyl) To desist from inhabiting.  
 Anmhrefwylawg, *a.* (anmhrefwyl) Uninhabited.  
 Anmhrefwyliedig, *a.* (anmhrefwyl) Uninhabited.  
 Anmhriawd, *a.* (priawd) Unmarried; feme-sole.  
 Anmhridd, *a.* (pridd) Not dear; without pledge.  
 Anmhridadwy, *a.* (anmhridd) Inexpiable.  
 Anmhridadwg, *a.* (anmhridd) Unpledged.  
 Anmhridian, *s. m.*—*pl.* anmhridiannau (anmhridd) Inexpiation.  
 Anmhriddwerth, *a.* (priddwerth) Without a ransom.  
 Anmhriv, *a.* (priv) Without growth.  
 Anmhriviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhriv) A being without growth.  
 Anmhriviant, *s. m.* (anmhriv) Want of growth.  
 Anmhrin, *a.* (prin) Not scanty.  
 Anmhrinâd, *s. m.* (anmhrin) A keeping from growing scanty.  
 Anmhrinâu, *v. a.* (anmhrin) To render unscarce.  
 Anmhrinder, *s. m.* (anmhrin) A being without want, or scarcity; plenty.  
 Anmhridadwy, *a.* (anmhriawd) Unmarriageable.  
 Anmhridadawl, *a.* (anmhriawd) Unappropriated.  
 Anmhridadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anmhriadorion (anmhriawd) One that is not a proprietor.

Braint oed y brawd hynav â wna y brodyr ieuav yn anmhriadorion ac ai gwna yntau yn un priodawr ar zadannuz o gwbyl.

The privilege of age of the elder brother renders the younger brothers *nonproprietors*, and renders him a proprietor of all the personal effects. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmhriodedig, *a.* (anmhriawd) Unappropriated.  
 Anmhriodez, *s. m.* (anmhriawd) Inappropriation.  
 Anmhriodoldeb, *s. m.* (anmhriodawl) Impropropriety.  
 Anmhriodolder, *s. m.* (anmhriodawl) Impropropriety.  
 Anmhriodolez, *s. m.* (anmhriodawl) Inappropriation.  
 Anmhriodoli, *v. a.* (anmhriodawl) To unappropriate.  
 Anmhriodoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhriodawl) Inappropriation.  
 Anmhriodolrwy, *s. m.* (anmhriodawl) Inappropriation.  
 Anmhriodoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhriodawr) Want of property.  
 Anmhriodrwy, *s. m.* (anmhriawd) Want of being appropriated.  
 Anmhrovadwy, *a.* (anmhrawv) Not to be tasted.  
 Anmhrovadwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrovadwy) Improbability.  
 Anmhrovedig, *a.* (anmhrawv) Unassayed.  
 Anmhrovi, *v.* (anmhrawv) To refrain from tasting.  
 Anmhroviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrawv) A being untasted; a being unassayed.  
 Anmhroviadawl, *a.* (anmhroviad) Unprobationary.  
 Anmhruz, *a.* (pruz) Imprudent; infedate.  
 Anmhruze, *s. m.* (anmhruz) Imprudence.  
 Anmhruwy, *a.* (prwy) Without supply.  
 Anmhruwyadwy, *a.* (anmhruwy) That cannot be supplied.  
 Anmhruyaw, *v. a.* (anmhruwy) To desist from supplying.  
 Anmhruyawl, *a.* (anmhruwy) Unsupplied.  
 Anmhruystfi, *s. m.* (prwyystfi) A being without care; in anxiety.  
 Anmhruystflez, *s. m.* (anmhruystfi) Inconvulsiveness.  
 Anmhruystfi, *a.* (prwyystfi) Without tumult, or convulsion.  
 Anmhryd, *a.* (pryd) Unseasonable; untimely.  
 Anmhryder, *a.* (pryder) Without anxiety; unsolicitude.

# A N M

Anmhryderus, *a.* (anmhryder) Unanxious.  
 Anmhrydverth, *a.* (prydverth) Inelegant; indecent.  
 Anmhrydverthez, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Inelegancy.  
 Anmhrydverthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrydverth) A rendering inelegant.  
 Anmhrydverthrwyz, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Uncomeliness; ungracefulness.  
 Anmhrydverthu, *v. a.* (anmhrydverth) To render inelegant.  
 Anmhrydverthus, *a.* (anmhrydverth) Unbecoming.  
 Anmhrydverthwç, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Indecency; deformity.  
 Anmhrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhryd) A rendering out of time.  
 Anmhrydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anmhrydwyr (anmhryd—gwr) One that does not keep time.  
 Anmhrydlawn, *a.* (anmhryd) Unseasonable.  
 Anmhrydlonez, *v. a.* (anmhrydlawn) To render out of season.  
 Anmhrydlonez, *s. m.* (anmhrydlawn) Unseasonableness.  
 Anmhrydus, *a.* (prydus) Uncomely; unseemly.  
 Anmhrydufrwyz, *s. m.* (anmhrydus) Uncomeliness.  
 Anmhrydwezawl, *a.* (prydwez) Ill-featured.  
 Anmhrydwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anmhrydwezawl) Unhandsomeness.  
 Anmhrydwezus, *a.* (prydwez) Unbecoming.  
 Anmhryz, *a.* (pryz) Not rich, or luxuriant.  
 Anmhryfleu, *a.* (pryfleu) Unweildy; vast; huge.  
 Anmhryfur, *a.* (pryfur) Undiligent.  
 Anmhryfurdeb, *s. m.* (anmhryfur) Inexpedition.  
 Anmhryfuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhryfur) A being inexpedient.  
 Anmhryfurwç, *s. m.* (anmhryfur) Inexpediousness.  
 Anmhur, *a.* (pur) Impure, or full of dregs; dirty.  
 Anmhuraiz, *a.* (anmhur) Impure; droffy.  
 Anmhurdeb, *s. m.* (anmhur) Impurity; droffiness.  
 Anmhuredig, *a.* (anmhur) Unpurified.  
 Anmhurez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhur) Impurity.  
 Anmhureziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhuraiz) A rendering impure.  
 Anmhureziaw, *v. a.* (anmhuraiz) To render impure.  
 Anmhwdwr, *a.* (pwdwr) Incorrupt; unfragile.  
 Anmhwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyll) Indiscretion. *a.* Without discretion.

A glyweisti â gânt Anarawd,  
 Milwr doniawg didlawd,  
 Rhaid wrth anmhwyll pwyll parawd.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Anarawd, a warrior virtuous and powerful: with *indiscretion* it is necessary to have ready wit. *Engl. y Glywaid.*

Anmhwylladwy, *a.* (anmhwyll) That cannot be made discreet; unreasonable.  
 Anmhwyllaw, *v.* (anmhwyll) To become irrational.  
 Anmhwyllawg, *a.* (anmhwyll) Irrational.  
 Anmhwyllawl, *a.* (anmhwyll) Tending to irrationality.  
 Anmhwyllledig, *a.* (anmhwyll) Deprived of reason; not endued with reason.  
 Anmhwylllez, *s. m.* (anmhwyll) Irrationality; temerity.  
 Anmhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhwyll) Irrationality.  
 Anmhwyllig, *a.* (anmhwyll) Inconsiderate.

Mi â barav ywç wynnydu gan genedyl nad yw genedyl i mi, a gan genedyl anmhwyllig i'ç digiav.

I will cause you to be provoked to rage by a nation, that is not a nation of mine, and by a nation that is *inconsiderate* will I offend you. *W. Salisbury—Rom. x. xix.*

Anmhwyllineb, *s. m.* (anmhwyll) Inconsideration.  
 Anmhwylllogrwy, *s. m.* (anmhwyll) Inconsideration.



Anmhwyllogrwyd, *s. m.* (anmhwyllog) Inconsiderateness.  
 Anmhwyt, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwynt) Inconvalescence; indisposition; ill habit of body.  
 Anmhwyntiaw, *v.* (anmhwyt) To become indisposed.  
 Anmhwyntiedig, *a.* (anmhwyt) Indisposed.  
 Anmhybyr, *a.* (pybyr) Impotent, or infirm.  
 Anmhybyrawl, *a.* (anmhybyr) Rendering impotent.  
 Anmhybyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhybyr) A rendering impotent.  
 Anmhybyru, *v. a.* (anmhybyr) To enfeeble; to become impotent.  
 Anmhybyrwy, *s. m.* (anmhybyr) Impotency.  
 Anmhyg, *a.* (pyg) Without inordinate lust; finless.  
 Anmhydraiz, *a.* (anmhwddwr) Incorruptive.  
 Anmhydradwy, *a.* (anmhwddwr) Imputrile.  
 Anmhydreiz, *s. m.* (anmhwddwr) Incorruptness.  
 Anmlas, *a.* (blas) Insipid; tasteless.  
 Anmlafu, *v. a.* (anmlas) To disrelish; to grow insipid.  
 Anmlafus, *a.* (anmlas) Insipid, or tasteless.  
 Anmlodwy, *a.* (blodwy) Unripe; not mealy.  
 Anmrant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmrant) Dishonour. *a.* Without right, or immunity.

Anmrant pob tor devawd.

Every violation of custom is a breach of privilege. *Adage.*

Anmrantiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmrant) A depriving of immunity.

Anmrantiaw, *v. a.* (anmrant) To violate privilege; to dishonour.

Y nawz a ammrantiaws eie, ni zyly o hono un nawz.

The protection that one violates its privilege, he deserves from it no protection. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmrantiawl, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Ni zylyir yntau dalu tir anmrantiawl yn lle tir a braint o hono.

It is not right therefore to give unprivileged land for land that has privilege. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmrantiedig, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Anmri, *a.* (bri) Without honour; without privilege.

Anmriw, *a.* (briw) Without a cut, wound, or break.

Anmriwadwy, *a.* (anmriw) Invulnerable.

Anmrwd, *a.* (brwd) Unheated; unboiled; crude.

Gwell ganzynt breswylaw yn y difaith, ac ymborth, val anveiliad, ar gig anmrwd, a llyfau, gyda rhyddid, noc ymborth yn y cyvannzedig yn cafael gwlezu dan gaethiwd.

They prefer dwelling in the wilderness, and feed like animals on raw meat and herbs, with liberty, rather than live in the inhabited country enjoying feasts in slavery. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anmrwyf, *a.* (brwyf) Not inebriated.

Anmrwyfgez, *s. m.* (anmrwyf) Sobriety.

Anmrydaiz, *a.* (anmrwd) Unfervid.

Anmrydez, *s. m.* (anmrwd) Want of being heated; crudity; rawness.

Anmwl, *a.* (bwl) Having no breach, or notch.

Annadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Unrecited; undeclared.

Annadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgan) A being unrecited.

Annadgylmadwy, *a.* (dadglwm) Indissoluble.

Annadgylmawl, *a.* (dadglwm) Not to be untied.

Annadguz, *a.* (dadguz) Without revealing.

Annadguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annadguz) A being unrevealed.

Annadguziawl, *a.* (annadguz) Unrevealed.

Annadguziedig, *a.* (annadguz) Unrevealed.

Annadlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annadyl) Indisputation.

Annadlaethawl, *a.* (annadlaeth) Indisputatory.

Annadlawl, *a.* (annadyl) Illogical; indisputative.

Annadleuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annadyl) Indisputation.

Annadleuadwy, *a.* (annadyl) Incontestable; irrefragable.

Annadleuawl, *a.* (annadyl) Undisputative.

Annadleuedig, *a.* (annadyl) Undisputed.

Annadlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (annadyl) One that doth not dispute.

Annadlyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annadlyz) Indisputation.

Annadyl, *a.* (dadyl) Without dispute, or argument.

Annail, *a.* (dail) Without leaves.

Annair, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annair) Reproach.

Rhag drwg ni ziwg annair;  
 Llauer mawrair a vethla.

Against evil reproach will not avail,  
 Many one of renown will be ensnared.

*Lleved.*

Annaliad, *a.* (dal) Without a hold, or support.

Annaliadwy, *a.* (annaliad) Untenable.

Annaliedig, *a.* (dal) Not holden; not caught.

Annaliedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annaliedig) A being untenable.

Annamdwn, *a.* (damdwn) Without appraisement.

Annamgylciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgylc) A being unfurrounded.

Annamgylcynaw, *a.* (damgylcyn) Uncircumscribed.

Annamgylcyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgylcyn) Uncircumscription.

Annamlewyawl, *a.* (damlewy) Unilluminating.

Annamlewygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damlewy) A being unfurrounded with light, or unrevealed.

Annamlewygu, *v. a.* (damlewy) To cease from illuminating.

Annammegawl, *a.* (dammeg) Unparabolical.

Annamredawl, *a.* (damred) Inconcurrent.

Annamrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damred) A not concurring; inconcurrence.

Annamunaw, *v. a.* (damunaw) To cease from wishing.

Annamunawl, *a.* (damunawl) Undesireable.

Annamuned, *a.* (damuned) Without a wish, or desire.

Annamuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damuniad) Undesireableness.

Annamwain, *a.* (damwain) Without chance, or fortune.

Annamweiniawl, *a.* (annamwain) Not happening.

Annamweiniedig, *a.* (annamwain) Not having happened.

Annamwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damwyn) Misfortune.

Annangaws, *a.* (dangaws) Without shew.

Annangosawl, *a.* (annangaws) Unexposing.

Annangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annangaws) A being unexposed.

Annarbod, *a.* (darbod) Without preparation.

Annarbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarbod) Improvidence.

Annarbodawl, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident.

Annarbodedig, *a.* (annarbod) Unprovided.

Annarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarbod) Incircumspection.

Annarbodus, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident.

Annarbwyll, *a.* (darbwyll) Without persuasion.

Annarbwyllaw, *v. a.* (annarbwyll) To desist from persuading.

Annarbwyllawg, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuasive.

Annarbwylledig, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuaded; unconvinced, not having reasoned.

Annarbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarbwyll) Impersuasion.

Annarvod, *a.* (darvod) Without ending; infinite.

Annarvodadwy, *a.* (annarvod) Inexhaustible.

Annarvodedig, *a.* (annarvod) Unconcluded; unfinished; unexhausted.

Annarvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarvod) A being without conclusion; endlessness.

Annarlladwy,



# A N N

Annarlleadowy, *a.* (darllead) Illegible; not to be read.  
 Annarlleawl, *a.* (darlleawl) Not to be read.  
 Annarllenadowy, *a.* (darllen) Illegible.  
 Annarllenawl, *a.* (darllen) Not reading; unlegible.  
 Annarllenedig, *a.* (darllen) That is not read; rendered illegible.  
 Annarmerth, *a.* (darmerth) Unprepared.  
 Annarmerthez, *s. m.* (annermerth) Unpreparedness.  
 Annarostyngawl, *a.* (darostwng) Not to be subjected.  
 Annarostyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darostwng) Infubjection; a being unsubjected.  
 Annarpar, *a.* (darpar) Without preparation.  
 Annarparadowy, *a.* (annarpar) That cannot be prepared.  
 Annarparaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarpar) Unpreparation.  
 Annarparawl, *a.* (annarpar) Unpreparatory.  
 Annarparedig, *a.* (annarpar) Unprepared.  
 Annarpariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarpar) A being unprepared.  
 Annarymred, *a.* (darymred) Without discursion.  
 Annarymredawl, *a.* (annarymred) Undiscursive.  
 Annarymrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarymred) Indiscursion.  
 Annattawd, *a.* (dattawz) Inexplicable; not loosened.  
 Annattawz, *a.* (dattawz) Indissoluble.  
 Annattodadowy, *a.* (annattawz) Indissoluble; inexplicable.  
 Annattodawl, *a.* (annatawz) Unexplicated.  
 Annattodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annattawd) Inexplication.  
 Annattodolrwyd, *s. m.* (annattodawl) Indissolubleness.  
 Annattodrwyd, *s. m.* (annattawd) Indissolubility.  
 Annattozadowy, *a.* (annattawz) Indissoluble.  
 Annattozawl, *a.* (annattawz) Indissolvent.  
 Annattozedig, *a.* (annattawz) Indissolved.  
 Annattoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annatawz) Indissolvability.  
 Annattro, *a.* (dattro) Without recurring.  
 Annattröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annattro) Inaptness to turn back, or recur.  
 Annattröawl, *a.* (annattro) Unrecurrent.  
 Annattröedig, *a.* (annattro) Not having turned back.  
 Annaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (daw) Defence, or screen.  
 Annawd, *v. a.* (nawd) To reproach.

Nid anheirz i veirz vyrzoz wallaw,  
 Nid annawd tawawd diwyd izaw.

Not unbecoming to the bards the crowded tables, the tongue that is free from guile will not reproach him. *Llygad Gwr.*

Annawz, *a.* (nawz) Without refuge; unprotected.  
 Annawn, *s. m.—pl. annoniau* (dawn) Unluckiness; misfortune.

Aeth i weiniad vyth annawn,  
 A tholiad wyv, a thlawd iawn.

Misfortune is ever the lot of the weak,  
 And I am despoiled, and very poor. *D ab Gwilym.*

Annawnus, *a.* (annawn) Unqualified, ungifted, or unendowed.

Annëall, *s. m.* (dëall) Ignorance; lack of knowledge.

Mae'r zofarth hon yncyttunaw—a'r peth fyz ar gov a sadw o waith yr hën a cyfevin veirz cyn amfer yr annyfg a'r annëall, a'r anyfyrriaeth a zygywzoez ar y Cymry.

This theory doth agree with what is preserved of the works of the old and primitive bards, before the time of the want of learning, and want of knowledge, and supineness that has befallen the Welsh. *Barzas.*

Annëalladowy, *a.* (annëall) Incomprehensible.

Annëallawl, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent.

Annëalledig, *a.* (annëall) Unapprehended.

Annëallgar, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.

Annëallgarwz, *s. m.* (annëallgar) Unintelligence.

# A N N

Annëallus, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.  
 Annebre, *a.* (debre) Without return; unrecurrent.

Heb verç Cynvelyn gelyn gne unbryn,  
 Cyd boed unbënes ys annebre.

Without the maid Cynvelyn was the enemy of princes, and without return, though she was a prince's. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Annebryd, *a.* (debryd) Irreparable. Brad annebryd, an irreparable mischief.

Anneçreu, *a.* (deçreu) Without commencement.

Anneçreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anneçreu) A being without beginning.

Anneçreuawl, *a.* (anneçreu) Uncommencing.

Anneçreuedig, *a.* (anneçreu) Uncommenced.

Annedwyz, *a.* (dedwyz) Indiscreet; graceless; unhappy; unblest.

Tri feth a gaif dyn annedwyz: tylodi, ac awlywziant, a foeni

Three things will come to the lot of the imprudent man: poverty, misfortune, and pain. *Trioç Mocs.*

Annedwyzawl, *a.* (annedwyz) Tending to be unhappy.

Annedwyzedig, *a.* (annedwyz) Not made happy; rendered unhappy.

Annedwyzus, *a.* (annedwyz) That is unhappy.

Annedwyzwz, *s. m.* (annedwyz) Unhappiness.

Annedwyzyd, *s. m.* (annedwyz) Unhappiness.

Annez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dez) A dwelling. Ty annez, a dwelling house.

Annezawl, *a.* (annez) Dwelling; dwelt at.

Annezva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (annez—ma) A dwelling place.

Annezvawl, *a.* (annezyv) Illegal; immoral.

Annezvolder, *s. m.* (annezvawl) Immorality.

Annezvoli, *v. a.* (annezvawl) To render immoral; to illegitimate.

Anneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annez) A dwelling, or abiding.

A'th iawn azyfg gwna'th anneziad  
 Yn vy mynwes—

With thy true knowledge make thy dwelling in my bosom. *Sam. Jones.*

Annezle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (annez—lle) A dwelling place; abode.

Annezu, *v. a.* (annez) To dwell; to inhabit.

Annezyv, *s. f.—pl. annetzvau* (dezyv) Disusage; disorder. *a.* Lawless.

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngrezyv cyvarvod,  
 Cyvarvogion dilezyv,  
 I wrthawd annawd, ac annevyv,  
 O greulan, o greulawn gynnezyv.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together, to oppose reproach, and breach of privilege in the place of blood, through cruel principle. *Cynzelw—Breinniau Powys.*

Annevawd, *s. m.—pl. annevodau* (devawd) Want of rule, order, or custom; disusage.

Annevig, *a.* (devig) Inexpert; unhandy; awkward.

Câd ar llaw annev'g.

A battle with a hand inexpert

*Tallefin.*

Annevnyz, *a.* (devnyz) Without materials.

Annevnyziawl, *a.* (annevnyz) Immaterial.

Annevnyziedig, *a.* (annevnyz) Not made material, or substantial.

Annevnyzioldeb, *s. m.* (annevnyziawl) Immateriality.

Annevnyziolrwyd, *s. m.* (annevnyziawl) Immaterialness.

Annevodawl, *a.* (annevawd) Unceremonial; not accustomed.

Annevodedig, *a.* (annevawd) Not being accustomed.

Annevodi, *v. a.* (annevawd) To render out of use.

Annefraw, *a.* (defraw) Unawake; not stirring.

Annefröawl,



# A N N

Annefröawl, *a.* (annefraw) Not to be awaken.  
 Annegyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (nag) One that doth not deny.  
 Annegyzawl, *a.* (annegyz) Unnegative.  
 Annegyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annegyz) What is without a negative.  
 Anneheu, *a.* (deheu) Left-handed; undexterous.  
 Anneheuder, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterity.  
 Anneheuez, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterousness.  
 Anneheug, *a.* (anneheu) Indexterous; sinister.  
 Anneheurwyz, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterousness.  
 Anneivniawg, *a.* (deivniawg) Unaccomplished, or not trained up.  
 Anneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annail) The falling of the leaves.  
 Anneiliaw, *v. a.* (annail) To drop the leaves.  
 Anneiliawg, *a.* (annail) Not having leaves.  
 Anneilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deilliad) A being underived.  
 Anneilliawg, *a.* (deilliawg) Underivative.  
 Anneilliedig, *a.* (deilliedig) Underived.  
 Anneilltuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (neilltu) A being unseparated.  
 Anneilltuadwy, *a.* (neilltu) Inseparable.  
 Anneilltuaw, *v.* (neilltu) To desist from division, or party.  
 Anneilltuawg, *a.* (neilltu) Unseceding; unseparating.  
 Anneilltuawl, *a.* (neilltu) Unseceded; indistinct.  
 Anneilltuedig, *a.* (neilltu) Unseparated.  
 Anneilltuoldeb, *s. m.* (anneilltuawl) Inseparability.  
 Anneilltuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anneilltuwyr (neilltu—gwr) One that doth not secede.  
 Anneirvuwc, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (anner—buwc) A young cow.  
 Anneiryd, *a.* (deiryd) Not pertaining to, irrelevant, impertinent.  
 Anneifyvadwy, *a.* (deifyv) That cannot be intreated.  
 Anneifyvawl, *a.* (deifyv) Unrequested.  
 Anneifyvedig, *a.* (deifyv) Unrequested.  
 Anneifyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deifyv) A being unrequested.  
 Anneifyvu, *v.* (deifyv) To desist from intreaty.  
 Annel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (del) A stretching, tension; a stay or prop; a gin or springe. Bwa ar annel, a bent bow; rhoi gwayw ar annel, to couch a spear.  
 O dervyz i anivel dyn arall vnyed i mewn annel. neu i mewn bradbill, y dyn a'i gwnaeth a zyly zleifiaw y dyn o'r clwyf a gyvran a'i anivel.  
 If the beast of another man should fall into the *snare*, or into a pit, the man who made it ought to indemnify the other of the hurt that shall happen to the beast. *Welsh Laws.*  
 Annelawg, *a.* (annel) Regular; on the stretch; bent; aiming.  
 Megis o annelawg vwa'r cymylau.  
 As from the *bent* bow of the clouds. *Eccles. xxi.*  
 Anneledig, *a.* (annel) Stretched, or on the stretch.  
 Anneliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annel) Regulation; stretching.  
 Annelu, *v. a.* (annel) To stretch out; to aim; to level.  
 Syr Hywel a annelai  
 Y bwa dyfg.—  
 Sir Hywel would stretch the bow of learning. *Ll. G. Colbi.*  
 Annelwr *s. m.*—*pl. t.* annelwyr (annel—gwr) One that bends a bow, or takes aim.  
 Annëol, *a.* (dëol) Without separation; unparted.  
 Annëoladwy, *a.* (annëol) Not exterminable.  
 Annëoledig, *a.* (annëol) Unseparated.  
 Annëongladwy, *a.* (dëongyl) Inexplicable.

# A N N

Annëongledig, *a.* (dëongyl) Unexplicated.  
 Annëongliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annëongyl) Inexplication; a being unexplained.  
 Anner, *s. f.*—*pl.* annair (an—dër) A heifer.  
 I minnau i mae annair  
 Ynmlaen gwaen, amyl iawn eugwair.  
 And to me there are *heifers* in the extremity of the dale, very plenteous is their hay. *Bedo Ph. Bag.*  
 Annerbyn, *a.* (derbyn) Without acceptation.  
 Annerbynadwy, *a.* (annerbyn) Unacceptable, or not to be received.  
 Annerbynedig, *a.* (annerbyn) Unaccepted.  
 Annerbyniawl, *a.* (annerbyn) Unacceptable.  
 Annerbynioldeb *s. m.* (annerbyniawl) Unacceptableness.  
 Annerdri, *a.* (derdri) Without forwardness.  
 Annerth, *s. m.* (nerth) Impotence; infirmity.  
 Rho yn rhag pob rhyw annerth,  
 Yr Jezu o nêv, ras a nerth.  
 Give against every kind of *weakness*, thou Christ of heaven, thy grace and strength. *D. ab Rhys.*  
 Annerthawl, *a.* (annerth) Impuissant; impotent.  
 Annerthez *s. m.* (annerth) Impuissance.  
 Annerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annerth) A rendering impotent.  
 Annerthu, *v. a.* (annerth) To render impotent.  
 Annëfdelez, *s. m.* (annëfdyl) Indelicacy; slovenliness.  
 Annëfdlu, *v.* (annëfdyl) To become indelicate.  
 Annëfdlus, *a.* (annëfdyl) Indelicate.  
 Annëfdlusrwyz, *s. m.* (annëfdlus) Incompactness of the mind; indelicatesness.  
 Annëfdyl, *a.* (dëfdyl) Without compactness of thought; without delicacy.  
 Annethawl, *a.* (dethawl) Without choice.  
 Annetholedig, *a.* (annethawl) Unelected.  
 Anneuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (neuad) Freedom from weariness; tranquillity.  
 Gwyr gorfav Gwriav gwrz y'nghaled,  
 Ys deupo eu henaid wy wedi trined,  
 Cynnwys y'ngwlad nêv azev anneuad.  
 The men of the station of Gwriav, dexterous in difficulties, if their souls should be released after the conflict, may they be received in the kingdom of heaven, the abode of *tranquillity*. *Aneurin.*  
 Annewis, *a.* (dewis) Without choice, or election.  
 Annewisadwy, (annewis) That cannot be chosen; ineligible.  
 Annewisawl, *a.* (annewis) Not elective, ineligible.  
 Annëwifedig, *a.* (annewis) Unchosen; rejected.  
 Annëwifoldeb, *s. m.* (annëwisawl) Ineligibility.  
 Annëwifolrwyz, *s. m.* (annëwisawl) Ineligibleness.  
 Annëwr, *a.* (dëwr) Not valiant; irresolute.  
 Annëwrder, *s. m.* (annëwr) Irresolution.  
 Annëwrez, *s. m.* (annëwr) Irresoluteness; effeminacy.  
 Annëwryn, *s. m. dim.* (annëwr) An irresolute person.  
 Annhadawl, *a.* (tad) Unpaternal.  
 Annhadoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhadawl) Want of paternity.  
 Annhaeawg, *a.* (taeawg) Not clownish, or boorish.  
 Annhaenawl, *a.* (taen) Inexpansible.  
 Annhaenedig, *a.* (taen) Unexpanded.  
 Annhaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (taen) Inexpansion.  
 Annhaeogrwyz, *s. m.* (annhaeawg) Unchurlishness.  
 Annhaer, *a.* (taer) Unimportant.  
 Annhaerder, *s. m.* (annhaer) Unimportantness.  
 Annhaerni, *s. m.* (annhaer) Unimportance.  
 Annhavledig, *a.* (tavyl) Unprojected; not thrown.  
 Annhavliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tavyl) A being unprojected.  
 Annhagelig, *a.* (tâg) Unobstructed; unchoaked.  
 Annhagiad,



# ANN

Annhagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tâl) A being unob-  
structed.

Annhal, *a.* (tâl) Without payment; unrewarded.

Annhaladwy, *a.* (annhal) Unpayable; insolvable.

Annhaledig, *a.* (annhal) Unremunerated.

Annhalvyr, *a.* (talvyr) Without contraction.

Annhalvyrez, *s. m.* (annhalvyr) Diffusedness.

Annhalvyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhalvyr) Uncon-  
tractedness.

Annhalgrwn, *a.* (talgrwn) Incompact; diffuse.

Annhalgrynez, *s. m.* (annhalgrwn) Uncontractedness.

Annhalgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhalgrwn) A be-  
ing uncontracted.

Annhalgrynrywyz, *s. m.* (annhalgrwn) Uncontract-  
edness.

Annhalrm, *a.* (talm) Without impression.

Annhalmez, *s. m.* (annhalrm) Unimpression.

Annhanadwy, *a.* (tân) Unignitable.

Annhanawl, *a.* (tân) Unignified; incombustible.

Annhanc, *a.* (tanc) Without stillness.

Annhaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tân) A being unignified.

Annhangnev, *a.* (annhanc) Without peace.

Annhangnevez, *s. m.* (annhangnev) Want of peace;  
discord.

*Gwedi colli Cwstenyn evelly, tyvu â orŷ annhangnevez y  
rhwyng gwyrda y cyvoeth am wneuthur brenin.*

*After losing Constantine in that manner, a disagreement arose  
between the principal people of the realm about setting up a  
king. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Annhangnevezawl, *a.* (annhangnevez) Unpeaceable;  
untranquil.

Annhangnevezus, *a.* (annhangnevez) Tending to  
be unpeaceable.

Annharvawl, *a.* (annharyv) Unscattered; undif-  
fered.

Annharvedig, *a.* (annharyv) Undispersed.

Annharyv, *a.* (taryv) Without dispersion.

Annhaw, *a.* (taw) Without silence; untacit.

Annhawedawg, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilent; unreserved  
in conversation.

Annhawedig, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilenced.

Annhawel, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilent; untacit; noisy.

*Annhawel Hywel hawl gyvrwys,  
Annhywallt ei lys o liaws eirgaid,  
Pan arŷant emys.*

*Unsilent is Hywel the sagacious, his court is not to be cleared  
from the numerous petitioners when they ask for steeds.  
Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Annhawelawg, *a.* (annhawel) Tending to be un-  
silent.

Annhawelu, *v.* (annhawel) To become unsilent.

Annhawelwç, *s. m.* (annhawel) Want of silence.

Annhawl, *a.* (tawl) Without diminishing.

Annhebyg, *a.* (tebyg) Dissimilar; unlike.

*Annhebyg biau fyniaw.*

*'Tis the most unlikely that prospers.*

*Adage.*

Annhebygadwy, *a.* (annhebyg) Unseemable.

Annhebygawl, *a.* (annhebyg) Rendered unlike; not  
made similar.

Annhebygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhebyg) Dissimi-  
litude.

Annhebygolez, *s. m.* (annhebygawl) Improbability.

Annhebygolrwyz, *s. m.* (annhebygawl) Unlikeliness.

Annhebygrwyz, *s. m.* (annhebyg) Unlikeliness.

Annhebygu, *v.* (annhebyg) To become unlike.

Annheç, *a.* (teç) Without skulking.

Annheçawl, *a.* (annheç) Not skulking, or hiding.

Annheçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annheç) A being with-  
out hiding.

Annheçu, *v. a.* (annheç) To unsecrete.

Annhez, *a.* (tez) Without pre-eminence.

# ANN

Annhezawl, *a.* (annhez) Not pre-eminence.

Annheziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhez) Want of pre-  
eminence.

Annheg, *a.* (teg) Unfair; inelegant; disingenuous.

Annhegwç, *s. m.* (annheg) Unfairness.

Annhegyçu, *v. a.* (annhegwç) To render unfair.

Annheilwng, *a.* (teilwng) Unworthy.

*Yr hwn syz yn bwyta, ac yn yved yn annheilwng, syz yn  
bwyta, ac yn yved barnedigaeth izo ei hun.*

*He that eateth, and drinketh unworthily, eateth, and drink-  
eth condemnation to himself. i Cor. ii. xxix.*

Annheilyngdawd, *s. m.* (annheilwng) Unworthiness.

Annheilyngrwyz, *s. m.* (annheilwng) Unworthiness.

Annheilyngu, *v. a.* (annheilwng) To render un-  
worthy.

Annheimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (teimlad) Apathy.

Annheimladawl, *a.* (annheimlad) Unfeeling.

Annheimladedig, *a.* (annheimlad) Not having felt;  
rendered unfeeling.

Annheimladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annheimlad) A  
rendering void of feeling.

Annheimladrwyz, *s. m.* (annheimlad) Unfeelingness.

Annheimladwy, *a.* (annheimlad) Imperceptible.

Annheimlaw, *v.* (teimlaw) To desist from feeling.

Annheimledig, *a.* (teimledig) Rendered void of feel-  
ing; not having felt.

Annheithi, *a.* (teithi) Without natural, or inherent  
qualities.

Annheithiawg, *a.* (annheithi) Unqualified; unper-  
fected; not travelling.

Annheithiawl, *a.* (annheithi) Unperfected; not  
journeying.

Annheithig, *a.* (teithig) Not enjoying faculties.

Annheithigrwyz, *s. m.* (annheithig) A being def-  
titute of faculties.

Annhel, *a.* (tel) Incompact; not arranged; dis-  
cordant.

Annhelai, *a.* (annhel) That doth not stay, or ren-  
der compact.

Annhelaid, *a.* (annhel) Incompact; ungraceful.

Annhelaiz, *a.* (annhel) Not apt to accord, or be  
compact; discordant.

Annhelawg, *a.* (annhel) That is incompact.

Annheled, *a.* (annhel) Not neat; void of grace.

Annheledawg, *a.* (annheled) Ungraceful.

Annheledig, *a.* (annheled) Not made compact; dis-  
cordant.

Annhelediw, *a.* (annheled) Incompact; ungrace-  
ful; graceless; unworthy; villainous. Cyvlavan  
annhelediw, a horrid catastrophe; gweithred ann-  
helediw, a graceless deed.

Annhelediwrwyz, *s. m.* (annhelediw) Ungracefulness.

Annheleidiaw, *v. a.* (annhelaid) To render incom-  
pact, or uncomely.

Annheleidiawg, *a.* (annhelaid) That is incompact.

Annheleidrwyz, *s. m.* (annhelaid) Incompactness.

Annhelgyng, *a.* (telgyng) Without staggering.

Annhelgyngawg, *a.* (annhelgyng) Not tottering.

Annhelgyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhelgyng) A be-  
ing without staggering.

Annhelgyngu, *v.* (annhelgyng) To desist from  
staggering.

Annhelyw, *a.* (telyw) Without covering, or dress.

Annhell, *a.* (tell) Not silent; inattentive.

Annhellwez, *a.* (annhell—gwez) Inattentive.

Annher, *a.* (têr) Impure; feculent, or droffy.

Annheraiz, *a.* (annher) Impure; unrefined.

Annheredig, *a.* (annher) Unpurified.

Annherez, *s. m.* (annher) Impurity; feculency.

Annhervyn, *a.* (tervyn) Without limit; infinite.

M

Annhervynadwy,



**Annervynadwy, a.** (annervyn) Unlimitable; indefinite.

**Annervynawl, a.** (annervyn) Infinitive.

**Annervynedig, a.** (annervyn) Unlimited.

Arthaf, yr rhai berthawg a cyvoethawg, ev au anrheithiai, a gynnullaw annervynedig fwlle.

Arthaf despoiled those who were rich and powerful, collecting boundless treasure. *Gr. ab Aribur.*

**Annervynedigawl, a.** (annervynedig) Tending to be unlimited.

**Annervyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annervyn) Infinitude.

**Annervynoldeb, s. m.** (annervynawl) Infinity; endlessness.

**Annervynolrwy, s. m.** (annervynawl) Boundlessness.

**Annervynu, v.** (annervyn) To be unlimited.

**Annervysg, a.** (tervysg) Without tumult.

**Annervysgaiz, a.** (annervysg) Untumultuous.

**Annervysgawg, a.** (annervysg) Not apt to be tumultuous.

**Annervysgawl, a.** (annervysg) Untumultuous.

**Annervysgedig, a.** (annervysg) Not made tumultuous.

**Annervysgez, s. m.** (annervysg) Untumultuousness.

**Annervysgiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annervysg) A being without tumult.

**Annervysglyd, a.** (annervysg) Untumultuous.

**Annervysgu, v.** (annervysg) To cease from commotion.

**Annervysgus, a.** (annervysg) Not turbulent.

**Annheriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annher) A rendering impure.

**Annherig, a.** (terig) Not rough, rigid, or harsh.

**Annheru, v. a.** (annher) To render impure.

**Annherwyn, a.** (terwyn) Not fervent, or vehement.

**Annherwynawl, a.** (annherwyn) Unfervid.

**Annherwynder, s. m.** (annherwyn) Unfervency.

**Annherwyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annherwyn) A rendering unfervid.

**Annherwynu, v. a.** (annherwyn) To render unfervid; to moderate a heat.

**Annheryz, a.** (teryz) Involatile; not quick, or active.

**Annheryll, a.** (teryll) Not fierce.

**Annhes, a.** (tês) Void of heat, or warmth.

**Annhesawg, a.** (annhes) Without the sun's heat.

**Annhesawl, a.** (annhes) Not funny.

**Annheulu, a.** (teulu) Without a family.

**Annheuluaiz, a.** (annheulu) Unfamiliar.

**Annheuluawg, a.** (annheulu) Undomestic.

**Annheuluez, s. m.** (annheulu) Unfamiliarity.

**Annheu, a.** (tew) Not dense; not thick.

**Annhewez, s. m.** (annheu) A being not thick; infoldity.

**Annheŵwg, s. m.** (annheu) Want of thickness.

**Annheŵgiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annheŵwg) A ceasing to be thick.

**Annheŵgu, v.** (annheŵwg) To cease being thick.

**Annheyrnaiz, a.** (teyrn) Unkingly.

**Annheyrnged, a.** (teyrnged) Without tribute.

**Annhirv, a.** (tirv) Not in good plight; unlively.

**Annhirvdra, s. m.** (annhirv) Unliveliness.

**Annhiriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (tiriad) A depriving of land.

**Annhiriaw, v. a.** (tiriaw) To deprive of land.

**Annhiriawg, a.** (tiriawg) Not having land.

**Annhirion, a.** (tirion) Unpleasant; unlovely.

**Annhiriondeb, s. m.** (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

**Annhirionez, s. m.** (annhirion) Disagreeableness.

**Annhirioni, v.** (annhirion) To become unpleasant.

**Annhirionrwy, s. m.** (annhirion) Unkindness.

Mae llawer—â wnânt zrwg ac annhirionrwy i'r rhai a'u magasant.

There are many that will do evil, and unkindness to those who brought them up. *Dammeigion.*

**Annhirionwg, s. m.** (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

**Annhlos, a.** (tlos) Not pretty; inelegant.

**Annhlws, a.** (tlws) Not pretty; unhandsome; indelicate.

**Annhlyfaiz, a.** (annhlws) Not very pretty.

**Annhlyfez, s. m.** (annhlws) Inelegance.

**Annhlyfni, s. m.** (annhlws) Inelegancy.

**Annho, a.** (tô) Without a covering.

**Annhôad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annho) A rendering void of covering.

**Annhôadwy, a.** (annho) Uncoverable.

**Annhôawl, a.** (annho) That doth not cover; uncovered.

**Annhozadwy, a.** (tawz) Indissoluble.

**Annhozedig, a.** (tawz) Undissolved; unmelted.

**Annhoziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (tawz) Indissolvability.

**Annhôedig, a.** (annho) Uncovered.

**Annhoi, v. a.** (annho) To uncover.

**Annholadwy, a.** (annhawl) Undiminisshable.

**Annholaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhawl) Undimination.

**Annholiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhawl) A being undiminished.

**Annholiant, s. m.** (annhawl) Undimination.

**Annhol, a.** (toll) Without deduction; without toll.

**Annholadwy, a.** (annhol) Undeductable.

**Annholliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhol) A being without deduction, or toll.

**Annhôr, a.** (tôr) Without a fracture, or break.

**Annhôradwy, a.** (annhôr) Inviolable; infrangible.

Ve gaur eu fawnau hwynt yn cfmwyth zigon â darbwylladau annhôradwy tân a faglau.

Their mouths will be shut easily enough by the irrefragable arguments of fire and flames. *Jer. Gwain.*

**Annhoraeth, a.** (toraeth) Without produce, or profit.

**Annhorçawg, a.** (torç) Unwreathed.

**Annhorçi, v. a.** (torç) To unwreathe.

**Annhôreithiaw, v.** (annhoraeth) To be unproductive.

**Annhôreithiawg, a.** (annhoraeth) Unprofitable.

**Annhôreithus, a.** (annhoraeth) Unproductive.

**Annhôriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhôr) Infrangibility.

**Annhôst, s. m.** (tôst) Infertility.

**Annhôstur, a.** (tôstur) Ruthless; unfeeling.

**Annhôsturi, s. m.** (annhôstur) Ruthlessness.

**Annhôsturiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhôstur) Want of compassion.

**Annhôsturiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (annhôstur) Incompassionateness.

**Annhôsturiaw, v.** (annhôstur) To be incompassionate.

**Annhôsturiawl, a.** (annhôstur) Incompassionate.

**Annhôsturus, a.** (annhôstur) Unpitying; pitiless.

**Annhrabluz, a.** (trabluz) Without trouble, or toil.

**Annhrabluziawg, a.** (annhrabluz) Not troubled.

**Annhraçwant, a.** (traçwant) Without covetousness.

**Annhraçwantu, v.** (annhraçwant) To cease from coveting.

**Annhraçwantus, a.** (annhraçwant) Uncovetous.

**Annhraçwres, a.** (traçwres) Without ambition.

**Annhraçwrefawg, a.** (annhraçwres) Unambitious.

**Annhraethadwy, a.** (traeth) Inexpressible; unspeakable, or unutterable.

**Annhraethawl, a.** (traeth) Inexpressive.

**Annhraethedig, a.** (traeth) Inexpressive.

**Annhraethiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (traeth) Inexpression. *Annhravod,*



**Annhravod**, *a.* (travod) Without labour, or trouble; without contention.  
**Annhravodawl**, *a.* (annhravod) Uncontentious.  
**Annhravodi**, *v.* (annhravod) To cease from strife.  
**Annhravodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhravod) A ceasing from contention.  
**Annhrallawd**, *a.* (trallawd) Without distress.  
**Annhrallodi**, *v.* (annhrallawd) To cease from vexing, or troubling.  
**Annhrallodus**, *a.* (annhrallawd) Not distressing.  
**Annhranc**, *a.* (tranc) Without end.  
**Annhrancadwy**, *a.* (annhranc) Unperishable.  
**Annhrancedig**, *a.* (annhranc) Unannihilated.

Yn gâr gan Zovyz,  
 Yn ei garennys,  
 Yn dragywyz annhrancedig.

Befriended by the Supreme Being, in his society through infinite eternity.

**Annhrancedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrancedig) Unperishableness.  
**Annhraferthawl**, *a.* (traferth) Not given to bustling; unaffiduous.  
**Annhraferthus**, *a.* (traferth) Not distracted with cares.  
**Annhras**, *a.* (tras) Without kindred, or affinity.  
**Annhrasawl**, *a.* (annhras) Unrelated to.  
**Annhraul**, *a.* (traul) Without waste; undigesting.  
**Annhraw**, *a.* (traw) Without a guide.  
**Annhrawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhraw) A being unguided.  
**Annhras**, *a.* (traws) Not cross, or perverted.  
**Annhrad**, *a.* (tred) Without resort; solitary.  
**Annhrev**, *a.* (trev) Homeless; without a town.  
**Annhrevawl**, *a.* (annhrev) Unhomely.  
**Annhrevedig**, *a.* (annhrev) Uninhabited.  
**Annhrevig**, *a.* (annhrev) Nonresident.  
**Annhrevnadwy**, *a.* (annhrevyn) That cannot be put in order.  
**Annhrevnedig**, *a.* (annhrevyn) Disordered; disarranged.  
**Annhrevnez**, *s. m.* (annhrevyn) Disarrangement.  
**Annhrevniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrevyn) Inordination; confusion.  
**Annhrevnid**, *a.* (annhrevyn) Without management.  
**Annhrevnidaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrevnid) Mismanagement.  
**Annhrevnu**, *v. a.* (annhrevyn) To disorder; to confuse, or discompose.  
**Annhrevnus**, *a.* (annhrevyn) Out of order.  
**Annhrevnufdra**, *s. m.* (annhrevnus) Confusedness.  
**Annhrevnufswyz**, *s. m.* (annhrevnus) Discomposure.  
**Annhrevnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. annhrevnwyr* (annhrevyn-gwr) Perturbator.  
**Annhrevyn**, *s. f.*—*pl. annhrevnau* (trevyn) Disorder; confusion; anarchy. *a.* Without order.  
**Annhreiziadwy**, *a.* (traiz) Impenetrable.  
**Annhreiziawl**, *a.* (traiz) Unpenetrative.  
**Annhreiziedig**, *a.* (traiz) Unpenetrated.  
**Annhreigliadwy**, *a.* (traigyl) Indeclinable.  
**Annhreigliedig**, *a.* (traigyl) Undeclined.  
**Annhreifiedig**, *a.* (trais) Unoppressed.  
**Annhreifig**, *a.* (trais) Inoppressive; unmolesting.  
**Annhremygawl**, *a.* (tremyg) Undespising.  
**Annhremyngar**, *a.* (tremyn) Unobservant.  
**Annhrethadwy**, *a.* (treth) Untaxable.  
**Annhreulgar**, *a.* (annhraul) Not lavish; frugal.  
**Annhreulgarwç**, *s. m.* (annhreulgar) A being unconsumed, or without wastefulness; indigestion.  
**Annhreuliedig**, *a.* (annhraul) Unconsumed, or undigested.

**Annhrigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trig) A being without having resided.  
**Annhrigiannawl**, *a.* (annhrigiant) Nonresident; unoccupied.  
**Annhrigiant**, *s. m.* (trig) Nonresidence.  
**Annhrigiawl**, *a.* (trig) Not residing.  
**Annhrigiedig**, *a.* (trig) Nonresident; uninhabited.  
**Annhringar**, *a.* (trin) Not intermeddling.  
**Annhringarwç**, *s. m.* (annhringar) A being without meddling; inofficiousness.  
**Annhrofez**, *s. m.* (annhras) A being without transgression.  
**Annhrofezgar**, *a.* (annrhofez) Intransgressive.  
**Annhrofezgarwç**, *s. m.* (annhrofezgar) Intransgressiveness.  
**Annhrofezus**, *a.* (annhrofez) Untransgressive.  
**Annhrugar**, *a.* (trugar) Pitiless; dismal.

Ac yna y rhozes y cawr garm vawr annhrugar.

Then the giant gave a most hideous cry.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

**Annhrugaradwy**, *a.* (annhrugar) That cannot commiserate.  
**Annhrugarawg**, *a.* (annhrugar) Unmerciful.  
 Ni orfwysai o wneuthur annhrugarawg aerva o'r Groegweision.  
 He desisted not from making an unmerciful slaughter of the Grecians.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.  
**Annhrugaredig**, *a.* (annhrugar) Not made compassionate.  
**Annhrugarez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrugar) Incommiseration.  
**Annhrugarâu**, *v.* (annhrugar) To become unmerciful.  
**Annhrugarâus**, *a.* (annhrugar) Uncommiserative.  
**Annhrugarogrwyz**, *s. m.* (annhrugarawg) Unmercifulness.  
**Annhruth**, *a.* (truth) Without flattery.  
**Annhruthgar**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering.  
**Annhruthgarwç**, *s. m.* (annhruthgar) A being void of flattery.  
**Annhruthiawl**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering; unfalsome.  
**Annhruthiedig**, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattered.  
**Annhrws**, *a.* (trws) Without covering, or dress.  
**Annhrwfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrws) A being destitute of dress.  
**Annhrwfiadus**, *a.* (annhrwfiad) Not dressy; unarrayed; unadorned.  
**Annhrwyadyl**, *a.* (trwyadyl) Without activity of mind; not brisk, prompt, or quick.  
**Annhrwyzed**, *a.* (trwyzed) Without the liberty, or power of passing and repassing.  
**Annhrwyzedawg**, *a.* (annhrwyzed) Not having liberty of going and coming; undomiciliated.  
**Annhrwyzedogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrwyzedawg) The state of restraint, or being undomiciliated.  
**Annhrybelid**, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.  
**Annhrybelidrwyz**, *s. m.* (annhrybelid) Inexertion, or slowness; ineloquence.  
**Annhryloyw**, *a.* (tryloyw) Untransparent.  
**Annhryloywder**, *s. m.* (annhryloyw) Intransparency; opacity.  
**Annhrywan**, *a.* (trywan) Without piercing, or penetrating.  
**Annhrywanadwy**, *a.* (annhrywan) Impenetrable.  
**Annhrywyn**, *a.* (trywyn) Unhappy; without bliss.  
**Annhuz**, *a.* (tuz) Without cover; uninclosed.  
**Annhuzadwy**, *a.* (annhuz) That cannot be covered.  
**Annhuzaw**, *v. a.* (annhuz) To uncover.  
**Annhuzawl**, *a.* (annhuz) Not covering.



# A N N

Annhuzed, *a.* (annhuz) Without a covering.  
 Annhuzedig, *a.* (annhuz) Uncovered.  
 Annhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhuz) A being uncovered.  
 Annhuez, *a.* (tuez) Without bias, or inclination.  
 Annhuezadwy, *a.* (annhuez) Uninclinable.  
 Annhuezawg, *a.* (annhuez) Unbiased.  
 Annhuezawl, *a.* (annhuez) Not inclining; impartial.  
 Annhuezedig, *a.* (annhuez) Disinclined; ill-disposed.  
 Annhuezvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhuez—bryd) Aversation.  
 Annhuezgar, *a.* (annhuez) Impartial; unbiased.  
 Annhuezgarwç, *s. m.* (annhuezgar) Indifference; impartiality.  
 Annhueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhuez) Disinclination.  
 Annhuezoldeb, *s. m.* (annhuezawl) Impartiality.  
 Annhuezrwyz, *s. m.* (annhuez) Disinclination.  
 Annhuezu, *v.* (annhuez) To become indifferent, or disinclined.  
 Annhuell, *a.* (tuell) Without cover; unarrayed.  
 Annhuellu, *v. a.* (annhuell) To uncover.  
 Annhwg, *a.* (twg) Without success, or prosperity.  
 Annhwng, *a.* (twng) Without swearing; nonjuring.  
 Annhwyll, *a.* (twyll) Without deceit.  
 Annhwylladwy, *a.* (annhwyll) Undeceiving.  
 Annhwyllaw, *v. a.* (annhwyll) To undeceive.  
 Annhwyllawd, *s. m.* (annhwyll) The act of undeceiving.  
 Annhwylledig, *a.* (annhwyll) Undeceived.  
 Annhwyllodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. annhwyllodwyr* (annhwyllawd—gwr) One that undeceives.  
 Annhwyllodrus, *a.* (annhwyllodwr) Unfraudulent.  
 Annhwyllovaint, *s. m.* (annhwyll) Uncircumvention.  
 Annhwyfg, *a.* (twyfg) Without accumulation.  
 Annhwyfgawl, *a.* (annhwyfg) Unaccumulating.  
 Annhwyfgedig, *a.* (annhwyfg) Unaccumulating.  
 Annhwyth, *a.* (twyth) Without elasticity.  
 Annhwythadwy, *a.* (annhwyth) That cannot be elastic.  
 Annhwythaw, *v. a.* (annhwyth) To render unelastic.  
 Annhwythawl, *a.* (annhwyth) Unelastic.  
 Annhwythedig, *a.* (annhwyth) Not rendered elastic.  
 Annhwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhwyth) A rendering void of elasticity.  
 Annhyb, *a.* (tyb) Without opinion.  
 Annhybgar, *a.* (annhyb) Unopinionated.  
 Annhybgarwç, *s. m.* (annhybgar) Unopinionateness.  
 Annhybiant, *s. m.* (annhyb) Want of supposition.  
 Annhybiaw, *v. a.* (annhyb) To unsuspect.  
 Annhybiawl, *a.* (annhyb) Unsuspecting.  
 Annhybiedig, *a.* (annhyb) Unsuspected.  
 Annhybwg, *s. m.* (annhyb) Unsupposition.  
 Annhybygawl, *a.* (annhybwg) Unsuspecting.  
 Annhybygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhybwg) Unsupposition.  
 Annhybygiedig, *a.* (annhybwg) Unsupposed.  
 Annhybygoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhybygawl) Unsupposition.  
 Annhyciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhwg) Unprosperity.  
 Annhyciadwy, *a.* (annhwg) That cannot prosper.  
 Annhyciannawl, *a.* (annhyciant) Unpropitious; inauspicious.  
 Annhyciannus, *a.* (annhyciant) Inauspicious.  
 Rhoez izynt lenwi eu holl vlys,  
 Rhoez annhyciannus avlwyz.  
 He gave them to satiate every lust,  
 He gave inauspicious misfortune.  
 E. Prys.

Annhyciant, *s. m.* (annhwg) Improsperity.  
 Annhyciaw, *v. a.* (annhwg) To miscarry.  
 Annhyciawl, *a.* (annhwg) Unprosperous.

# A N N

Annhymmawr, *a.* (tymmawr) Not in season.  
 Annhymmer, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tymmer) Intemperance.  
 Annhymmeru, *v. a.* (annhymmer) To put out of order, or temperament.  
 Annhymmerus, *a.* (annhymmer) Intemperate.  
 Annhymmerufrwyz, *s. m.* (annhymmerus) Intemperateness.  
 Annhymmig, *a.* (tymmig) Unseasonable; born before the due time.  
 Annhymmoraiz, *a.* (annhymmawr) Unseasonable; uncomfortable.  
 Annhymmoraawl, *a.* (annhymmawr) Unseasonable.  
 Annhymmoreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhymmoraiz) A rendering out of season, or uncomfortable.  
 Annhymmoreiziaw, *v. a.* (annhymmoraiz) To render uncomfortable.  
 Annhymmoreiziawl, *a.* (annhymmoraiz) Tending to be uncomfortable.  
 Annhymmoreizrwyz, *s. m.* (annhymmoraiz) Uncomfortableness.  
 Annhymmoreizwç, *s. m.* (annhymmoraiz) Uncomfortableness.  
 Annhymmyr, *s. m.* (tymmyr) Intemperance.  
 Annhyner, *a.* (tyner) Unkind; churlish; hard; stiff.  
 Annhynerez, *s. m.* (annhyner) Rigidity.  
 Annhynerewç, *s. m.* (annhyner) Rigidity; harshness.  
 Annhynâu, *v. a.* (tyn) To distend; to loosen.  
 Annhynrwyz, *s. m.* (tyn) Distension; slackness.  
 Annhynged, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (tynged) Misfortune.  
 Annhyngedawl, *a.* (annhynged) Not by fate.  
 Annhyngedven, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (annhynged) An unhappy fate; misfortune.  
 Pasgen—wedi dadganu o hono ei annhyngedven, a'i zireidi, i Gillamwri, truanâu wrtho â orug, ac azaw nerth, a ganhorthwy i zo.  
 Pasgen having related his misfortune and mischief to Gillamwri, he commiserated him, and promised aid and support.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.  
 Annhyngedvenawl, *a.* (annhyngedven) Not produced through fate; unfated; monstrous.  
 Enaç doryv o gawri—ac ynnhlið y rhai hyny yzoez un annhyngedvenawl ei vaint.  
 And behold a troop of giants, and amongst these there was one of a size that was monstrous.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.  
 Annhyngedvenoldeb, *s. m.* (annhyngedvenawl) Infatality.  
 Annhyngediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhynged) A being unfated.  
 Annhyngedu, *v. a.* (annhynged) To save from fate.  
 Annhyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl. annhyngwyr* (twng—gwr) Nonjuror.  
 Annhywallt, *a.* (tywallt) Without pouring.  
 Annhywalltadwy, *a.* (annhywallt) That cannot be poured; inexhaustible.  
 Annhywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhywallt) The not being poured.  
 Annhywell, *a.* (tywell) Not dark, or gloomy.  
 Annhywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Not dark; inobscure.  
 Annial, *a.* (dial) Without revenge.  
 Annialadwy, *a.* (annial) That cannot be revenged.  
 Annialaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annial) The being unrevenged.  
 Annialedig, *a.* (annial) Unrevenged.  
 Annialez, *s. m.* (annial) A being without revenge.  
 Annialezawl, *a.* (annialez) Unrevenged.  
 Annialezgar, *a.* (annialez) Unrevengeful.  
 Annialezgarwç, *s. m.* (annialezgar) Unrevengefulness.  
 Annialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annial) A being without revenging.

Annianc,



**Annianc**, *a.* (dianc) Without escaping.  
**Anniancadwy**, *a.* (annianc) That cannot escape.  
**Anniancedig**, *a.* (annianc) Not having escaped.  
**Anniangawl**, *a.* (annianc) Unescaped.  
**Anniarheb**, *a.* (diarheb) Not a maxim.  
**Anniarhebawl**, *a.* (anniarheb) Unproverbial.  
**Anniarhebus**, *a.* (anniarheb) Unproverbial.  
**Annias**, *a.* (dias) Without clang, or din.  
**Anniasp**, *a.* (diasp) Without clangour, or shouting.  
**Anniaspad**, *a.* (anniasp) Without shouts.  
**Anniaspedain**, *v.* (anniaspad) To desist from clangour.  
**Anniau** (*a.* (diau) Uncertain; doubtful; fabulous.

Cynnevawd â ragvlaena gyvraith eisoes o zamwain anniau; ac yna ni cymhell hi neb.

Usage precedes law, except it be of a doubtful origin, and then it cannot compel any body. *Welsh Laws.*

**Anniawg**, *a.* (diawg) Unslithful; not idle, or lazy.  
**Annibec**, *a.* (dibec) Not without sin.  
**Annibecz**, *s. m.* (annibec) A being not impeccable.  
**Annibecrwyz**, *s. m.* (annibec) The state of being not clear from sin.  
**Annibellt**, *a.* (dibellt) Not incompact; connected.

Gorsefyll yn rhyd rodawg annibellt, Nid heb waed ar wellt.

Stationed in the ford the chariot not incompact, not without blood on the grafs. *Gwalchmai.*

**Anniblawg**, *a.* (annibyl) Unbedaggled.  
**Annibyl**, *a.* (dibyl) Without daggles.  
**Annibyn**, *a.* (dibyn) Not hanging on; independent.  
**Annibynawl**, *a.* (annibyn) Independent.  
**Annibyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annibyn) A being not depending.  
**Annibynoldeb**, *s. m.* (annibynawl) Independency.  
**Annibynrwyz**, *s. m.* (annibyn) Independence.  
**Annicra**, *a.* (dicra) Not loathing; unsatiated.  
**Annicrawc**, *s. m.* (annicra) The being without loathing.  
**Annicell**, *a.* (dicell) Without guile, or stratagem.  
**Annicellgar**, *a.* (annicell) Undeceitful; simple.  
**Annicellgarwc**, *s. m.* (annicellgar) Undeceitfulness.  
**Anniclyn**, *a.* (diclyn) Incircumspect; inaccurate.  
**Anniclynder**, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Incircumspection.  
**Anniclynez**, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Inattention; inaccuracy.  
**Anniclynrwyz**, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Inattentiveness.  
**Annidawl**, *a.* (didawl) Indiscreet; indivisible.  
**Annidolaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annidawl) Indistinctness.  
**Annidoledig**, *a.* (annidawl) Unseparated; indistinct.  
**Annidolez**, *s. m.* (annidawl) Indivisibility.  
**Annidoliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annidawl) Confusion.  
**Annidolrwyz**, *s. m.* (annidawl) Indistinctness; confusedness.  
**Annidro**, *a.* (didro) Without straying, or wandering.  
**Annizan**, *a.* (dizan) Comfortless; unhappy.  
**Annizanadwy**, *a.* (annizan) Inconsolable.  
**Annizanawl**, *a.* (annizan) Disconsolate.  
**Annizanu**, *v. a.* (annizan) To discomfort.  
**Annizanwc**, *s. m.* (annizan) Unhappiness.  
**Annizig**, *a.* (dizig) Unappeased; peevish; fretful.  
**Annizigiaw**, *v.* (annizig) To become peevish.  
**Annizigrwyz**, *s. m.* (annizig) Peevishness.  
**Annizos**, *a.* (dizos) Not secured from rain; unsheltered.

Annizos vyz annezau Y llaw na vno wellau.

Unsheltered will be the dwelling of the sloth unwilling to reform. *L. Hopcin.*

**Annizosawg**, *a.* (annizos) Tending to be open, or letting in rain.

**Annizosi**, *v. a.* (annizos) To render, or become leaky.  
**Annizosrwyz**, *s. m.* (annizos) Unsoundness, or want of shelter from wet.  
**Annizym**, *a.* (dizym) Not to be annihilated.  
**Annizymadwy**, *a.* (annizym) Indefeasible; irrevocable.  
**Annizymawl**, *a.* (annizym) Irrefragible.  
**Annizymder**, *s. m.* (annizym) Indefeasibility.  
**Annizymedig**, *a.* (annizym) Unannihilated.  
**Annizymedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annizymedig) Indefeasibility.  
**Annizymedigawl**, *a.* (annizymedig) Tending to be indefeasible.  
**Annizymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annizym) Irrefragion.  
**Annizymrwyz**, *s. m.* (annizym) Indefeasibleness.  
**Annieithraw**, *v.* (annieithyr) To become known; to familiarize.  
**Annieithrawl**, *a.* (annieithyr) Tending to be not strange, or familiar.  
**Annieithriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annieithyr) A being familiarized.  
**Annieithyr**, *a.* (dieithyr) Not strange.  
**Annielwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dielw) A being uncontemned.  
**Annielwez**, *s. m.* (dielw) Freedom from contempt.  
**Annielwig**, *a.* (dielwig) Uncontemned.  
**Anniell**, *a.* (diell) Not without ugliness.  
**Annien**, *a.* (dien) Uncertain; doubtful; dubious.

Aefawr annianc oes annien.

The shield-bearer that doth not flee, uncertain is his life. *Cynzelw.*

**Annienydd**, *a.* (dienydd) Not without danger; insecure.  
**Annienyddrwyz**, *s. m.* (annienydd) The being not free from danger; insecurity.  
**Annieurwyz**, *s. m.* (diau) Uncertainty; fabulousness.  
**Anniva**, *a.* (diva) Not to be destroyed; unconsumable.  
**Annivawl**, *a.* (anniva) Unconsuming.  
**Anniväedig**, *a.* (anniva) Unconsumed.  
**Anniväez**, *s. m.* (anniva) Undestructiveness.  
**Annivai**, *a.* (divai) not blameless.  
**Annivan**, *a.* (divan) That will not disappear; permanent.  
**Annivanadwy**, *a.* (annivan) Immarcescible.  
**Annivanawl**, *a.* (annivan) Never-fading; perennial.  
**Annivanedig**, *a.* (annivan) Unfaded; unobliterated.  
**Annivaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivan) Perennity.  
**Annivanrwyz**, *s. m.* (annivan) Perpetuity.  
**Annivant**, *s. m.* (divant) Perennity.  
**Annivanw**, *a.* (divanw) Unperishable; unfading.  
**Anniveiez**, *s. m.* (annivai) A being not faultless; culpability.  
**Anniveiriawg**, *a.* (diveiriawg) Inactive.  
**Anniveiriawl**, *a.* (diveiriawl) Tending to inactivity.  
**Annivenwad**, *s. m.* (annivanw) Undestructiveness.  
**Anniverawg**, *a.* (diverawg) Not dropping; or distilling.  
**Anniveriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diveriad) A being without dropping.  
**Anniviawg**, *a.* (diviawg) Not fierce, or cruel.  
**Annivlan**, *a.* (divlan) Not disappearing; unfading.  
**Annivlanadwy**, *a.* (annivlan) Immarcescible.  
**Annivlanawl**, *a.* (annivlan) Unextinguishable; unfading.  
**Annivlanedig**, *a.* (annivlan) Unextinguished.  
**Annivlaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivlan) A being unextinguished.  
**Annivlanrwyz**, *s. m.* (annivlan) Unflettingness; durableness.

Annivlanu,



**Annivlanu, v.** (annivlan) To become unextinguishable.  
**Annivlas, a.** (divlas) Not insipid; not tasteless.  
**Annivlasdawd, s. m.—pl.** annivlasdodau (annivlas) A being not insipid.  
**Annivlasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annivlas) A rendering uninsipid.  
**Annivraw, a.** (divraw) Not careless; undiscouraged.  
**Annivrawd, a.** (divrawd) Undestroyed.  
**Annivri, a.** (divri) Without dishonour.  
**Annivriaw, v. a.** (annivri) To render undebased.  
**Annivriawl, a.** (annivri) undebased.  
**Annivriedig, a.** (annivri) undepreciated.  
**Annivriv, a.** (divriv) Not serious, or unfedate.  
**Annivrivaw, v. a.** (annivriv) To become careless.  
**Annivrivawl, a.** (annivriv) Unserious.  
**Annivrivoldeb s. m.** (annivrivawl) Unseriousness.  
**Annivrivwç, s. m.** (annivriv) Unseriousness.  
**Annivro, a.** (divro) Not banished.  
**Annivroad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annivro) A being unbanished.  
**Annivroadwy, a.** (annivro) Unbanishable.  
**Annivroadwl, a.** (annivro) Unbanished; unexiled.  
**Annivrodawl, a.** (annivrawd) Undilapidated.  
**Annivrodedig, a.** (annivrawd) Not lavished or wasted.  
**Annivrodi, v.** (annivrawd) To become careful.  
**Annivrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annivrawd) A being unwasteful.  
**Annivroez, s. m.** (annivro) A being unbanished.  
**Annivryd, a.** (divryd) Not listless.  
**Annivrydaeth, s. m.** (annivryd) Unlistlessness.  
**Annivrydus, a.** (annivryd) Unlistless.  
**Annivwyn, a.** (divwyn) Not unprofitable.  
**Annifaith, a.** (difaith) Not wild, or desert.  
**Annifawz, a.** (difawz) Not extinguished.  
**Annifer, a.** (difer) Without defence; unprotected.  
**Annifeithder, s. m.** (annifaith) Undesolateness.  
**Annifeithiawl, a.** (annifaith) Undesolating.  
**Annifeithiedig, a.** (annifaith) Undesolated.  
**Anniferiawg, a.** (annifer) Undefensive.  
**Anniflais, a.** (diflais) Insecure; unprotected.  
**Annifozadwy, a.** (annifawz) Inextinguishable; unquenchable.  
**Annifozawl, a.** (annifawz) Unextinguishing.  
**Annifozedig, a.** (annifawz) Unextinguished.  
**Annifoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annifawz) A being unextinguished.  
**Annifred, a.** (difred) Without defence, or guard.  
**Annifreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annifred) Undefensiveness.  
**Annifreidiawg, a.** (annifred) Undefensive.  
**Annifwys, a.** (difwys) Not steep.  
**Annig, a.** (dig) Not angry; appeased.  
**Annigiaw, v. a.** (annig) To do away anger.  
**Annigiawl, a.** (annig) Unoffending.  
**Annigiedig, a.** (annig) Unoffended; unaffronted.  
**Annigllawn, a.** (annig) Unoffended.  
**Annigllonder, s. m.** (annigllawn) Inoffensiveness.  
**Annigllonez, s. m.** (annigllawn) A being not wrathful.  
**Anniglloni, v. a.** (annigllawn) To appease, or compose.  
**Annigovaint, s. m.** (annig) A being without anger.  
**Annigon, a.** (digon) Insufficient.  
**Annigonawd, s. m.—pl.** annigonodau (annigon) Insufficiency.  
**Annigonawl, a.** (annigon) Infatiable; insufficient.  
**Annigonez, s. m.** (annigon) Insufficiency.  
**Annigoni, v. a.** (annigon) To render insufficient; to become infatiable.  
**Annigoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annigon) A rendering insufficient.

**Annigoniannawl, a.** (annigoniant) Unprevailing.  
**Annigoniant, s. m.—pl.** annigoniannau (digioniant) Unprevalency.

Ni zylai vod unrwy anwrez nag annigoniant, yn y crebwyll a'r dyfymyg.

There ought to be no kind of untruth, nor insufficiency in the fancy or invention. *Barzas.*

**Annigonoldeb, s. m.** (annigonawl) Unfatiableness.  
**Annigonolrwy, s. m.** (annigonawl) Unfatiety.  
**Annigrain, a.** (digrain) Not erratic; not wandering.  
**Annigriv, a.** (digriv) Not merry; unpleasant.  
**Annigrivâu, v. a.** (annigriv) To render pensive.  
**Annigrivawl, a.** (annigriv) Unpleasing.  
**Annigrivez, s. m.** (annigriv) Unfacetiousness.  
**Annigrivwç, s. m.** (annigriv) Unpleasantness of disposition.  
**Annilead, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dilead) A being uneradicated.  
**Annileadwy, a.** (dileadwy) Indelible.  
**Annileawl, a.** (dileawl) Not eradicated.  
**Annileedig, a.** (dileedig) Uneradicated.  
**Annilin, a.** (dilin) Impure; droffy, or feculent.  
**Annily, a.** (dilys) Uncertain; not sure.  
**Annilyfadwy, a.** (annily) Unascertainable.  
**Annilyfawl, a.** (annily) Unascertained.  
**Annilyfedig, a.** (annily) Unacertained.  
**Annilyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annily) A being unascertained.  
**Annilyfiant, s. m.** (annily) Incertitude.  
**Annilyfrwy, s. m.** (annily) Uncertainty; ambiguity.  
**Annilyfu, v. a.** (annily) To render doubtful; to reject, or refuse as not authentic.

Y gwyfyt i wyfio gu raig ni zyly ei gwr ei annilyfu; na'r wraig ni zyly annilyfu y gwyfyt i rozo y gwr ewelly.

The pledge that is pledged by a wife the husband ought not to annul, neither ought the wife to annul the pledge which the husband gives in like manner. *Welsh Laws.*

**Annilyfwç, s. m.** (annily) Uncertainty.  
**Annill, a.** (dill) Without a plait, or fold.  
**Annilladwy, a.** (annill) That cannot be plaited.  
**Annilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annill) A being unplaited.  
**Annilliaw, v. a.** (annill) To unplait; to unfold.  
**Annillni, s. m.** (annill) Inelegance.  
**Annillyn, a.** (dillyn) Not trim, or pretty.  
**Annillynaiz, a.** (annillyn) Inelegant.  
**Annillynder, s. m.** (annillyn) Inelegancy; negligence in drefs.  
**Annillynez, s. m.** (annillyn) Inelegancy.  
**Annillyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annillyn) A rendering inelegant, or ungraceful.  
**Annillynu, v. a.** (annillyn) To render inelegant.  
**Anniodgar, a.** (diodgar) Not given to tipling.  
**Anniodgarwç, s. m.** (anniodgar) A being not given to tipling; sobriety.  
**Annioval, a.** (dioval) Not careless; uncontented.  
**Anniovalez, s. m.** (annioval) Uncarelessness.  
**Anniovalrwy, s. m.** (annioval) Uncarelessness.  
**Anniovalwç, s. m.** (annioval) A being unnegligent.  
**Anniovryd, a.** (diovryd) Without a vow.  
**Anniovrydawg, a.** (anniovryd) Not votive.  
**Anniovrydawl, a.** (anniovryd) Undevoted.  
**Anniovrydedig, a.** (anniovryd) Undevoted.  
**Anniovrydu, (anniovryd)** To refrain from a vow.  
**Annioigel, a.** (diogel) Insecure; unsafe.  
**Anniogelu, v. a.** (annioigel) To render insecure.  
**Annioigelwç, s. m.** (annioigel) Insecurity.  
**Annioigi, a.** (diogi) Without laziness.  
**Annioi, a.** (diol) Without erasure.  
**Annioiawg, a.** (annioi) Unerased; unobliterated.  
**Anniolez, a.** (annioi) A being without erasure.  
**Annioior,**



**Annïolor, a. (annïol)** That doth not exterminate.

*Aer gyngrezyv annezv annïolor,  
Aer â wnaeth ar draeth â dreithitor.*

*By the first principle of battle, lawless too is the not exterminating: a battle he fought on the strand that will be in recital.*  
*Cynxelw, i O. Gwynes.*

**Anniolyçawl, a. (anniolwç)** Uncelebrated.

**Anniolyçedig, a. (anniolwç)** Rendered unthankful.

**Anniolyçgar, a. (anniolwç)** Unthankful; ungrateful.

**Anniolyçgarwç, s. m. (anniolwçgar)** Unthankfulness.

**Anniolyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniolwç)** A being ungrateful.

**Anniofg, a. (diofg)** Not difarrayed.

**Anniofgedig, a. (anniofg)** Not difarrayed.

**Anniofgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniofg)** A being not difarrayed.

**Annirdra, a. (dirdra)** Without outrage.

**Annireidi, a. (direidi)** Without mischief.

**Annirving, a. (dirving)** Not hard, or obdurate.

**Annirgel, a. (dirgel)** Not secret; unconcealed.

**Annirgelaiz, a. (annirgel)** Unmysterious.

**Annirgelawg, a. (annirgel)** Unmysterious; unsecreted.

**Annirgeledig, a. (annirgel)** Unravelled.

**Annirgeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgeledig)** Unmysteriousness.

**Annirgeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgel)** A bringing to light; manifestation.

**Annirgelrwy, s. m. (annirgel)** Publicity.

**Annirgelu, v. a. (annirgel)** To disclose; to discover; to decipher.

**Annirgelwç, s. m. (annirgel)** The state of being unhidden.

**Anniriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diriad)** Incompulsion.

**Anniriaiz, a. (diriaiz)** Unimpulsive.

**Anniriawl, a. (diriawl)** Unimpulsive; inemphatical.

**Anniriedig, a. (diriedig)** Unimpelled.

**Annirmyg, a. (dirmyg)** Without disparagement.

**Annirmygawl, a. (annirmyg)** Incontemptuous; indefpicable.

**Annirmygedig, a. (annirmyg)** Being indefpicable.

**Annirmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirmyg)** A being uncondemned.

**Annirmygus, v. (annirmyg)** Incontemptuous.

**Annirnad, a. (dirnad)** Without a hint, or apprehension.

**Annirnadadwy, a. (annirnad)** Incomprehensible.

**Annirnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirnad)** Inapprehension.

**Annirnadawl, a. (annirnad)** Inapprehensive.

**Annirnadedig, a. (annirnad)** Unapprehended.

**Annirnadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirnad)** Inapprehension.

**Annirper, a. (dirper)** Not requisite; unnecessary.

**Annirperadwy, a. (annirper)** That cannot be requisite.

**Annirperawl, a. (annirper)** Unrequisite.

**Annirperedig, a. (annirper)** Unnecessitated.

**Annirperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirper)** A rendering unnecessary.

**Annirprwy, a. (dirprwy)** Without supply.

**Annirprwyadwy, a. (annirprwy)** That cannot supply.

**Annirprwyath, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirprwy)** The want of a supply.

**Annirprwyaw, v. a. (annirprwy)** To cease from supplying.

**Annirprwyawl, a. (annirprwy)** Unsupplying.

**Annirprwyedig, a. (annirprwy)** Unsupplied.

**Annirwest, a. (dirwest)** Without abstinence.

**Annirwestrwy, s. m. (annirwest)** Inabstemiousness.

**Annirwestwç, s. m. (annirwest)** Inabstinency.

**Annirwy, a. (dirwy)** Without penalty, or fine.

**Annirwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirwy)** A being unfined.

**Annirwyaw, v. a. (annirwy)** To desist from fining.

**Annirwyawl, a. (annirwy)** Unfinable.

**Annirwyedig, a. (annirwy)** Unfined.

**Annirym, a. (dirym)** Not ineffective.

**Annirymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirym)** Indefection.

**Annirymiaw, v. a. (annirym)** To render effective, or valid.

**Annirymiawl, a. (annirym)** Indefective.

**Anniryw, a. (diryw)** Undegenerate.

**Annirywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniryw)** Undegenerateness.

**Annirywiawl, a. (anniryw)** Undegenerated.

**Annirywiedig, a. (anniryw)** Undegenerated.

**Annisberawd, a. (disberawd)** Undispersed.

**Annisborth, a. (disborth)** Unconsumptive.

**Annisborthiant, s. m. (annisborth)** Unconsumptiveness.

**Annisbrovadwy, a. (disbrawv)** Irrefutable.

**Annisbwyll, a. (disbwyll)** Not indiscreet, or imprudent.

**Annisbwyllaw, v. a. (annisbwyll)** To cease from imprudence.

**Annisbwylllez, s. m. (annisbwyll)** A being void of indiscretion.

**Annisbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annisbwyll)** A being without indiscretion, or imprudence.

**Annisgar, a. (disgar)** Not hated; not disliked.

**Annisgarad, a. (annisgar)** Not disliked.

**Annisgyn, a. (disgyn)** Without descent.

**Annisgynadwy, a. (annisgyn)** That cannot descend.

**Annisgynawl, a. (annisgyn)** Undescending.

**Annisgynedig, a. (annisgyn)** Undescended.

**Annisgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annisgyn)** A being without descending.

**Annisgynial, a. (annisgyn)** Not apt to descend.

**Annistryw, a. (distryw)** Without destruction.

**Annistrywiawl, a. (annistryw)** Undestructive.

**Annistrywiedig, a. (annistryw)** Undestroyed.

**Anniwaith, a. (diwaith)** Not without work; diligent.

**Anniwall, a. (diwall)** Infatutable.

**Anniwalledig, a. (anniwall)** Infatiated.

**Anniwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniwall)** A being uninfatiated.

**Anniwallrwy, s. m. (anniwall)** Infatiableness.

**Anniwallus, a. (anniwall)** Infatiating.

**Anniwarth, a. (diwarth)** Not without detraction.

**Anniwez, a. (diwez)** Endless; infinite.

**Anniwezar, a. (diwezar)** Not late.

**Anniwezaw, s. (anniwezar)** A being not late.

**Anniwezawl, a. (anniwez)** Unaccomplished.

**Anniwezedig, a. (anniwez)** Unterminated.

*A'r lleuad a'r syr â wisgir yn anniwezedig eçdywynedigrwy.*

*And the moon and the stars will be arrayed with infinite splendor.*  
*Elucidarius.*

**Anniweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniwez)** Unaccomplishment.

**Anniwezus, a. (anniwez)** Inconclusive.

**Anniwraiz, a. (diwraiz)** Not to be eradicated.

**Anniwreiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniwraiz)** A being uneradicated.

**Anniwreiziawl, a. (anniwraiz)** Uneradicated.

**Anniwyd, a. (diwyd)** Not faultless; indiligent.

*O zywedyd anziwyd-air  
Rhywzrwg, neu gilwg â gair.*

*From uttering a culpable word, some evil, or frown, will be had.*  
*R. Gof, Glyn Ceiriawg.*

**Anniwydiaw,**



**Anniwydiaw, v.** (anniwyd) To become undiligent.  
**Anniwydiawl, a.** (anniwyd) Tending to idleness.  
**Anniwydrwyz, s. m.** (anniwyd) Indiligence; in-application; remissness.  
**Anniwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (diwyg) A bad habit; disorder; *a.* out of order.  
**Anniwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anniwyg) A being unreformed.  
**Anniwygiadwy, a.** (anniwyg) Irreparable; incorrigible.  
**Anniwygiawl, a.** (anniwyg) Unreforming.  
**Anniwygiedig, a.** (anniwyg) Uncorrected.  
**Anniwygus, a.** (anniwyg) Of a bad habit, or constitution.  
**Anniwyll, a.** (diwyll) Without cultivation.  
**Anniwylladwy, a.** (anniwyll) That cannot be cultivated.  
**Anniwylledig, a.** (anniwyll) Uncultivated.  
**Anniwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anniwyll) A being uncultivated.  
**Anniwylliawg, a.** (anniwyll) Uncultivated.  
**Anniwyllyniawg, a.** (diwyllyn) Uncivilized.  
**Anniwyn, a.** (diwyn) Inviolable; incorrupt.  
**Anniwynadwy, a.** (anniwyn) Inviolable.  
**Anniwynawl, a.** (anniwyn) Unviolated; unpolluted.  
**Anniwynedig, a.** (anniwyn) Unviolated.  
**Anniwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anniwyn) Inviolation.  
**Anniyſbar, a.** (diyſbar) Not dissimilar.  
**Anniyſtyr, a.** (diyſtyr) Indespicable; un contemptible.  
**Anniyſtyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anniſtyr) A rendering indespicable.  
**Anniyſtyrwc, s. m.** (anniſtyr) Indespicableness.  
**Annod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (an—dawd) A delay or stopping of payment: annod gyvreithiawl, a lawful stop.  
**Annod, v. a.** (an—dawd) To suspend: annod y gyvraith, to make void a suit.

Ni zylyir annod parodrwyz wrth amharodrwyz.

The party that is ready ought not to be delayed by the unpreparedness of the other. *Welsh Laws.*

**Annodadwy, a.** (annod) Suspendable, restrainable.  
**Annodawl, a.** (annod) Suspended; stopping.  
**Annodedig, a.** (annod) Unsuspendable, or stopped.  
**Annodi, v. a.** (annod) To delay, to suspend.

Nid oes dim â annod yz coll a caſael. namyn un peth; ſev yw hwnw, na zêl cōv i'r yngnad ei vrawd am dano.

There is nothing that can delay the final settlement of a suit, but one thing, which is this, that it doth not recur to the memory of the judge respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*

**Annodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annod) Suspension.  
**Annozawg, a.** (annawz) Unprotected; unguarded.

Pan gyrſai y'ngnywlad ei glod  
 Oez annozawg.

When he repaired to his native country his fame was unprotected. *Meigant.*

**Annozedig, a.** (annawz) Unprotected; unguarded.  
**Annoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annawz) A being unprotected.  
**Annoziant, s. m.** (annawz) A defenseless state.  
**Annoeth, a.** (doeth) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.  
**Annoethaiz, a.** (annoeth) Rather foolish.  
**Annoethair, s. m.** (annoeth—gair) An imprudent word.  
**Annoethder, s. m.** (annoeth) Imprudence; foolishness.  
**Annoethedig, a.** (annoeth) That is unwise.  
**Annoethez, s. m.** (annoeth) Indiscreetness.  
**Annoethineb, s. m.** (annoeth) Indiscretion.

Annoethineb yw i'r tywyſawg wneuthur coziant a ſarâed ei varfogion ev, trwy y rhai y caſo yntau y vuzygoliaeth.

It is indiscretion for the prince to disgrace or injure his knights, through whom he is to obtain the victory.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anov, a.** (dōv) Not tame, or not docile; refractory.  
**Annovadwy, a.** (annov) Untamable.

**Annovi, v.** (annov) To become refractory.

Baig rhygynnullais  
 O beſawd annovais,  
 Rhy dy ergrynais,  
 O'i gymhelri.

I have heaped together overmuch of sin, I have become wild, I have agitated thee greatly by reason of his conflicts. *Meilir.*

**Annovawg, a.** (annov) Untamed; tumultuous.

Ni wnaethpwyd neuaz mor annovawg,  
 Oni bai Vorien ail Caradawg.

A hall would not have been made so tumultuous, if Morien had not been like Caradawg. *Aneurin.*

**Annovedig, a.** (annov) Untamed; not broken in.

**Annoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annov) A being untamed.

**Annog, s. m.** (an—dog) Incitement; provocation; exhortation.

**Annog, v. a.** (an—dog) To incite, to provoke; to egg on; to exhort.

—Erſi yrhawg,  
 Aē un ā ennyg y gwr  
 Yni gais yn negetwr.

—After long asking  
 The man exhorts one  
 As an attempt to be a messenger. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudſ.*

Annog dy gi, ac na zōs ganzo.

Set on thy dog, but go not with him. *Adage.*

**Annogadwy, a.** (annog) Excitable; incentive.

**Annogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annog) Admonition.

**Annogawl, a.** (annog) Impulsive; influential; exhortary.

O weled dy ruz mor greulawn,  
 Y daw i'm bryd, neud annogawn,  
 Pwy wledyſ wedi Cadwallawn?

From seeing thy cheek so furious, it comes to my mind, is it not influential, who will reign after Cadwallon? *Myrſin.*

**Annogedig, a.** (annog) Incited; abetted; admonished.

**Annogedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annogedig) Impulsion; persuasion.

**Annogedigawl, a.** (annogedig) persuasive.

**Annogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annog) An abetting; excitement; exhortation.

**Annogiadawl, a.** (annogiad) Incentive.

**Annogiadus, a.** (annogiad) Inciting; persuasive.

**Annognez, s. m.** (dogn) Incompetence.

**Annogni, v. a.** (dogn) To render incompetent.

**Annogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annogn) A rendering incompetent.

**Annogrwyz, s. m.** (annog) Excitement.

**Annogus, a.** (annog) Inciting; helping on.

**Annogwr, s. m.—pl. annogwyr** (annog—gwr) A monitor.

**Annolur, a.** (dolur) Without pain, or ailing.

**Annoluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annolur) A rendering void of pain.

**Annoluriaw, v. a.** (annolur) To render free from pain.

**Annoluriawl, a.** (annolur) Unpainful.

**Annolurus, a.** (annolur) Unpainful; unailing.

**Annoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annawn) A being unendowed.

**Annoniaw, v. a.** (annawn) To unendow.

**Annoniawg, a.** (annawn) Unendowed.

**Annoniawl, a.** (annawn) Unendowed; ungifted.

**Annos, s. m.** (aws) A driving, or chasing.

**Annos, v. a.** (aws) To drive; to chase; to set on.

**Annosawg, a.** (annos) Driving on; chasing.

**Annosbarth, a.** (dosbarth) Uncharacteristic.

**Annosbarthadwy, a.** (annosbarth) Undistinguishable.

**Annosbarthawl, a.** (annosbarth) Indiscretive.

**Annosbarthedig, a.** (annosbarth) Undigested.

**Annosbarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** Undistinguishableness.

**Annosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annosbarth) A being undigested.

**Annosbarthiadawl,**



Annosbarthiadawl, *a.* (annosbarthiad) Uncharacteristical.

Annosbarthrwyz, *s. m.* (annosbarth) Indigestedness.

Annosbarthu, *v. a.* (annosbarth) To render indistinct.

Annosbarthus, *a.* (annosbarth) Indistinct; indiscreet.

A'r geiriau annosbarthus hyny â gyfroefant y brenin.

And those *inconsiderate* words disturbed the king.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mablnogion.*

Annosbenawl, *a.* (dosben) Uncharacteristical.

Annosbenedig, *a.* (dosben) Uncharacterised.

Annosbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dosben) A being uncharacterised.

Annull, *a.* (dull) Without form, or shape.

Annulladwy, *a.* (annull) That cannot be formed.

Annulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annull) A being unformed.

Annulliedig, *a.* (annull) Undigested, or unformed.

Annurving, *a.* (durving) Not solid; insubstantial.

Annurvingder, *s. m.* (annurving) Insolidity.

Annuw, *a.* (duw) Atheistic; faithless; ungodly.

Dyn ni rodio dedwyz yw,  
Ynghyngor annuw zynion.

Happy is the man who doth not walk in the council of *un-*  
*godly* men. *E. Cyfn.*

Annuwiaeth, *s. m.* (annuw) Atheism, or disbelief.

Annuwiaethawl, *a.* (annuwiaeth) Atheistical.

Annuwiaiz, *a.* (annuw) Atheistical.

Annuwiawl, *a.* (annuw) Ungodly, or wicked.

Annuwioldeb, *s. m.* (annuwawl) Ungodliness.

Annwyn, *s. m.* (dwwyn) A bottomless gulf; an abyss; the great deep; the state, or receptacle of the dead; hell.

Nid eir i annwyn ond unwaith.

There will be but one journey to hell.

*Adage.*

A gofyn â oez gwr o vewn, yna i dywawd Collen—"Ydwyv: pwy ai gofyn?" "Myvi; cenad i Wyn ab Nuz, brenin Annwyn."

And asking if there was a man within: when Collen said—"I am: who asks it?" "It is me; the messenger of Gwyn ab Nuz, king of the *lower* regions." *Bug. Collen.*

Anwnad, *a.* (dwnad) Ungrammatical.

Annwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwyd) A cold; a chillness; the cold, from a checkt perspiration; intemperament. Cael yr annwyd, to catch cold.

Duw â ran yr annwyd val y rhan y dillad.

God distributes the cold as he distributes the clothes. *Adage.*

Annwydaiz, *a.* (annwyd) Chilly; somewhat cold.

Annwydaw, *v.* (annwyd) To become cold, or chilly.

Annwydawg, *a.* (annwyd) Chilly; cold; shivering.

Annwydawg gwannawg i dân.

The chilly is anxious for the fire.

*Adage.*

Annwydawl, *a.* (annwyd) Chilling; giving cold.

Annwydez, *s. m.* (annwyd) Chilliness.

Annwyv, *a.* (nwyv) Without vigour. *s. Ennui.*

Annwyvawl, *a.* (dwyvawl) Ungodly.

Annwyvolder, *s. m.* (annwyvawl) Ungodliness.

Annwyn, *a.* (dwyn) Unkind; morose, or furly.

At ebrwyz gwae-bryd annwyn,  
Y fy o'm lletty, a'm llwyn.

And soon the woeful *furly* sprite will fly my lodging and my grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Annwynawl, *a.* (annwyn) Unpleasing; unkind.

Annwyndawd, *s. m.—pl. annwyndodau* (annwyn) Unkindness.

Annwyr, *a.* (dwyr) Not risen up; not conspicuous.

Annwyrëawg, *a.* (dwyre) Noturgent.

Annwyrëawl, *a.* (dwyre) Not rising up.

Annwyredig, *a.* (annwyr) Unexalted; not risen up.

Annwys, *a.* (dwys) Unpressed; incompact.

Annwyfadwy, *a.* (annwys) Incompressible.

Annwyfawl, *a.* (annwys) Incompressive.

Annwyfedig, *a.* (annwys) Not compressed; light.

Annwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annwys) Incompression.

Annyall, *a.* (dyall) Without effect, or power.

Annyallus, *a.* (annyall) Ineffective; unfeasible.

Annyar, *a.* (dyar) Without tumult, or uproar.

Annybarth, *a.* (dybarth) Without arrangement.

Annybarthawl, *a.* (annybarth) Unseparated.

Annybarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annybarth) A being unseparated.

Annyben, *a.* (dyben) Endless; inconclusive; dilatory. Mae o'n cerzed yn annyben iawn, he walks very slowly.

Annybenadwy, *a.* (annyben) That cannot be concluded.

Annybenawl, *a.* (annyben) Inconclusive; endless.

Annybendawd, *s. m.* (annyben) Inconclusiveness; dilatoriness.

Annybenedig, *a.* (annyben) Unconcluded.

Annybeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyben) Inconclusion.

Annybenolrwyz, *s. m.* (annybenawl) Inconclusiveness.

Annybenrwyz, *s. m.* (annyben) Inconclusiveness.

Annybenu, *v.* (annyben) To become endless; to render dilatory.

Annybenus, *a.* (annyben) Inconclusive; dilatory.

Annybenufrwyz, *s. m.* (annybenus) Inconclusiveness.

Annybleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dybleidiad) A ceasing from partiality.

Annybleidiaw, *a.* (dybleidiaw) To cease from partiality; to cease from faction.

Annybleidiawg, *a.* (dybleidiawg) Not apt to be partial.

Annyblyg, *a.* (dyblyg) Unfolded; not doubled.

Annyblygez, *s. m.* (annyblyg) Induplicity; incomplecity.

Annyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyblyg) A being unfolded.

Annyblygiawl, *a.* (annyblyg) Incomplicated.

Annyblygrwyz, *s. m.* (annyblyg) Incomplicatedness.

Annyborthawl, *a.* (dyborthawl) Unsustaining.

Annyborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyborthiad) A being void of support.

Annybryd, *a.* (dybryd) Not dismal, or penfive.

Annybrydez, *s. m.* (annybryd) A being void of melancholy.

Annybrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annybryd) A ceasing from being dull.

Annybrydwc, *s. m.* (annybryd) Undeformedness.

Annybrynewg, *a.* (dybryn) Unmeritorious.

Annybyrdawd, *s. m.* (dybyrdawd) A being void of melancholy.

Annyçryn, *a.* (dyçryn) Without fear; dauntless.

Annyçrynadwy, *a.* (annyçryn) Not to be intimidated.

Annyçrynawl, *a.* (annyçryn) Unintimidating.

Annyçryndawd, *s. m.* (annyçryn) Intrepidity.

Annyçryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyçryn) A being undaunted.

Annyçrynlyd, *a.* (annyçryn) Undaunted.

Annyçryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyçryfiad) A being without celerity.

Annyçryfiaw, *v.* (dyçryfiaw) To desist from hastening.

Annyçryfiawl, *a.* (dyçryfiawl) Unhastening.

Annyçwel, *a.* (dyçwel) Not returning back.

Annyçweladwy, *a.* (annyçwel) Irreversible.

Annyçweledig, *a.* (annyçwel) Not returned.

Annyçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyçwel) A being without return.

Annyçymyg, *a.* (dyçymyg) Void of imagination.

Annyçymygadwy, *a.* (annyçymyg) Unimaginable.

Annyçymygawl, *a.* (annyçymyg) Unimaginary.



Annyçymygedig, *a.* (annyçymyg) Uninvented.  
 Annyçymygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyçymyg) Want of imagination.  
 Annyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyziad) A being without a settled day; a being unarbitrated.  
 Annyziawl, *a.* (dyziawl) Unarbitrative; unsettled.  
 Annyziedig, *a.* (dyziedig) Unarbitrated.  
 Annyziwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* annyzwyr (dyziwr) One that is not a proper arbitrator.

Dymunaw arnaw—  
 Ganu i eizig annyziwr

Intreating on him—  
 To sing to the jealous churl, the unaccommodating one. *T. Prys.*

Annyzori, *v.* (dyzori) To be in anxious, or careles.  
 Annyzoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyzoriad) In anxiety.  
 Annyval, *a.* (dyval) Indiligent; inattentive.  
 Annyvalez, *s. m.* (annyval) Indiligence; inassiduous.  
 Annyvalrwy, *s. m.* (annyval) Indiligence.  
 Annyvalwç, *s. m.* (annyval) Want of assiduity.  
 Annyvarn, *a.* (dyvarn) Without condemnation.  
 Annyvarnadwy, *a.* (annyvarn) Uncondemnable.  
 Annyvarnawl, *a.* (annyvarn) Uncondemnatory.  
 Annyvarnedig, *a.* (annyvarn) Uncondemned.  
 Annyvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyvarn) A being uncondemned.  
 Annyvel, *s. m.* (nyvel) Unpleasant; grim; ghastly.  
 Annyvnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyvnad) A being untrained.  
 Annyvnadwy, *a.* (dyvnadwy) Unconformable.  
 Annyvnawl, *a.* (dyvnawl) Unaccustomed.  
 Annyvnedig, *a.* (dyvnedig) Unaccustomed.  
 Annyvniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyvniad) A being unaccustomed.  
 Annyvnig, *a.* (dyvnig) Unusual; uncommon.

Oez ewyn tranc pob traa dyfyg,  
 Oez colovyn yn ovyn annyvnig.

There was the agony of death of every extreme and failing;  
 there was a column of uncommon terror. *S. Bryfwrc.*

Annyvod, *a.* (dyvod) Without being come.  
 Annyvodadwy, *a.* (annyvod) Inaccessible.  
 Annyvodawl, *a.* (annyvod) Not coming.  
 Annyvodedig, *a.* (annyvod) Not arrived.  
 Annyvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyvod) A being not come.  
 Annyvradwy, *a.* (dwvyr) That cannot be watered.  
 Annyvrawl, *a.* (dwvyr) Not watery, or humid.  
 Annyvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwvyr) A being unwatered.  
 Annyvrivawl, *a.* (dyvrivawl) Not serious, or fedate.  
 Annyvrwys, *a.* (dwvyr) Not abounding with water.  
 Annyvryd, *a.* (dyvryd) Not dismal, or unpleasant.  
 Annyvrydaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyvryd) A being without melancholy.  
 Annyvrydawg, *a.* (annyvryd) Not dismal; not unpleasant.  
 Annyvrydez, *s. m.* (annyvryd) A being void of melancholy.  
 Annyvrydwç, *s. m.* (annyvryd) A being free from melancholy.  
 Annyvrys, *a.* (dyvrys) Without hastening; slow.  
 Annyvrysgar, *a.* (annyvrys) Inexpeditious.  
 Annyvrysgarwç, *s. m.* (annyvrysgar) Inexpeditiousness.  
 Annyvrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyvrys) Inexpedition.  
 Annyvryn, *a.* (dyvryn) Uncited; unsummoned.

—Byz mwy dyolçgar  
 Byth weithian, pen anvonwyv  
 I'r vun, annyvryn o nwyv.

She will be more thankful ever hence, when I shall send to the fair, unimpressed by passion. *D. ab Gwilym, i Vorvuz.*

Annyvynawl, *a.* (annyvryn) Uncitatory.  
 ynedig, *a.* (annyvryn) Without being summoned.

Annyvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyvryn) A being uncited.  
 Annyfyg, *a.* (dyfyg) Without defect, or failing.  
 Annyfygadwy, *a.* (annyfyg) Indefectible; indefatigable.  
 Annyfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyfyg) Indefectibility.  
 Annyfygiaw, *v.* (annyfyg) To become undefective.  
 Annyfygiawl, *a.* (annyfyg) Undefective.  
 Annyfygiedig, *a.* (annyfyg) Not made defective.  
 Annyfygiolder, *s. m.* (annyfygiawl) Indefectibleness.  
 Annyfyfg, *a.* (dyfyfg) Without tumult, or uproar.  
 Annygas, *a.* (dygas) Without enmity.  
 Annygasawg, *a.* (annygas) Unmalevolent.  
 Annygafez, *s. m.* (annygas) A being void of inveteracy.  
 Annygasrwy, *s. m.* (annygas) Uninveteracy.  
 Annygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygiad) A being unconducted.  
 Annygiadawl, *a.* (annygiad) Unconducted.  
 Annygiadus, *a.* (annygiad) Uncomfortable; ill-conducted; ill-bred.  
 Annygiadwy, *a.* (annygiad) Unportable.  
 Annygiedig, *a.* (dygiedig) Not carried; unconducted.  
 Annygnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygyn) A being without severity; a being without trouble.

Perçen pen annygnad.

Possessing the head of tranquillity.

*Taliesin.*

Annygnawd, *s. m.* (annygyn) Unirkfomenefs.

Rhyvel annygnawd,  
 Peçadur peryglawd

The war of ease is what endangers the sinner. *Taliesin.*

Annygnawl, *a.* (annygyn) Untoiling.  
 Annygnez, *s. m.* (annygyn) A being without toil.  
 Annygrain, *a.* (dygrain) Without crawling, or turning about.  
 Annygrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygrysiad) A being without hastening.  
 Annygrysiawl, *a.* (dygrysiawl) Unaccelerating.  
 Annygrysiedig, *a.* (dygrysiedig) Unaccelerated.  
 Annygwy, *a.* (dygwy) Without chance.  
 Annygwyzadwy, *a.* (annygwyz) That cannot happen, or befall.  
 Annygwyzawl, *a.* (annygwyz) Not happening.  
 Annygwyzedig, *a.* (annygwyz) Not come to pass.  
 Annygwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygwyz) A being without happening.  
 Annygydvod, *a.* (dygydvod) Without agreement.  
 Annygyvor, *a.* (dygyvor) Without tumult.  
 Annygylçynadwy, *a.* (dygylçyn) Uncircumscribable.  
 Annygylçynawl, *a.* (dygylçyn) Uncircumscribing.  
 Annygylçynedig, *a.* (dygylçyn) Uncircumscribed.  
 Annygylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygylçyn) A being unfurrounded.  
 Annygyllaeth, *a.* (dygyllaeth) Without longing.  
 Annygymmod, *a.* (dygymmod) Without agreement.  
 Annygymmod, *v. a.* (dygymmod) To disagree.  
 Annygymmodawl, *a.* (annygymmod) Unconciliatory.  
 Annygymmodedig, *a.* (annygymmod) Unreconciled.  
 Annygymmodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygymmod) A disagreement.  
 Annygyn, *a.* (dygyn) Without pain; without toil.  
 Annygynnull, *a.* (dygynnull) Uncongregated.  
 Annygynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygynnull) A being uncollected.  
 Annygyrç, *a.* (dygyrç) Without approach; without assault.  
 Annygyrçawl, *a.* (annygyrç) Not approaching; not assaulting.  
 Annygyrçedig, *a.* (annygyrç) Unapproached; unassaulted.

Annygyrçiad,



Annygyrſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygyrſ) A being unapproached, or come upon.  
 Annyhaez, *a.* (dyhaez) Unmerited; undeserving.  
 Annyhaer, *a.* (dyhaer) Not positive.  
 Annyhez, *a.* (dyhez) Without peace; untr tranquil.  
 Annyheizwſ, *s. m.* (annyhaez) A being void of merit.  
 Annyheurad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyhaer) Inaffertion.  
 Annyheuradwy, *a.* (annyheurad) Unjuſtifiable.  
 Annyheurawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Unjuſtifying.  
 Annyheuredig, *a.* (annyhaer) Unafferted.  
 Annyheurrwyſ, *s. m.* (annyhaer) Inaffertion.  
 Annyhewyd, *s. m.* (dyhewyd) Indifference.  
 Annyhewyd, *a.* (dyhewyd) Unearnestly; unvigilant.  
 Annyhuz, *a.* (dyhuz) Not being covered.  
 Annyhuzadwy, *a.* (annyhuz) Unappeaſeable; implacable; inexorable.  
 Annyhuzawl, *a.* (annyhuz) Inexpiatory.  
 Annyhuzedig, *a.* (annyhuz) Unappeaſed.  
 Annyhuzgar, *a.* (annyhuz) Implacable.  
 Annyhuzgarwſ, *s. m.* (annyhuzgar) Implacableneſs.  
 Annyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyhuz) Implacability.  
 Annyhuziant, *s. m.* (annyhuz) Implacability.  
 Annyhun, *a.* (dyhun) Not drowſy, or ſleepy.  
 Annyhyſbyz, *a.* (dyhyſbyz) Exhaustleſs.  
 Annyladwy, *a.* (dyladwy) Not incumbent on.  
 Annyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyled) That which is not due; a pretended debt.  
 Annyledawg, *a.* (annyled) Not indebted; not owing.  
 Annyledgar, *a.* (annyled) Undutiful; unbounden.  
 Annyledgarwſ, *s. m.* (annyledgar) Undutifulneſs.  
 Annyledus, *a.* (annyled) Undue; unincumbent.  
 Annyledus y maent y Rhueiniaid yn erſi teyrnged o ynys Prydain.  
 Unjuſtly do the Romans demand a tribute from the iſle of Britain.  
 Gr. ab Arthur.  
 Annyliv, *a.* (dyliv) Without a flux, or ſtream.  
 Annylivawl, *a.* (annyliv) Not flowing.  
 Annylviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyliv) A being without flowing.  
 Annyly, *a.* (dyly) Without claim; unwilling.  
 Annylyadwy, *a.* (annyly) Unclaimable.  
 Annylyed, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (annyly) The having no will, claim, or power.  
 Annylyedawg, *a.* (annylyed) Not having a claim, or title; not a proprietor.  
 Pan zifgyno annylyedawg yn briodawr ar dir, a dyvot dylwedawg difozedig ei briodolder i holi hwnw, ni ellir gwrthlazi y priodawr o'i zilyed am na zifozes ei briodolder: na gyru y llall y maes, am ei zifgyn yn briodawr: a llyma yr un lle y ceſir cyvran trwy gwyn camoreſgyn.  
 When one that has no claim becomes a proprietor of land, and ſhould a claimant whoſe proprietorſhip is extinct come and demand it, the proprietor cannot be debarred of his due, becauſe his proprietorſhip is not in reality extinguished: neither can the other be ejected: and this is the one caſe where participation is obtained by an action for unjuſt poſſeſſion.  
 Welſh Laws.  
 Annylyedawl, *a.* (annylyed) Unincumbent; unbehovable.  
 Annylyedig, *a.* (annylyed) Untitled; not owing.  
 Annylyedogaeth, *s. m.* (annylyedawg) A being untitled; not noble.  
 Annylyn, *a.* (dyllyn) Inconſequent; not following.  
 Annylynadwy, *a.* (annylyn) Not to be followed; inimitable.  
 Annylynawl, *a.* (annylyn) Inconſequent.  
 Annylynedig, *a.* (annylyn) Unfollowed.  
 Annylyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annylyn) A being inconſequent.  
 Annylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyllyad) A being unobſcured.  
 Annylleſt, *a.* (dylleſt) Without obſcurity, or gloom.

Annymſwel, *a.* (dymſwel) Not turned back.  
 Annymſweladwy, *a.* (annymſwel) Unrevertible.  
 Annymſwelawg, *a.* (annymſwel) Unreverting.  
 Annymſweledig, *a.* (annymſwel) Unreverted.  
 Annymzwyn, *a.* (dymzwyn) Unconceived.  
 Annymnawz, *a.* (dymnawz) Unprotecting.  
 Annymnoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annymnawz) A being unprotected.  
 Annymorllwyſ, *a.* (dymorllwyſ) Without exceſs of proſperity.  
 Annymunawl, *a.* (dymunawl) Undeſirable.  
 Annymunedig, *a.* (dymunedig) Undeſired.  
 Annymuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymuniad) A being without deſire.  
 Annymuniant, *s. m.* (dymuniant) A ceaſing from deſire.  
 Annymwared, *a.* (dymwared) Without deliverance.  
 Annynawg, *a.* (dynawg) Unmanly; coward.  
 Cyvraſav ym clodleu Hallawg annynawg y'nghadau.  
 I will greet the partner of my birth void of courage in the battles.  
 Myrzin.  
 Annynawl, *a.* (dynawl) Unmanly; effeminate.  
 Annyndawd, *s. m.* (dyndawd) Unmanlineſs.  
 Annyndid, *s. m.* (dyndid) Unmanlineſs.  
 Annyngar, *a.* (dyngar) Miſanthropic.  
 Annyngarwſ, *s. m.* (annyngar) Miſanthropy.  
 Annyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyniad) Inhumanity.  
 Annyniadawl, *a.* (annyniad) Unmaſculine.  
 Annyniolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynawl) Unmanlineſs; brutality.  
 Annynoethawl, *a.* (dynoethawl) Not uncovering.  
 Annynoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dynoethiad) A being not uncovered.  
 Annynſawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* annynſozion (dynſawz) Impersonality.  
 Annynſozawl, *a.* (annynſawz) Impersonal; inanimate.  
 Weithiau yw wrthymſwelir yr araith at ryw beth annynſozawl, mal pei'n ynſawz.  
 Now and then the diſcourſe is recurred to ſome thing inanimate, as if it were perſonal.  
 H. Perri.  
 Annynſoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynſawz) A being unperſonified.  
 Annynwared, *a.* (dynwared) Without mockery.  
 Annynwaredadwy, *a.* (annynwared) Not to be followed, or imitated.  
 Annynwaredawl, *a.* (annynwared) Unimitative.  
 Annynwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynwared) A being unimitated.  
 Annyozev, *a.* (dyozev) Without ſuffering.  
 Annyozevadwy, *a.* (annyozev) Inſufferable.  
 Annyozevaint, *s. m.* (annyozev) A being without ſuffering.  
 Annyozevawl, *a.* (annyozev) Not being ſubject to ſuffering.  
 Annyozevedig, *a.* (annyozev) Not having ſuffered.  
 Annyozevez, *s. m.* (annyozev) Impatience.  
 Annyozevgar, *a.* (annyozev) Impatient.  
 Annyozevgarwſ, *s. m.* (annyozevgar) Impatience.  
 Annyozeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyozev) Impaſſibility.  
 Annyozevus, *a.* (annyozev) Impatient; uneaſy.  
 Annyozeu, *a.* (dyozeu) Without intention.  
 Annzolſgar, *a.* (annzolwſ) Unthankful.  
 Annzolſgarwſ, *s. m.* (annzolſgar) Unthankfulneſs.  
 Annzolwſ, *v.* (dyolwſ) To be unthankful.  
 Rhaid yw i vnyed yno a vedrai zylwſ lle cae, ac annzolwſ lle nis cae.  
 It is neceſſary to have one to go there that can thank where he receives, and that can be unthankful where he gets nothing.  
 S. Pyſan, Araith Faun a Gwgan.  
 N 2  
 Annyrſav,



Annyrçav, *a.* (dyrçav) Without uplifting.  
 Annyrçavad, *a.* (dyrçavad) Without exalting.  
 Annyrçavadwy, *a.* (annyrçavad) That cannot be exalted.  
 Annyrçavael, *a.* (dyrçavael) Unexalted; not lifted.  
 Annyrçavawl, *a.* (annyrçav) Not exalting.  
 Annyrçavedig, *a.* (annyrçav) Unexalted.  
 Annyrçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrçav) A being unexalted.  
 Annyrçaviaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrçav) A being unexalted.  
 Annyrys, *a.* (dyrys) Unintricate; unintangled.  
 Annyryfgar, *a.* (annyrys) Untangling.  
 Annyryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrys) A being unintangled.  
 Annyryfwrwy, *s. m.* (annyrys) Imperplexity.  
 Annyryfwç, *s. m.* (annyrys) Imperplexity.  
 Annyrbaid, *a.* (dyrbaid) Unintermitted.  
 Annyrbeidiawl, *a.* (annyrbaid) Unintermitting.  
 Annyrbeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrbeiliad) A being unbrandished.  
 Annyrbeiliaw, *v. a.* (dyrbeiliaw) To cease from brandishing.  
 Annyrbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrblaid) A being free from party.  
 Annyrbenawl, *a.* (dyrbenawl) Undemonstrative.  
 Annyrbenedig, *a.* (dyrbenedig) Undemonstrated.  
 Annyrbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrbeniad) Inconclusion.  
 Annyrbendawd, *s. m.—pl.* annyrbendodau (dyrbendawd) Inconclusiveness.  
 Annyrbenu, *v.* (dyrbenu) To render inconclusive.  
 Annyrbleidiawl, *a.* (dyrblaid) Not given to faction.  
 Annyrbwyll, *a.* (dyrbwyll) Without reason.  
 Annyrbwylladwy, *a.* (annyrbwyll) Unreasonable.  
 Annyrbwyllaw, *v.* (annyrbwyll) To become unreasonable.  
 Annyrbwyllawg, *a.* (annyrbwyll) Not having reason.  
 Annyrbwyllledig, *a.* (annyrbwyll) Unendowed with reason.  
 Annyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrbwyll) Indiscretion; imprudence.  
 Annyrbwylliant, *s. m.* (annyrbwyll) Irrationality.  
 Annyrbwyllus, *a.* (dyrbwyllus) Irrational; imprudent.  
 Annyrfg, *s. m.* (dyrfg) Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

Annyrfg oez im' na's gwyzwn.

It was ignorance in me not to have known it. T. Pry.

Annyrfgadwy, *a.* (annyrfg) Not to be learnt.  
 Annyrfgawr, *s. m.—pl.* annyrfgorion (annyrfg) An illiterate person.  
 Annyrfgedig, *a.* (annyrfg) Unlearned; illiterate.  
 Annyrfgediaeth, *s. m.* (annyrfg) A being illiterate.  
 Annyrfglaer, *a.* (dyrfglaer) Unsplendid.  
 Annyrfgleirdeb, *s. m.* (annyrfglaer) Want of splendor.  
 Annyrfgoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrfgoriad) A ceasing from shouting.  
 Annyrfgrain, *a.* (dyrfgrain) Not tumbling, or turning about.  
 Annyrfgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgrain) A being without tossing about.  
 Annyrfgreth, *a.* (dyrfgreth) Not tremulous.  
 Annyrfgwrtheb, *a.* (dyrfgwrtheb) Without replication.  
 Annyrfgwyl, *a.* (dyrfgwyl) Without expecting, or looking for.  
 Annyrfgwyledig, *a.* (annyrfgwyl) Unexpected.  
 Annyrfgwylgar, *a.* (annyrfgwyl) Not expecting.  
 Annyrfgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgwyl) Inexpectation.  
 Annyrfgyvrieth, *a.* (dyrfgyvrieth) Void of natural form.

Annyrfgymmod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrfgymmod) Disagreement; discordance.

Llyw glyw glaiv annyrgymmod.

A chief and leader with the sword of discordance.

Blexyn Varn.

Annyrfgymmodadwy, *a.* (annyrfgymmod) That cannot agree.  
 Annyrfgymmodawl, *a.* (annyrfgymmod) Tending to disagree.  
 Annyrfgymmodedig, *a.* (annyrfgymmod) Unreconciled.  
 Annyrfgymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgymmod) Disagreement; variance.  
 Annyrfgyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrfgyriad) A being without screaming.  
 Annyrfgywen, *a.* (dyrfgywen) Not glittering.  
 Annyrfgmalâwç, *s. m.* (dyrfgmal) A being not indifferent.  
 Annyrfgmalrwy, *s. m.* (dyrfgmal) A being void of indifference.  
 Annyrfgmwith, *a.* (dyrfgmwith) Not instantaneous.  
 Annyrfgmythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgmwith) A being not instantaneous.  
 Annyrfgstaw, *a.* (dyrfgstaw) Not silent; tumultuous.  
 Annyrfgstawaiz, *a.* (annyrfgstaw) Unsilent; boisterous.  
 Annyrfgstawedig, *a.* (annyrfgstaw) Unsilenced.  
 Annyrfgstawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgstaw) A rendering unsilent.  
 Annyrfgstawrwy, *s. m.* (annyrfgstaw) A being not silent.  
 Annyrfgstylladwy, *a.* (dyrfgstyll) Undistillable.  
 Annyrfgstyllledig, *a.* (dyrfgstyll) Undistilled.  
 Annyrfgstylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrfgstyll) A being undistilled.  
 Annyrfgswyl, *a.* (dyrfgswyl) Unexecuted; unperformed.  
 Annyrfgswyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrfgswyl) A being unexecuted.  
 Annyrunaw, *v. a.* (dyrun) To disagree, differ, or fall at variance.

Nid annyruna y llyvyr hwn yn zim a'r hanefai.

This book doth not differ in any thing with the chronicle.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annyrunawl, *a.* (dyrun) Disagreeing; without concurrence.  
 Annyrundes, *s. m.* (dyrun) Difusion; disagreement.  
 Annyruniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrun) A being difused.  
 Annyrwair, *a.* (dyrwair) Unchaste; treacherous.

Ni lwyf hil corf annyrwair.

The offspring of the unchaste will not prosper.

Adage.

Annyrwawl, *a.* (dyrwawl) Not fierce, or ferocious.  
 Annyrwawder, *s. m.* (annyrwawl) Unferocity.  
 Annyrwedadwy, *a.* (dyrwedadwy) Unspeakable.  
 Annyrwededig, *a.* (dyrwededig) Unspoken.  
 Annyrwedgar, *a.* (dyrwedgar) Unloquacious.  
 Annyrwedgarwç, *s. m.* (annyrwedgar) Unloquaciousness.  
 Annyrwediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrwediad) A ceasing from speaking.  
 Annyrwedwydawl, *a.* (dyrwedwyd) Unloquacious.  
 Annyrwezawg, *a.* (dyrwezawg) Unconjugal; celibate.  
 Annyrweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrweziad) A being unwedded.  
 Annyrwez, *a.* (dyrwezi) Without a yoke-fellow.  
 Annyrweziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrwezi) Celibacy; batchelorship.  
 Annyrweirdawd, *s. m.* (annyrwair) Incontinency.  
 Annyrweirdeb, *s. m.* (annyrwair) Incontinence.

Ni luz annyweirdeb fawd.

Incontinence will not obstruct prosperity.

Adage.

Annyrwellig, *a.* (dyrwellig) Infatiate.  
 Annyrweirdrevyn, *a.* (annyrwair—trevyn) Of a disorderly condition.

Annyrweirvoes.



# A N O

**Annyweirvoes**, *a.* (annywair—moes) Incontinent in morals.  
**Annyweiriaiz**, *a.* (annywair) Apt to be incontinent.  
**Annyweiriawl**, *a.* (annywair) Tending to incontinence.  
**Annywyllyniawg**, *a.* (dywyllyn) Uncultivated.  
**Annywynig**, *a.* (dywynig) Unresplendent.  
**Annywynigrwyz**, *s. m.* (annywynig) Unconspicuousness.  
**Anobaith**, *s. m.* (gobaith) Hopelessness; despair.  
**Anobeithgar**, *a.* (anobaith) Despairing.  
**Anobeithgarwç**, *s. m.* (anobeithgar) Despairingness.  
**Anobeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobaith) Desperation.  
**Anobeithiaw**, *v.* (anobaith) To despair.  
**Anobeithiawg**, *a.* (anobaith) Despairing.  
**Anobeithiawl**, *a.* (anobaith) Desperate; hopeless.  
**Anobeithiedig**, *a.* (anobaith) Despaired.  
**Anobeithioldeb**, *s. m.* (anobeithlawn) Desperateness.  
**Anobeithlawn**, *a.* (anobaith) Unhopeful.  
**Anobeithlondeb**, *s. m.* (anobeithlawn) Unhopefulness.  
**Anober**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ober) A thing of no value; a trifle.

O'i wen-llaw anaw anober ni'm daeth  
 Can doeth ym â llawer.

From his fair hand for my muse I never received a trifle, for  
 he brought me much. *Cynzelw.*

**Anoberi**, *s. m.* (anober) A very trifling thing; what is of no account.

Anoberi un barwn,  
 Eithyr o'r rhyw yr henyw hwn.

A mere nothing is every baron, but of the stock whence he  
 proceeds. *Iolo Gof.*

**Anobrwyl**, *a.* (gobrwyl) Without reward; giftless.  
**Anobrwylad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwyl) A being unrewarded.  
**Anobrwyaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwyl) Want of rewarding.  
**Anobrwylawl**, *a.* (anobrwyl) Unrewarded.  
**Anobrwyledig**, *a.* (anobrwyl) Unrecompensed.  
**Anobrwyledigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwyledig) Unrecompense.  
**Anobrwyledigawl**, *a.* (anobrwyledig) Uncompensative.  
**Anobryn**, *a.* (gobryn) Without desert, or reward.  
**Anobrynawg**, *a.* (anobryn) Undeserving.  
**Anobwyll**, *a.* (gobwyll) Improvident; heedless.  
**Anobwyllawg**, *a.* (anobwyll) Irrational; improvident.  
**Anobwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobwyll) Irrationality.  
**Anoçel**, *a.* (goçel) Without avoiding.  
**Anoçeladwy**, *a.* (anoçel) Unavoidable; inevitable.  
**Anoçelawg**, *a.* (anoçel) Uncircumspect; heedless.  
**Anoçeledig**, *a.* (anoçel) Unavoided.  
**Anoçelgar**, *a.* (anoçel) Improvident; heedless.  
**Anoçelgarwç**, *s. m.* (anoçelgar) Heedlessness.  
**Anoçeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anoçel) A being improvident.  
**Anodeb**, *a.* (godeb) Without adultery; continent.  
**Anodabawg**, *a.* (anodeb) Unadulterous.  
**Anodeç**, *a.* (godeç) Not lurking, or skulking.  
**Anodeçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodeç) A being without lurking.  
**Anodidawg**, *a.* (godidawg) Not excellent; inelaborate.

Cynghanez groç anodidawg.

An inelaborate alliterative consonancy. *Gr. Robert.*

**Anodidawgrwyz**, *s. m.* (anodidawg) Inelaborateness.  
**Anodineb**, *a.* (godineb) Without adultery.  
**Anodinebus**, *a.* (anodineb) Unadulterous.  
**Anodor**, *a.* (godor) Without interruption, or hindrance.

# A N O

**Anodoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodor) A being uninterrupted.  
**Anodorian**, *s. m.* (anodor) Uninterruption.  
**Anodrig**, *a.* (godrig) Undilatory, or not tarrying.  
**Anodrigiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodrig) A being without tarrying.  
**Anodrigiawl**, *a.* (anodrig) Not tending to delay.  
**Anodruz**, *a.* (godruz) Unafflicting, or not causing toil.  
**Anodwrz**, *a.* (godwz) Untumultuous.  
**Anozaith**, *a.* (gozaith) Without being burnt, or singed.  
**Anozeu**, *a.* (gozeu) Without enduring, or suffering.  
**Anozevadwy**, *a.* (anozeu) Insupportable; disallowable.  
**Anozevaint**, *s. m.* (anozeu) A being without suffering; insufferance.  
**Anozevawl**, *a.* (anozeu) Unendured; unindulgent.  
**Anozevedig**, *a.* (anozeu) Unendured.  
**Anozevez**, *s. m.* (anozeu) Uninsufferance.  
**Anozevgar**, *a.* (anozeu) Impatient; unenduring.  
**Anozevgarwç**, *s. m.* (anozevgar) Impatience, or a being unable to endure.  
**Anozeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozeu) Insufferance.  
**Anozeviant**, *s. m.* (anozeu) Impatience.  
**Anozevus**, *a.* (anozeu) Impatient.  
**Anozeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozaith) A being unignited.  
**Anozeithiawg**, *a.* (anozaith) Unignited.  
**Anozeu**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozeu) The act of taking another's property by mistake for one's own; an unintentional theft; any act of bad appearance unknowingly committed.  
**Anozvawg**, *a.* (ozyv) Unprotuberant; without knobs, wheals, or pimples.  
**Anoziwes**, *a.* (goziwes) Not overtaken.  
**Anoziwefedig**, *a.* (anoziwes) Not overtaken.  
**Anozyvyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozyvnau) Anabyss; the deep. Dwvyr anozyvyn, very deep water.  
**Anoed**, *a.* (oed) Without appointment.  
**Anoedi**, *v. a.* (anoed) To defer a meeting, or fixing of time.  
**Anoediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anoed) A deferring, or doing away an appointment.  
**Anoediawg**, *a.* (anoed) Not stricken in years.  
**Anoefawg**, *a.* (oefawg) Not aged, or stricken in years.  
**Anoeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oeth) A difficult action, or adventure; an incomprehensible thing.

Pan gefyc hyny oll o'r anoethau vy merç innau â gefi.

When thou hast obtained all of those incomprehensibilities,  
 my daughter also thou shalt have. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bez y març, bez y gwythwr,  
 Bez i Gwgawn Glezyvrz,  
 Anoeth byd bez i Arthur.

The grave of the steed, the grave of the man of conflict, the  
 grave of Gwgawn with the ruddy sword, and the grave of Arthur,  
 is a mystery of the world. *Taliesin.*

**Anoval**, *a.* (goval) Careless; imprudent.  
**Anovalez**, *s. m.* (anoval) Carelessness; imprudence.  
**Anovalus**, *a.* (anoval) Uncareful; negligent.  
**Anoveg**, *a.* (goveg) Without affection.  
**Anover**, *a.* (over) Not useless, or frivolous.  
**Anoverez**, *s. m.* (anover) A being not frivolous.  
**Anovid**, *a.* (govid) Without trouble, or grief.  
**Anovidiawl**, *a.* (anovid) Untroubled; not grieved.  
**Anovidus**, *a.* (anovid) Not wretched, or vexatious.  
**Anovnawg**, *a.* (anovyn) Unfearful; untimed.  
**Anovnus**, *a.* (anovyn) Unfearful, or untimid.  
**Anovregez**, *s. m.* (ovregez) Unfrivolousness.  
**Anovrwy**, *a.* (govrwy) Unbeneficial.  
**Anovwy**, *a.* (govwy) Without visiting.  
**Anovwyawl**, *a.* (anovwy) Unvisiting.  
**Anovwyedig**, *a.* (anovwy) Unvisited; unattended.

Anovyz,



# A N O

**Anovyz, a.** (ovyz) Not a disciple, or scholar.  
**Anovyzawl, a.** (anovyz) Undisciplinatory.  
**Anovyzeb, s. f.** (govyzeb) Uncorrespondent.  
**Anovyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anovyz) Want of discipline.  
**Anovyzus, a.** (anovyz) Unscholastic.  
**Anovyn, a.** (ovyn) Fearless; undaunted.  
**Anovyn, a.** (govyn) Unasked; undemanded.  
**Anovynag, a. a.** (govynag) Inconfident.  
**Anovynawl, a.** (anovyn) Uninquisitive.  
**Anovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anovyn) Uninquisitiveness.  
**Anogan, a.** (gogan) Without satire, or lampoon.  
**Anoganawl, a.** (anogan) Unsatirical.  
**Anoganu, v. a.** (anogan) To desist from equivocation; to cease from dispraising.  
**Anogawn, a.** (gogawn) Infatiate; vehement.  
*Cad wehyn granwyn graid anogawn.*  
*The scatterer of the battle, fair of countenance; of vehement passion*  
**Anogelawg, a.** (gogelawg) Not shy, or shunning.  
**Anognaw, a.** (gognaw) Inefficient, or ineffectual.  
**Anogonawl, a.** (gogonawl) Inglorious.  
**Anogoned, a.** (gogoned) Inglorious; void of glory.  
**Anogonez, s. m.** (gogonez) Inglorifousness.  
**Anogonezus, a.** (anogonez) Not glorious.  
**Anogoniannu, v. a.** (anogoniant) To render inglorious.  
**Anogoniannus, a.** (anogoniant) Tending to be inglorious.  
**Anogoniant, s. m.** (gogoniant) Want of glory.  
**Anogwyz, a.** (gogwyz) Without inclination.  
**Anogwyzadwy, a.** (anogwyz) Uninclinable.  
**Anogwyzawl, a.** (anogwyz) Uninclined; unbiassed.  
**Anogwyzedig, a.** (anogwyz) Uninclined.  
**Anogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anogwyz) Disinclination.  
**Anogyvarç, a.** (gogyvarç) Unconspicuous.  
**Anogyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gogyviad) A being unequated.  
**Anogyviaw, v. a.** (gogyviaw) To render unequable.  
**Anogyviawl, a.** (gogyviawl) Unequated.  
**Anogyvled, a.** (gogyvled) Of unequal breadth.  
**Anogyvliw, a.** (gogyvliw) Not of the same colour.  
**Anogyvlun, a.** (gogyvlun) Not equiform.  
**Anogyvlunez, s. m.** (anogyvlun) Inequiformity.  
**Anogyvoed, a.** (gogyvoed) Not coetaneous, or coeval.  
**Anogyvred, a.** (gogyvred) Not of equal pace.  
**Anogyvres, a.** (gogyvres) Unconfederated.  
**Anogyvurz, a.** (gogyvurz) Not of equal rank; not a compeer.  
**Anogyvuwc, a.** (gogyvuwc) Not of equal height.  
**Anogyfrawd, a.** (gogyfrawd) Uncomprehended.  
**Anogyfred, a.** (gogyfred) Not comprised, or included.  
**Anogyhyd, a.** (gogyhyd) Not of equal length.  
**Anogyhydez, s. m.** (gogyhydez) Inequality of length.  
**Anogyfdadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anogyfdadyl) A being without comparifon.  
**Anogyfdadyl, a.** (gogyfdadyl) Incomparative.  
**Anogyftal, a.** (gogyftal) Not equal; inferior.  
**Anohanred, a.** (gohanred) Without diftinction.  
**Anohanrhedawl, a.** (anohanred) Undiftinguifhing.  
**Anohanrhediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anohanred) Indiftinction.  
**Anoheb, a.** (goheb) Without correspondence.  
**Anohebawl, a.** (anoheb) Uncorresponding.  
**Anohebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anoheb) Want of correspondence.  
**Anohen, a.** (gohen) Without influence; unbiassed,

# A N O

**Anolaith, a.** (golaith) Killing without meafure.  
*Llyryed tremyned tra mor dylan,  
 Rhag llaith anolaith anolo llan.*  
*Lying prone with their faces towards the flowing fea, from the terribly-deftroductive death, without a church-yard interment.*  
*Ll. P. Mog.*  
**Anolau, a.** (golau) Indiftinct; gloomy; dark.  
*Gwladaiz y gwnaeth vy nghaethu,  
 Y niwl vyth anolau vu.*  
*It was unmannerly that it fhould confine me, the mift has been always gloomy.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*  
**Anolezyv, a.** (golezyv) Not afkew; undiftorted.  
**Anoleithiawg, a.** (anolaith) Not a little deftructive; terribly flaughtering.  
*Dau vlaen ar eu gwayw anoleithiawg.*  
*Two points on their fpears terribly flaughtering.* *Myrzin.*  
**Anoleithiawl, a.** (anolaith) Exterminating.  
**Anoleithiawr, a.** (anolaith) Exterminating; confuming.  
*Cyçwedyf a'm dozyw o Wynez glawr,  
 Llaz ei gwyr yn aer anoleithiawr.*  
*A rumour hath reached me from the region of Gwynez, that its men were killed in deftructive flaughter.*  
*Meigant, i Gadwallawn.*  
**Anoleithig, a.** (anolaith) Deftructive; flaughtering.  
**Anolefg, a.** (golefg) Not infirm; unenfeebled.  
**Anoleu, a.** (goleu) Without light; dark; gloomy.  
**Anoleuad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anoleu) A being unilluminated.  
**Anoleuaw, v. a.** (anoleu) To ceafe from being illuminated.  
**Anoleuder, s. m.** (anoleu) Want of light; gloominefs.  
**Anoleuedig, a.** (anoleu) Unilluminated.  
**Anoleuadawl, a.** (anoleuad) Unilluminative.  
**Anoleuadwy, a.** (anoleuad) Not to be lighted.  
**Anolo, a.** (golo) Ineffectual; ufelefs; void; backward, or behind hand.  
*Anolo yw tyftiolaeth ni clywo'r ynad :—  
 Anolo yw pob peth ni bo cyvreithiawl.*  
*Inadequate is the evidence not heard by the judge :—Ineffeftive is every thing that is not lawful.* *Welsh Laws.*  
*Poed anolo vo ei vin,  
 A'i gowyç, a'i zeg ewin.*  
*May his lips be ufelefs,  
 As well as his poetry, and his fingers.* *D. ab Gwilym.*  
**Anolrain, a.** (olrain) Tracklefs; without a trace.  
**Anolrheinadwy, a.** (anolrain) Not to be traced; unfeearchable.  
**Anolrhainiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anolrain) A being untraced.  
**Anolrhainiawl, a.** (anolrain) Untraced; not tracing.  
**Anolrhleniedig, a.** (anolrain) Unexplored.  
**Anolud, a.** (golud) Void of wealth.  
**Anoludawg, a.** (anolud) Unwealthy; unaffluent.  
**Anoluz, a.** (goluz) Without obftuction.  
**Anoluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anoluz) A being unobftucted.  
**Anoluziaw, v.** (anoluz) To unobftuct; to clear.  
**Anoluziawl, a.** (anoluz) Unobftucted.  
**Anolwg, a.** (golwg) Sightlefs; without fight.  
**Anolygawl, a.** (anolwg) Not ocular.  
**Anolygedig, a.** (anolwg) Not endowed with fight.  
**Anolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anolwg) Want of fpeculation.  
**Anolygiadawl, a.** (anolygiad) Unfpeculative.  
**Anolygus, a.** (anolwg) Unfightly; deformed.  
**Anollwng, a.** (gollwng) Without loofening, or fetting at large.  
**Anollyngadwy, a.** (anollwng) Not to be liberated.  
**Anollyngawl, a.** (anollwng) Unliberated.  
**Anollyngdawd, s. m.** (anollwng) Want of liberty.  
**Anollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anollwng) A being unliberated.

Anomez,



# A N O

**Anomez, a. (gomez)** Without refusal, or denial.

Dod im' f'yz wiw-ryz za warez dwymyn,  
Daw i mi anomez.

Give me faith, excellently free, meek and ardent, thou God  
be to me without refusal. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Anomezawl, a. (anomez)** Unrefusing; undenying.

**Anomeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anomez)** A being un-  
refused.

**Anoraith, s. m.—pl. anoreithiau (goraith)** A being  
not easily subjected to rule.

Braifg abrwysg, abrwysgyl anoraith,  
Blaiz, a blwng, a blaengar gywaith.

The great, heavy, and unwieldy one *unrestrained* by the law,  
lowring as a wolf, foremost in giving aid, *Cynxelw.*

**Anorbaid, a. (gorbaid)** Impatient; not desisting.

**Anorbeidrwyz, s. m. (anorbaid)** Impatience.

**Anorbwyll, a. (gorbwyll)** Without distraction.

**Anorbwyllawg, a. (anorbwyll)** Undistracted.

**Anorbwyllig, a. (anorbwyll)** Not frantick.

**Anorçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçaviad)** A being  
unexalted.

**Anorçaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçaviaeth)** Want of  
exaltation.

**Anorçavus, a. (gorçavus)** Unexalted; not uplifted.

**Anorçest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorçest)** What is no ex-  
traordinary feat.

**Anorçestawl, a. (anorçest)** Unexcelling.

**Anorçvygadwy, a. (gorçvygadwy)** Invincible.

**Anorçvygawl, a. (gorçvygawl)** Not overcome.

**Anorçvygedig, a. (gorçvygedig)** Unvanquished.

**Anorçvygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçvygiad)** A being  
unconquered.

**Anorçuz, a. (gorçuz)** Without a covering.

**Anorçuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçuz)** A being un-  
covered.

**Anorçuziaw, v. a. (gorçuziaw)** To uncover.

**Anorçuziawl, a. (anorçuz)** Tending to uncover.

**Anorçuziedig, a. (anorçuz)** Uncovered.

**Anorçwyl, a. (gorçwyl)** Without employ.

**Anorçwyl, a. (gorçwyl)** Unbashful; unabashed.

**Anorçwylawg, a. (anorçwyl)** Unemployed.

**Anorçwylez, s. m. (anorçwyl)** Immodesty.

**Anorçwylgar, a. (anorçwyl)** Unindustrious.

**Anorçwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçwyl)** A being  
unemployed.

**Anorçwyliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçwyl)** Want  
of employ.

**Anorçwylus, a. (anorçwyl)** Unindustrious.

**Anorçwylus, v. (anorçwyl)** Unbashful; unabashed.

**Anorzig, a. (gorzig)** Not morose, clement.

**Anorziwes, a. (gorziwes)** Not overtaken.

**Anorzwy, a. (gorzwy)** Without oppression.

**Anorzwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorzwy)** A being un-  
oppressed.

**Anorzwyawl, a. (anorzwy)** Unoppressive.

**Anorzwyedig, a. (anorzwy)** Unoppressed.

**Anorzyar, a. (gorzyar)** Untumultuous.

**Anorefgyn, a. (gorefgyn)** Without overcoming.

**Anorefgynadwy, a. (anorefgyn)** Invincible; un-  
conquerable.

**Anorefgynawl, a. (anorefgyn)** Unconquered.

**Anorefgynedig, a. (anorefgyn)** Unconquered.

**Anorefgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorefgyn)** A being  
unvanquished.

**Anorvod, a. (gorvod)** Without possessing, or over-  
coming.

**Anorvodadwy, a. (anorvod)** Unfurmoutable; in-  
vincible.

**Anorvodawg, a. (anorvod)** That is unvanquished.

**Anorvodawl, a. (anorvod)** Unvanquished.

**Anorvodedig, a. (anorvod)** Unvanquished.

# A N O

**Anorvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorvod)** Insuperableness.

**Anorvygawl, a. (gorvygawl)** Unvanquished.

**Anorvygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorvygiad)** A being un-  
vanquished.

**Anorfawg, a. (gorfawg)** Unextatic; without blifs.

**Anorfeigiawl, a. (gorfaig)** Unembarrassing.

**Anorfen, a. (gorfen)** Endless; infinitive.

Ergrynau cyllestrig cāen,  
Gan wledig gwlad anorfen.

I tremble at the flinty covering of the sovereign of a boundless  
region. *Taliesin.*

**Anorfenadwy, a. (anorfen)** That cannot be ended.

**Anorfenawl, v. (anorfen)** Inconclusive.

**Anorfenedig, a. (anorfen)** Unconcluded.

**Anorfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfen)** Inconclusion.

**Anorfwyll, a. (gorfwyll)** Without distraction.

**Anorfwyllawg, a. (anorfwyll)** Undistracted.

**Anorfwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfwyll)** A being  
undistracted.

**Anorfowys, a. (gorfowys)** Without rest; unquiet.

**Anorfowysawl, a. (anorfowys)** Not resting.

**Anorfowysedig, a. (anorfowys)** Deprived of rest.

**Anorfowysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfowys)** A being  
deprived of rest; inquietude.

**Anorfwys, a. (gorfwys)** Without rest; unquiet.

**Anorfwysawl, a. (anorfwys)** Not resting.

**Anorfwysedig, a. (anorfwys)** Deprived of rest.

**Anorfwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfwys)** Inquietude.

**Anorhoen, a. (gorhoen)** Without exultation.

**Anorhoenus, a. (anorhoen)** Unexulting.

**Anoriawg, a. (oriawg)** Unfickle; not volatile.

**Anorlluz, a. (gorlluz)** Not over-toiled.

**Anorllwyz, a. (gorllwyz)** Not over prosperous.

**Anorllwyn, a. (gorllwyn)** Unpursued.

**Anormail, a. (gormail)** Without oppression.

**Anormeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anormail)** Inoppression.

**Anormeiliaw, v. a. (anormail)** To desist from op-  
pression.

**Anormeiliawg, a. (anormail)** Unoppressive.

**Anormeilus, a. (anormail)** Unoppressive.

**Anormes, a. (gormes)** Without affliction; at ease.

**Anormesawl, a. (anormes)** Unafflicting; not tiring.

**Anormesedig, a. (anormes)** Unmolested; untroubled.

**Anormesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anormes)** A ceasing  
from troubling.

**Anormod, a. (gormod)** Not over much.

**Anormodawl, a. (anormod)** Not superabundant.

**Anormodez, s. m. (anormod)** A being not supera-  
bundant.

**Anorfav, a. (gorfav)** Without a station, or stand.

**Anorfavawl, a. (anorfav)** Unstationary.

**Anorfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfav)** A being un-  
stationed.

**Anorfeiziawg, a. (gorfeiziawg)** Unsedentary.

**Anorthaw, a. (gorthaw)** Without silence.

**Anorthawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorthaw)** A break-  
ing of silence.

**Anortho, a. (gortho)** Without shelter, or covering.

Govyn pob rhyw zyn i'z wyw,  
A geisiaw yn aqosawl  
Nerth beirz rhag anortho hawl.

I am asking every man,  
And endeavouring to get on the occasion  
The aid of bards against an unprotected claim.

*Ieuan Môn Hen.*

**Anorthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anortho)** A being un-  
sheltered.

**Anorthiawl, a. (anortho)** Unsheltered; uncovered.

**Anorthiedig, a. (anortho)** Unsheltered.

**Anorthous, a. (anortho)** Unsheltering.

**Anorthreç, a. (gorthreç)** Without conquest.

**Anorthreçadwy, (anorthreç)** Unconquerable.

*Anorthreçawl,*



# A N O

- Anorthreçawl, a.** (anorthreç) Unsubjected.  
**Anorthreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anorthreç) A being unsubjected.  
**Anorthrwm, a.** (gorthrwm) Without oppression.  
**Anorthrymawl, s. m.** (anorthrwm) Inoppressive.  
**Anorthrymedig, a.** (anorthrwm) Unoppressed.  
**Anorthrymez, s. m.** (anorthrwm) Inoppression.  
**Anorthrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anorthrwm) Inoppression.  
**Anorthur, a.** (gorthur) Not to be repulsed.

Clodryz ceisfedyz cysgut  
 Brith-we arwe arwryd,  
 Rhuthyr anorthur â wëid,  
 Adwy â zoded, nid hebïd.

The famed adventurer, the variegated woof of heroism that was woven for unopposable assault; the breach that might be made would not be questioned. *Talieisï.*

- Anorwez, a.** (gorwez) Without lying down.  
**Anorwezawl, a.** (anorwez) Unreclined; unrecumbent.  
**Anorwezedig, a.** (anorwez) Not reclined.  
**Anorweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anorwez) A being unreclined.  
**Anorweziawg, a.** (gorweziawg) Not clinical.  
**Anorwyllt, a.** (gorwyllt) Not furious, or enraged.  
**Anorwylltez, s. m.** (anorwyllt) Unferocity.  
**Anosawd, a.** (gosawd) Unplaced; Without position.  
**Anosbaith, a.** (gosbaith) Not clear, or manifest to the view; without polish.  
**Anosbarth, a.** (gosbarth) Not set apart, or characterized.  
**Anosbarthawl, a.** (anosbarth) Uncharacteristical.  
**Anosbarthedig, a.** (anosbarth) Undistinguished.  
**Anosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anosbarth) Inseparability.  
**Anosbeithiawg, a.** (anosbaith) Unmanifested.  
**Anosbeithig, a.** (anosbaith) Indistinct; not refulgent.  
**Anosgez, s. m.** (gosgez) Deformity; unseemliness.  
**Anosgezawl, a.** (anosgez) Uncomely; inelegant.  
**Anosgezedig, a.** (anosgez) Not made comely.  
**Anosgezig, a.** (anosgez) Unadorned; unfashionable.  
**Anosgezigrwyz, s. m.** (anosgezig) Uncomeliness.  
**Anosgo, a.** (gosgo) Unstarting, or not turned aside.

Dragon llyw lluoaz anosgo,  
 Draig unbyn â vyn â vyno.

The puissant leader of undaunted bands,  
 A dragon-like prince that will have his will. *Phylip Brydyz, i R. Gryg.*

- Anosgöad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anosgo) A being free from obliquity.  
**Anosgöawl, a.** (anosgo) Not tending to go aside.  
**Anosgöedig, a.** (anosgo) Not made oblique.  
**Anosgorz, a.** (gosgorz) Without a train, or retinue.  
**Anosgorzawl, a.** (anosgorz) Unattended.  
**Anosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (znaws) excitation; stimulation.  
**Anosmaeth, a.** (gosmaeth) Without food, or nourishment; without nutriment.  
**Anosmeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anosmaeth) Want of nutriment.  
**Anosmeithiaw, v. a.** (anosmaeth) To deprive of nourishment.  
**Anosmeithiawl, a.** (anosmaeth) Unalimentary.  
**Anosodadwy, a.** (anosawd) Not to be placed.  
**Anosodawl, a.** (anosawd) Unplaced; not placing.  
**Anosodedig, a.** (anosawd) Unplaced, or undeposited.  
**Anosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anosawd) A being unplaced.  
**Anoson, a.** (goson) Without being whispered, or slightly mentioned.  
**Anoslymaeth, a.** (goslymaeth) Without nourishment.  
**Anosteg, a.** (gosteg) Without silence; disquiet.

# A N R

- Anostegawl, a.** (anosteg) unsilent; blustering.  
**Anostegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anosteg) A being unsilent.  
**Anostegrwyz, s. m.** (anosteg) Disquietude  
**Anostegu, v. a.** (anosteg) To break silence; to disturb.  
**Anostegwr, s. m.—pl. t. anostegwyr** (anosteg—gwr) A disturber.  
**Anostwng, a.** (gostwng) Without descent, or lowering.  
**Anostyngadwy, a.** (anostwng) Uncompliant  
**Anostyngaiz, a.** (anostwng) Disobedient.  
**Anostyngawl, a.** (anostwng) Unsubservient; Unobservant.  
**Anostyngedig, a.** (anostwng) Unsubservient.  
**Anostyngelzrwyz, s. m.** (anostyngaiz) Disobedience.  
**Anostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anostwng) Disobeyance.  
**Anosymdaith, a.** (gosymdaith) Not having travelling subsistence.  
**Anosymmaeth, s. m.** (gosymmaeth) A being void of nourishment.  
**Anosymmeithiaw, v. a.** (anosymmaeth) To deprive of nourishment.  
**Anosymmeithiawl, a.** (anosymmaeth) Unnutritive.  
**Anosymmeithig, a.** (anosymmaeth) Unalimentary.  
**Anosymmeithus, a.** (anosymmaeth) Unalimentary.  
**Anosymwy, a.** (gosymwy) Not providing.  
**Anrad, a.** (rhad) graceless; without virtue.  
**Anraib, a.** (rhaib) Without voraciousness.  
**Anraid, a.** (rhaid) Without necessity.  
**Anrhadawl, a.** (anrad) Ungracious, or graceless.  
**Anrhadlawn, a.** (anrad) Ungracious; unkind.  
**Anrhadlonaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anrhadlawn) Ungraciousness; unkindness.  
**Anrhadlondeb, s. m.** (anrhadlawn) Ungracious, or unkind disposition.  
**Anrhadlonez, s. m.** (anrhadlawn) Ungraciousness.  
**Anrhagarvaeth, a.** (rhagarvaeth) Unpredestinate.  
**Anrhagarvaethawl, a.** (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestinating.  
**Anrhagarvaethedig, a.** (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestinated.  
**Anrhagarvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestination.  
**Anrhagder, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhagder) Unresistance.  
**Anrhagzangaws, a.** (rhagzangaws) Unprognostical.  
**Anrhagzangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anrhagzangaws) A being unprognosticated.  
**Anrhagzarbod, a.** (rhagzarbod) Without foresight.  
**Anrhagzarbodus, a.** (anrhagzarbod) Unforeseeing.  
**Anrhagzarpar, a.** (rhagzarpar) Unprepared.  
**Anrhagzarparawl, a.** (anrhagzarpar) Unpreparatory.  
**Anrhagzarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anrhagzarpar) A being unprepared.  
**Anrhagvarn, a.** (rhagvarn) Without prejudice.  
**Anrhagvarnedig, a.** (anrhagvarn) Unprejudicated.  
**Anrhagveziannawl, a.** (anrhagveziant) Not pre-occupied.  
**Anrhagveziant, s. m.** (rhagveziant) A being without pre-occupancy; that is unprepossessed.  
**Anrhagvlaen, a.** (rhagvlaen) Unanticipated; not going before.  
**Anrhagvlaenawl, a.** (anrhagvlaen) Not anticipating.  
**Anrhagvlaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anrhagvlaen) A being unanticipated.  
**Anrhagvryd, a.** (rhagvryd) Without purpose.  
**Anrhagvwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhagvwriad) Uncircumspection.  
**Anrhagvwriadus, a.** (anrhagvwriad) Uncircumspective.

Anrhaghanvod,



# A N R

Anrhaghanvod, *a.* (rhaghanvod) Without preexistence; unpreexisting.

Anrhaghanvodawl, *a.* (anrhaghanvod) Unpreexistent.

Anrhagluniaeth, *a.* (rhagluniaeth) Without providence.

Anrhagluniaethawl, *a.* (anrhagluniaeth) Unprovidential.

Anrhagorawl, *a.* (rhagor) Unexcelling.

Anrhagoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagoriaeth) A being without preference, or excellence.

Anrhagraith, *a.* (rhagraith) Without prejudice.

Anrhagreithiawl, *a.* (anrhagraith) Unprejudiced.

Anrhagreithus, *a.* (anrhagraith) Not tending to prejudice.

Anrhagrith, *a.* (rhagrith) Without hypocrisy.

Anrhagrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhagrith) A being void of hypocrisy.

Anrhagrithiawl, *a.* (anrhagrith) Unhypocritical.

Anrhaith, *s. f.*—*pl. anrheithiau* (rhaith) What is not cognizable to law; spoil taken in war; prey; pillage; distress. It is used as an indefinite epithet: Yr oez peth anrhaith ar ol; there was an amazing quantity left: also a term of endearment; vy anrhaith; my prize, or my love, my dear.

Gwell yw'r zirwy na'r anrhaith.

The penalty is better than the spoil. *Adage.*

Ni thâl gwyr Powys penrhaith—ar Gynmry,  
Gan gymryd anghyfraith,  
Wedi traul trylew dloiaith,  
Wedi trin, traean o anrhaith.

The men of Powys taking the pre-eminence of Wales, pay not by taking contrary to law, after fierce devastation of slaughter, and after conflict, the third of the spoil. *Cynzelw, Br. Powys.*

Anrhanadwy, *a.* (rhan) Inseparable; indivisible.

Anrhanawg, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipating.

Anrhanawl, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipated; undivided.

Anrhanc, *a.* (rhanc) Without desire, or craving.

Anrhanedig, *a.* (rhan) Unpartitioned.

Anrhanedigawl, *a.* (anrhanedig) Undistributive.

Anrhed, *a.* (rhed) Obstinate; positive; determined.

Rhy anrhed ei wir.

Over certain is his truth. *Cynzelw.*

Anrhed ni âd gwelod gwir,  
Anhof rwyv, ond trovir.

The obstinate, and unamiable despot, will not let the truth be seen, except it is proved. *Gr. Davys.*

Anrhedadwy, *a.* (anrhed) That cannot be made to give way.

Carçarwyd Cadell ab Arthrael, yr hwn oez Vrythyn anrhedadwy.

Cadell the son of Arthrael was imprisoned, who was a redoubtable Briton. *Car. Llangarvan.*

Anrhedawl, *a.* (anrhed) Not giving way; steadfast.

Anrhedegawg, *a.* (rhedeg) Not running.

Anrhediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhed) Positiveness.

Anrhedu, *v. a.* (anrhed) To stay, or oppose.

Anrhedu enwir ydwyd,  
Hudol ar ei ol yr wyd.

Thou dost oppose the righteous;  
A deceiver following after him art thou. *Isa. Gos.*

Anrheg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rheg) What requires no form, or oath; a present, or gift.

Y porthawr a zyly o pob anrheg â zêl drwy y porth ei zyrnaid,  
nid amgen o aeron, ac wyau, a fênweig.

The porter is intitled to a handful out of every gift that comes through the gate, that is, of fruit, eggs, and herrings. *Welsh Laws*

Anrhegadwy, *a.* (anrheg) That may be presented, or given.

Anrhegawl, *a.* (anrheg) Gratuitous; dedicatory.

Anrhegedig, *a.* (anrheg) Presented; gifted; endowed.

Anrhegiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anrheg) A presenting.

# A N R

Anrhegu, *v. a.* (anrheg) To present, or to give.

Ni fell anrhegir tylawd: neu  
Nid anrhegid tylawd o bell.

From afar the poor will not be presented with gifts: or,  
The poor will not be presented with gifts from afar. *Adage.*

Anrhegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anrhegwyr* (anrheg—gwr) One that gives presents; a donor; a bestower.

Anrheiawg, *a.* (rheiawg) Not given to bickering.

Anrheibiawl, *a.* (anraib) Not ravenous.

Anrheidiaw, *v. a.* (anraid) To render unnecessary.

Anrheidiawl, *a.* (anraid) Unnecessitated.

Anrheidrwyz, *s. m.* (anraid) Unnecessariness.

Anrheidus, *a.* (anraid) Unnecessitous; not in want.

Anrheidufrwyz, *s. m.* (anrheidus) A being unnecessary.

Anrheiziawg, *a.* (rheiziawg) That is not penetrated, or pierced into.

Anrheithadwy, *a.* (anrhaith) Apt to go beyond rules; depredatory.

Anrheithedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredated, or spoiled.

Anrheithvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. anrheithveirç* (anrhaith—març) A horse for padding, or robbery.

Anrheithgar, *a.* (anrhaith) Excessive; depredatory.

A garwn i, ev carai anrheithgar,

What I loved, he loved to excess. *Taliesin.*

Anrheithgarwç, *s. m.* (anrheithgar) Excessiveness; a state of pillage.

Anrheithgribzail, *s. f.* (anrhaith—cribzail) The confiscation of the goods of a murderer. *Welsh Laws.*

Anrheithi, *s. m.* (anrhaith) An uncontroled state.

Vy anrheithi, my precious one, my dear. *Sil.*

Anrheithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhaith) Depredation.

Anrheithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhaith) To go beyond rules; to depredate; to spoil, or plunder; in law; to confiscate.

A Meiryg yn gwladychu yr ynys. Roderic brenin y Peithipiaid â zaeth â llynges vawr ganzo o Scythia, ac â zisgynaws y ngeglez yr ynys hon; y lle â elwir yr Alban; a degreu anrheithiaw y wlad â orug.

And Meiryg governing the isle, Roderic king of the Picts came, having a great fleet with him, from Scythia, and made a descent in the north of the island, the place that is called Alban; and he began to pillage the country. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anrheithiawg, *a.* (anrhaith) depredatory.

Anrheithiawl, *a.* (anrhaith) That spoileth; desolating.

Anrheithiedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Desolated, or spoiled.

Anrheithioldeb, *s. m.* (anrheithiawl) Desolateness.

Anrheithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anrheithwyr* (anrhaith—gwr) A desolator.

Anrheithozev, *s. m.* (anrhaith—gozev) That suffers confiscation: one who had been guilty of robbery, or murder, and other offences, by which the law deemed him liable to have his property forfeited.

Pwybynae â omezo fevyl wrth gyvraith yn y llys, y'ngwyz y brenin, anrheithozev yvz.

Whoever that refuses to abide by the law, in court, in the presence of the king, he is deemed one liable to confiscation. *Welsh Laws.*

Anrheuvez, *a.* (rheuvez) Without riches, or wealth.

Anrhin, *a.* (rhin) Not a secret, or mystery.

Anrhiniawl, *a.* (anrhin) Unmysterious.

Anrhiniedig, *a.* (anrhin) Not made mysterious.

Anrhinwez, *s. m.* (rhinwez) Want of virtue.

Anrhinwezawl, *a.* (anrhinwez) Not virtuous.

Anrhinweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhinwez) A rendering destitute of virtue.

Anrhinwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anrhinwezawl) Want of virtue.

Anrhith, *a.* (rhith) Without form, or appearance.

Anrhithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhith) A disappearing.

Anrhithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhith) To disappear.

Anrhithiawl, *a.* (anrhith) Disappearing.

Anrhithiedig, *a.* (anrhith) Not having appeared.



## A N R

Anrhodres, *a.* (rhodres) Without pomp, or vanity.  
 Anrhodrefawl, *a.* (anrhodres) Unostentatious.  
 Anrhodrefgar, *a.* (anrhodre) Not vain-glorious.  
 Anrhodrefgarwg, *s. m.* (anrhodrefgar) A being unostentatious.  
 Anrhoz, *a.* (rhoz) Giftless, or without gift, or boon.  
 Anrhozadwy, *a.* (anrhoz) Not to be given.  
 Anrhozawl, *a.* (anrhoz) Not giving, or imparting.  
 Anrhozedig, *a.* (anrhoz) Unbestowed.  
 Anrhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhoz) A being without a gift.  
 Anrhuad, *a.* (rhuad) Without roaring, or shouting.  
 Anrhuadwy, *a.* (anrhuad) That cannot roar out.  
 Anrhuawl, *a.* (rhuawl) Not bellowing, or roaring.  
 Anrhuglez, *s. m.* (anrhugyl) Want of ease; inelegance.  
 Anrhugyl, *a.* (rhugyl) Not easy, or flowing.  
 Anrhull, *a.* (rhull) Not free, or lavish; not hasty.  
 Anrhullder, *s. m.* (anrhull) Want of frankness.  
 Anrhullez, *s. m.* (anrhull) A being not frank; ill-liberality.  
 Anrhus, *a.* (rhus) Without starting, or bounding back.  
 Anrhufawg, *a.* (anrhus) Not apt to start.  
 Anrhufiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhus) A being unapt to start.  
 Anrhufiant, *s. m.* (anrhus) A being free from starts.  
 Anrhuthrawg, *a.* (anrhuthyr) Not apt to assault.  
 Anrhuthrawl, *a.* (anrhuthyr) Unassaulted.  
 Anrhuthriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhuthyr) A being without assaulting.  
 Anrhuthyr, *a.* (rhuthyr) Without assault, or onset.  
 Anrhwth, *a.* (rhwth) Not wide, or open.  
 Anrhwyz, *a.* (rhwyz) Not free, or easy; intricate.  
 Anrhwyzawl, *a.* (anrhwyz) Not going freely.  
 Anrhwyziant, *s. m.* (anrhwyz) Obstruction.  
 Anrhwyzineb, *s. m.* (anrhwyz) Unprosperousness.  
 Anrhwyy, *a.* (rhwyv) Without impulse; without an oar.  
 Anrhwyyadwy, *a.* (anrhwyy) Not to be rowed.  
 Anrhwyyawl, *a.* (anrhwyy) Not rowing.  
 Anrhwyyiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyy) A being not rowed.  
 Anrhwyg, *a.* (rhwyg) Without a rent, or tear.  
 Anrhwyygadwy, *a.* (anrhwyyg) Illacerate.  
 Anrhwyygawl, *a.* (anrhwyyg) Not apt to be torn.  
 Anrhwyygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyyg) A being untorn.  
 Anrhwym, *a.* (rhwym) Unbound; unrestricted.  
 Anrhwymadwy, *a.* (anrhwym) Not to be bound.  
 Anrhwymawl, *a.* (anrhwym) Not binding.  
 Anrhwymedig, *a.* (anrhwym) Unrestricted.  
 Anrhwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwym) A being not bound.  
 Anrhwys, *a.* (rhwys) Without briskness, or vivacity.  
 Anrhwyfawg, *a.* (anrhwys) Unvigorous.  
 Anrhwyfsg, *a.* (rhwyfsg) Without sway, or power.  
 Anrhwyfsgadwy, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Unswayable.  
 Anrhwyfsgawl, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Not domineering.  
 Anrhwyfsgedig, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Deprived of sway.  
 Anrhwyfsgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyfsg) A being without sway.  
 Anrhwyfstyr, *a.* (rhwyfstyr) Without stop, or hindrance.  
 Anrhwyfstrawl, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unopposing.  
 Anrhwyfstedig, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unobstructed.  
 Anrhwyfstriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyfstyr) A being unobstructed.  
 Anrhwyfstrus, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unobstructive.  
 Anrhyal, *a.* (rhyal) Improcure; not generating.  
 Anrhyawd, *a.* (rhyawd) Without excess.  
 Anrhybuç, *a.* (rhybuç) Without a craving, or desire.  
 Anrhybuçawl, *a.* (anrhybuç) Not over craving.

## A N F

Anrhybuçed, *a.* (anrhybuç) Not enjoying what one craves for.  
 Anrhybyz, *a.* (rhybyz) Without notice, or warning.  
 Anrhybyziawl, *a.* (anrhybyz) Unforewarned.  
 Anrhybyziedig, *a.* (anrhybyz) Unforewarned.  
 Anrhydez, *s. m.* (rhydez) Precedency; honour.  
 Nid trevtad anrhydez arglwyz.  
 The honour of a lord is not an inheritance. *Adage.*  
 Anrhydezadwy, *a.* (anrhydez) That may be honoured; honourable.  
 Anrhydezawg, *a.* (anrhydez) Honouring; revering.  
 Anrhydezawl, *a.* (anrhydez) Honouring.  
 Anrhydezedig, *a.* (anrhydez) Honoured.  
 Anrhydeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhydez) A being honoured.  
 Anrhydezocâu, *v. a.* (anrhydezawg) To reverence.  
 Gwynydedig, ac ev. a'i blant â anrhydezocâu y braint hwn.  
 Blessed is he, and his children, that will reverence this privilege. *Chart. Llandaf.*  
 Anrhydezu, *v. a.* (anrhydez) To honour, to reverence or respect.  
 Anrhydezus, *a.* (anrhydez) Honourable; worshipful.  
 Anrhydezufrwyz, *s. m.* (anrhydezus) Honourableness.  
 Anrhydezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhydezwyr (anrhydez—gwr) One that honours; a worshipper.  
 Anrhydres, *a.* (rhydres) Without sway; or power.  
 Anrhydrefgar, *a.* (anrhydres) Not vaunting.  
 Anrhydrefgarwg, *s. m.* (anrhydrefgar) A being without sway.  
 Anrhyz, *a.* (rhyz) Not free, or at liberty; not easy.  
 Anrhyzadwy, *a.* (anrhyz) Not to be liberated.  
 Anrhyzed, *a.* (anrhyz) Without freedom.  
 Anrhyzedawg, *a.* (anrhyzed) Illiberal.  
 Anrhyzedig, *a.* (anrhyz) Unliberated; not at large.  
 Anrhyzid, *a.* (anrhyz) Without liberty.  
 Anrhyez, *s. m.* (rhyez) Without superfluity.  
 Anrhyezawg, *a.* (anrhyez) Unsuperfluous.  
 Anrhyv, *a.* (rhyv) Without pomp, or vanity.  
 Anrhyvez, *a.* (rhyvez) Without wonder.  
 Anrhyvezawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhyvezodau (anrhyvez) A being not a wonder.  
 Anrhyvezawl, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not wonderful.  
 Anrhyvezedig, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not made marvellous.  
 Anrhyvezgar, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not apt to marvel.  
 Anrhyvrys, *a.* (rhyvrys) Not over hasty; Unprecipitate.  
 Anrhyvryg, *a.* (rhyvryg) Without presumption.  
 Anrhyvrygadwy, *a.* (anrhyvryg) Unpresumable.  
 Anrhyvrygawl, *a.* (anrhyvryg) Inarrogant; unassuming.  
 Anrhyvrygedig, *a.* (anrhyvryg) Unassumed.  
 Anrhyvrygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhyvryg) A being unpresumptuous.  
 Anrhyvrygus, *a.* (anrhyvryg) Unpresuming.  
 Anrhyngadwy, *a.* (rhyngadwy) Insatiable; greedy.  
 Anrhyngawl, *a.* (rhyngawl) Unsatisfying.  
 Anrhyngedig, *a.* (rhyngedig) Insatiated.  
 Anrhyodres, *a.* (rhyodres) Without vaunting.  
 Anrhyodrefawl, *a.* (anrhyodres) Not given to vaunting.  
 Anrhyodrefgar, *a.* (anrhyodres) Unvaunting.  
 Anrhyodrefgarwg, *s. m.* (anrhyodrefgar) Unvauntingness.  
 Anrhyfez, *a.* (rhyfez) Insuperfluous; without excess.  
 Anrhythadwy, *a.* (anrhwth) Inexpansible.  
 Anrhythedig, *a.* (anrhwth) Undistended; unexpanded.  
 Anrhythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwth) A being unexpanded; inextension.  
 Anfad, *a.* (fad) Unstable; infirm; tottering; feeble.  
 Anfadrwyz, *s. m.* (anfad) Instability; feebleness.  
 Anfaethadwy, *a.* (faeth) That cannot be shot.  
 Anfaethawl,



Anfaethawl, *a.* (faeth) Not shooting, or darting.  
 Anfaethedig, *a.* (faeth) Unprojected.  
 Anfavadwy, *a.* (favadwy) That cannot stand; unstable.  
 Anfavawl, *a.* (favawl) Not standing; Unstationary.  
 Anfavedig, *a.* (favedig) Unstationary; instable.  
 Anfail, *a.* (fail) Baseless; without a base.  
 Anfaldra, *s. m.* (faldra) A being without illness.  
 Anfalw, *a.* (falw) Not mean, or vile; undebased.  
 Anfalwder, *s. m.* (anfalw) A being not vile, or base.  
 Anfalwez, *s. m.* (anfalw) Undebasedness.

Anfalwez arver  
 Gymmar hy enger gem rhianez.

Honour was the rule of the partner of the bold chief, the queen of beauties. *Rbifierdyn.*

Anfangedig, *a.* (fang) Untrodden, or untrampled.  
 Anfar *a.* (far) Without wrath, or anger.  
 Anfarâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfar) A being without insult.  
 Anfarâawl, *a.* (anfar) Uninsulted; unoffended.  
 Anfarâus, *a.* (anfar) Uninsulting; unoffending.  
 Anfarâusrywz, *s. m.* (anfarâus) A being unapt to insult.  
 Anfarz, *a.* (farz) Without rebuke, unchided.  
 Anfarzawl, *a.* (anfarz) Unchiding; unrebuking.  
 Anfarzedig, *a.* (anfarz) Unchastized.  
 Anfarziaw, *v.* (anfarz) To desist from chiding.  
 Anfarzu, *v.* (anfarz) To desist from chiding.  
 Anfarig, *a.* (anfar) Not fierce, or morose.  
 Anfarigrwyz, *s. m.* (anfarig) A being void of ferocity.  
 Anfathar, *a.* (fathar) Untrodden; untrampled.  
 Anfathradwy, *a.* (anfathar) Not to be trodden.  
 Anfathrawl, *a.* (anfathar) Not treading, or trampling.  
 Anfathredig, *a.* (anfathar) Untrodden; untrampled.  
 Anfawd, *s. m.—pl. anfadion* (ân—fawd) An animate being; a person.  
 Anfawz, *s. m.—pl. anfozau* (ân—fawz) State; quality; condition; situation.

Tra vai yn yr anfawz hwnw.

Whilst he was in that situation. *Triad, xlv.*

Pe gwnaethem za yn y byd ni a vuafem mewn anfawz za yn dragywyz.

If we had done good in the world, we should have been in a happy condition to eternity. *LL.G. Hergeft.*

Anfedyrn, *a.* (anfad—gwrn) Infirmlly jointed.

Yn'grin o gyfgawd groen ac efgryn,  
 Anwr yn fawdr anfedyrn yn rhaid.

Rotten, and a mere shadow of skin and bones, a fribble of a soldier, with tottering joints in the toil. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anfevydlawg, *a.* (fevydlawg) Unstationary; defultory.

Mor anfevydlawg—  
 A'r mudiad geiliawg rhedyn.

As unsettled as the wandering grasshopper. *Edm. Prys.*

Anfevydledig, *a.* (fevydledig) Unsettled; indeterminate.  
 Anfevydliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fevydliad) Indetermination; instability.  
 Anfevydlogrywz, *s. m.* (anfevydlawg) Capriciousness.  
 Anfevydlu, *v.* (fevydlu) To disettle; to be fickle.  
 Ansegur, *a.* (fegur) Not at leisure; busy.  
 Ansegurilyd, *a.* (ansegur) Not given to idleness.  
 Anseguryd, *s. m.* (ansegur) Want of leisure.  
 Anseibiant, *s. m.* (seibiant) A being without leisure, or respite from labour.  
 Anseibiawl, *a.* (seibiawl) Not resting from toil.  
 Anseiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfail) Want of foundation.  
 Anseiliaw, *v. a.* (anfail) To deprive of foundation.  
 Anseiliawg, *a.* (anfail) Not having a foundation.  
 Anseiliedig, *a.* (anfail) Unfounded.  
 Anseiniawl, *a.* (fain) Unfounding; not sonorous.  
 Anseiniedig, *a.* (fain) Unfounded; unrefounded.

Anseirçïaw, *v. a.* (seirç) To unharness; to disarray.  
 Anseirçïawg, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessed.  
 Anseirçïawl, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessing; disarraying.  
 Anseirçiedig, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessed.  
 Anseithug, *a.* (seithug) Not abortive; not void.  
 Anseithugiaeth, *s. m.—pl. r. au* (anseithug) A being unfrustrated.  
 Anseithugiawl, *a.* (anseithug) Unfrustrated.  
 Ansênawl, *a.* (sên) Unrebuked; unreprehended.  
 Ansenedig, *a.* (sên) Unreprehended.  
 Ansengar, *a.* (sên) Not apt to be snappish, or huffish.  
 Anseniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sên) A being free from rebuke; irreprehension.  
 Anserç, *s. m.* (serç) Want of love; hatred.

Mewn gogan byzed—serç at y da ac anserç at y drwg.

In satire let there be love towards good, and hatred towards evil. *Parzas.*

Anserçawg, *a.* (anserç) Unloving; unaffectionate.  
 Anserçawl, *a.* (anserç) Unloving.  
 Anserçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anserç) Unlovingness.  
 Anserçiadus, *a.* (anserçiad) Unamiable; hateful.  
 Anserçogi, *v.* (anserçawg) To become void of love.  
 Anserçogrwyz, *s. m.* (anserçawg) Unlovingness.  
 Anserçu, *v.* (anserç) To desist from loving.  
 Anserçus, *a.* (anserç) Unloving; hating.  
 Anserçuŵrywz, *s. m.* (anserçus) Unlovingness.  
 Anservan, *a.* (servan) Not stupid, or dull.  
 Anservyll, *a.* (servyl) Not crazy, or shattered.  
 Anservylrywz, *s. m.* (anservyll) Uncraziness.  
 Anserigyl, *a.* (ferigyl) Not broken, or shattered.  
 Anserth, *a.* (ferth) Not steep; not obscene.  
 Anserthez, *s. m.* (anserth) Inobscenity.  
 Ansiaradgar, *a.* (siarad) Unloquacious; tacit.  
 Ansiaradus, *a.* (siarad) Not talkative; tacit.  
 Ansigladwy, *a.* (ansigyl) Immoveable; steadfast.  
 Ansigledig, *a.* (ansigyl) Unshaken; steadfast.  
 Ansigledigrwyz, *s. m.* (ansigledig) Immoveableness.  
 Ansigyl, *a.* (sigyl) Without shaking, or quaking.  
 Ansiomadwy, *a.* (siom) Infallible; certain.  
 Ansiomedig, *a.* (siom) Undeceived; not misled.  
 Ansiomedigawl, *a.* (ansiomedig) Undeceptions.  
 Ansiomgar, *a.* (siom) Undeceiving; undeceptions.  
 Ansiomgarwç, *s. m.* (ansiomgar) Undeceptfulness.  
 Ansiomiant, *s. m.* (siom) Indecision; certainty.  
 Anfodadwy, *a.* (anfawd) That may be personified.  
 Anfodawl, *a.* (anfawd) Personal; personable.  
 Anfodedig, *a.* (anfawd) Personified; animated.  
 Anfodi, *v. a.* (anfawd) To personify; to animate.  
 Anfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfawd) Personification.  
 Anfodoldeb, *s. m.* (anfodawl) Personality.  
 Anfodwez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfawd—gwez) Personality.

Anfozadwy, *a.* (anfawz) That may be blended.  
 Anfozawl, *a.* (anfawz) Component; constituent.  
 Anfozedig, *a.* (anfawz) Fixed, or deposited together.  
 Anfozi, *v. a.* (anfawz) To endow with a quality.  
 Anfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfawz) A blending together.

Ansoniarus, *a.* (soniarus) Unsonorous; unsounding.  
 Ansoredig, *a.* (sôr) Undispleased; unoffended.  
 Ansorian, *s. m.* (sôr) A being undispleased.  
 Anfutiawl, *a.* (fut) Out of order; ailing; unwell.  
 Anŵrth, *a.* (ŵrth) Not sluggish; not heavy; active.  
 Anŵrywzawl, *a.* (ŵrywz) Inofficial; not in office.  
 Anŵberw, *a.* (ŵberw) Ungentle; uncivil.

Anŵberw y gwnaethost hiaz y tlws tecav â oez i'm cyvoeth.

It was ungenerous that thou shouldst kill the fairest jewel in my dominion. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Anŵberwaiz, *a.* (anŵberw) Rather uncivil.  
 Anŵberweizrywz, *s. m.* (anŵberwaiz) Incivility.  
 Anŵlwez,



## A N T

**Anfyberwyd, s. m. (anfyberw)** An ungenteel action; incivility.

Ni welais anfyberwyd vwy ar wr, heb ev, no gyru yr erçwys à lazysai y carw ymmaith, a llithiaw dy erçwys dy hun arno.

I have not seen a greater *incivility* in a man, said he, than to send the pack away, that would have killed the stag, and to bring thy own pack upon him. *H. Pwyll P. Dyved.*

**Anfylw, s. m. (fylw)** Want of attention; inadvertence.

**Anfylwez, s. m. (fylwez)** Without substance.

**Anfylwezawl, a. (anfylwez)** Insubstantial.

**Anfylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au anfylwez)** A rendering insubstantial.

**Anfylwezoldeb, s. m. (anfylwezawl)** Insubstantialness.

**Anfyllawg, a. (fyllawg)** Unperspicuous.

**Anfyllgar, a. (fyllgar)** Unspeculative; undiscerning.

**Anfymudadwy, a. (fymud)** Immoveable.

**Anfymudawl, a. (fymud)** Unmoving; unmoved.

**Anfymudedig, a. (fymud)** Unmoved; unremoved.

**Anfymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fymud)** A being unmoved.

**Anfymudoldeb, s. m. (anfymudawl)** Immobility.

**Anfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyniad)** Inadvertency.

**Anfyniadwy, a. (fyniad)** That cannot be thought of, or comprehended; imperceptible.

**Anfyniawl, a. (fyniawl)** Incontemplative.

**Anfyniedig, a. (fyniedig)** Uncomprehended.

**Anfyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfyniedig)** Imperceptibility.

**Anfynioldeb, s. m. (anfyniawl)** Incontemplativeness.

**Anfyniolrwyd, s. m. (anfyniawl)** Imperceptibility.

**Anfynwyr, a. (fynwyr)** Without sense, or wit.

**Anfynwyraw, v. (anfynwyr)** To become distracted.

**Anfynwyrawl, a. (anfynwyr)** Void of sense.

**Anfynwyrez, s. m. (anfynwyr)** Indiscretion.

**Anfynwyrus, a. (anfynwyr)** Imprudent; indiscreet.

**Anfyrthiawl, a. (anwrth)** Not tending to fall.

**Anfyrthiedig, a. (anwrth)** Secure from falling.

**Anfyrthni, s. m. (anwrth)** A being free from heaviness, or listlessness.

**Anterth, s. m. (tarth)** A being without vapour; the time of the day when vapours are dissipated; the forenoon: Awr anterth, its commencement; which was six or nine in the morning, according to the two-fold divisions of the natural and visible day into four parts—Pedair rhan dyz; bore, anterth, nawn, eçwyz.

Amfer i gadw gorfez gyvreithlawn ydyw pan adnaper ei bod yn bryd anterth; can ni zylir cynnal gorfez y nos, na'i deçreu wedi hanner dyz.

The time of holding a lawful Gorfez is when it is known to be the time of *Anterth*; for a Gorfez ought not to be held in the night, nor begun after mid-day. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyvod bellac—

Antur i'th zyz, anterth yw.

Arise now and venture on thy day, the *morn* appears.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Anterthawl, a. (anterth)** Relative to the time of vapours being exhaled, or the morning.

**Antur, s. m.—pl. t. on (tur)** Enterprize; venture; attempt.

Bid wâr antur glew wrth awr.

Let the *ardency* of the bold be still whilst the shout is given. *Adage.*

Odid elw heb antur.

There is no gain without *enterprize*. *Adage.*

**Antur, adv. (tur)** Scarcely; hardly, or rarely.

Antur o dwyil un tro da.

From deceit there is *scarcely* one good turn. *B. Aesren.*

**Anturadwy, a. (antur)** That may be hazarded.

**Anturedig, a. (antur)** Adventured; hazarding.

**Anturiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (antur)** A venturing.

## A N U

**Anturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (antur)** An adventuring; enterprize, or adventure.

**Anturiaw, v. a. (antur)** To adventure; to dare.

Ni çavad pryd, na çyvoeth,  
Trin zwys, heb anturio'n zoeth.

Nor beauty, nor wealth were ever gained, but by wisely *venturing*, though hard the toil. *B. Brwynllys.*

**Anturiawg, a. (antur)** Enterprising; daring.

**Anturiawl, a. (antur)** Enterprising; adventurous.

**Anturiwr, s. m.—pl. anturwyr (antur—gwr)** An adventurer; an enterpriser.

**Anu, v. a. (ang)** To contain, comprise, or hold.

**Anudon, s. m.—pl. t. au (udon)** False swearing; perjury. Tyngu anudon, to forswear, to be perjured.

Nid anudon ymçwelyd ar y da.

It is not *perjury* to break a resolution if it is to produce good. *Adage.*

Cas à dýngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb yn ei gredu.

Odious is he that swears the oath of *perjury*, without being believed by any body. *Adage.*

**Anudonair, s. m. (anudon—gair)** A perjured word.

**Anudonawg, a. (anudon)** Perjured; forsworn.

Oian y parçellan! na vyz hunawg ryz,  
Dybyz attam ni çwedyl dyvrydawg,  
Ienaethau byçain anudonawg,  
Meiri mangedd am ben ceiniawg.

Listen, thou little pig, let not thy eye-lid be drowsy; there will come to us (melancholy is the tale) little *perjured* chieftains, stewards mean and hard, for the precious pelf. *Myrçzin.*

**Anudonawl, a. (anudon)** Forsworn; perjured.

Avlan genau anudonawl.

Polluted are the *perjured* lips. *Adage.*

**Anudoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anudon)** The act of forswearing; perjury.

**Anudonwr, s. m.—pl. anudonwyr (anudon—gwr)** A perjurer, or false swearer.

**Anuvyz, a. (uvyz)** Not humble; disobedient.

**Anuvyzâad, s. m. (anuvyz)** A disobeying.

**Anuvyzâawl, a. (anuvyz)** Disobeying.

**Anuvyzâu, v. (anuvyz)** To disobey; to become disobedient; to become undutiful.

**Anuvyzawl, a. (anuvyz)** Disobeying; refractory.

**Anuvyzâwr, s. m.—pl. anuvyzâwyr (anuvyz—gwr)** A disobeier; one that is refractory.

**Anuvyzdawd, s. m. (anuvyz)** Disobedience.

**Anuvyzedig, a. (anuvyz)** Not having obeyed.

**Anuvyzgar, a. (anuvyz)** Undutiful; not humble.

**Anuvyzgarwç, s. m. (anuvyzgar)** Undutifulness.

**Anunaw, v. a. (unaw)** To disunite; to disagree.

**Anunawg, a. (unawg)** Disagreeing; ununited.

**Anunawl, a. (unawl)** Disunited; disagreeing.

**Anundawd, s. m. (undawd)** Disunion; dissention.

**Anundeb, s. m. (undeb)** Disunion; disagreement.

Gwahanedig dy deyrnas di; canys ynvydrwyd ciwdodawl, dervyfg, ac anundeb; canys mwg cynghorvnt a dywyllloez dy vezwl di.

Divided is thy kingdom: because of the foolishness of national commotion and *dissention*; because the cloud of malice has darkened thy mind. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anunedig, a. (unedig)** Disunited; ununited.

**Anuniawn, a. (uniawn)** Not strait; indirect.

**Anuniondeb, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness; iniquity.

**Anunionder, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anunionez, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anunioni, v. a. (anuniawn)** To render indirect.

**Anunionrwyd, s. m. (anuniawn)** Indirectness.

**Anunoldeb, s. m. (anunawl)** Disagreement.

**Anunoliaeth, s. m. (anunawl)** Disunity; variance.

**Anunolrwyd, s. m. (anunawl)** Disagreement.

**Anurzain, a. (urzain)** Without attribute, or gift.

**Anurzas, s. m. (urzas)** Dishonour; disgrace.

**Anurzafawl, a. (anurzas)** Dishonourable; debased.

*Anurzafedig,*



## A N W

Anurzafedig, *a.* (anurzas) Dishonoured; debased.  
 Anurzafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anurzas) Debasement.  
 Anurzafoldeb, *s. m.* (anurzafawl) Dishonourableness.  
 Anurzafwrwyz, *s. m.* (anurzas) A being without honour; debasement.  
 Anurzafu, *v. a.* (anurzas) To debase; to dishonour.  
 Anurzafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anurzafwyr (anurzas—gwr) A debaser.

Anurzaw, *v. a.* (urzaw) To debase; to dishonour.  
 Anurzawg, *a.* (urzawg) Not honoured; not in orders.  
 Anurzawl, *a.* (urzawl) Not honouring.  
 Anurzedig, *a.* (urzedig) Debased; not in orders.  
 Anurzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anurzedig) A dishonouring.  
 Anurzeiniawl, *a.* (anurzain) Not having attributes.  
 Anurziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (urziad) A debasing.  
 Anurziant, *s. m.* (urziant) Debasement; dishonour.  
 Anurzyn, *a.* (urzyn) Without an attribute.  
 Anurzyniant, *s. m.* (urzyniant) A being destitute of attribute.

Anwad, *a.* (gwad) Without denial; undeniable.  
 Anwadal, *a.* (gwadal) Unsteady; inconstant; fickle.

Haul â hyllt—  
 A'i anolo wan eilun,  
 Y lloer anwadal ei llun.

The sun will split—  
 And its weak pale counterpart  
 The moon of *wavering* from.

*W. Wyn.*

Anwadalder, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy; fickleness.  
 Anwadalez, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.  
 Anwadaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwadal) Vacillation.  
 Anwadalrwyz, *s. m.* (anwadal) Fickleness.

Ni wnëis—  
 Ond olrain anwadalrwyz.

I have but persevered in *fickleness*. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwadalw, *v. a.* (anwadal) To be inconstant; to coquette.

Anwadalwç, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.  
 Anwadawl, *a.* (anwad) Not denying, or disowning.  
 Anwadedig, *a.* (anwad) Undenied; not disowned.  
 Anwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwad) A being undenied.  
 Anwadu, *v.* (anwad) To desist from denying.  
 Anwazawd, *a.* (gwazawd) Not feculent.  
 Anwazawl, *a.* (gwazawl) Dowerless.  
 Anwazodlyd, *a.* (anwazawd) Unfeculent.  
 Anwazolawg, *a.* (anwazawl) Dowerless; unendowed.  
 Anwazoledig, *a.* (anwazawl) Unendowed.  
 Anwazoli, *v. a.* (anwazawl) To deprive of dower.  
 Anwael, *a.* (gwael) Not vile, ignoble, or mean.  
 Anwaelder, *s. m.* (anwael) A being not vile.  
 Anwaelez, *s. m.* (anwael) A being without meanness.  
 Anwaer, *a.* (gwaer) Incontinent, or unchaste.  
 Anwaered, *s. m.* (gwaered) An ascent, or rising.

Buz ac awen a çyfred,  
 Pan reto dwyrr ar anwaered,  
 Gwaethav twyll trwy ymziried.

Advantage, genius, and equality will be  
 When water shall run up the *ascent*:  
 The worst of deceit where there is confidence. *Tyflilio.*

Anwaerez, *s. m.* (anwaer) Incontinency; unchasteness.

Mazeu—ein gwagvalçez,  
 A'n anwaerez,  
 A'n anwirez.

Forgive our empty pride, and our *incontinency*, and our iniquity. *Gr. Gryg.*

Anwahan, *a.* (gwahan) That is without parting.  
 Anwahanadwy, *a.* (anwahan) Inseparable.  
 Anwahanawl, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.  
 Anwahanedig, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.  
 Anwahanedigawl, *a.* (anwahanedig) Indiscriminate.  
 Anwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahan) Indiscrimination.

## A N W

Anwahaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahan) Indiscrimination.

Anwahanred, *a.* (anwahan) Uncharacteristic.  
 Anwahanredawl, *a.* (anwahanred) Uncharacteristical.  
 Anwahanrwyz, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indistinctness.  
 Anwaharz, *a.* (gwaharz) Without forbiddance.  
 Anwaharzdwy, *a.* (anwaharz) Not to be forbidden.  
 Anwaharzawl, *a.* (anwaharz) Unforbidding; unprohibited.

Anwaharzedig, *a.* (anwaharz) Being unprohibited.  
 Anwaharziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwaharz) Unprohibition.

Anwaharzus, *a.* (anwaharz) Unprohibitory.  
 Anwahawz, *a.* (gwahawz) Without invitation.  
 Anwahozadwy, *a.* (anwahawz) Not to be invited.  
 Anwahozawl, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninviting.  
 Anwahozedig, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninvited; unbidden.  
 Anwahozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahozedig) Want of invitation.

Anwahozgar, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninviting.  
 Anwahoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahawz) A being uninvited.

Anwair, *a.* (gwair) Disorderly; incontinent.  
 Anwaifg, *a.* (gwaifg) Not strenuous, or ardent.  
 Anwaith, *s. m.* (gwaith) Inaction; want of work.  
 Anwar, *a.* (gwâr) Not tame; ungente; arrogant.

Carav y gaer valç-waith o'r Gwylyçi—  
 Anwar dôn lavar a lewawr wrthi.

I love the fair wrought walls of *Cyvyliçi*; the *maddening*  
 loud wave blusters again: it. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Anwaradwyz, *a.* (gwaradwyz) Without disgrace, or infamy.

Anwaradwyzawl, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraceful.  
 Anwaradwyzedig, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraced.  
 Anwaradwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwaradwyz) A being undisgraced.

Anwaradwyzus, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraceful.  
 Anwaraed, *a.* (gwaraed) Without remedy.

Dryced ein buçez—  
 Anwaraed yw anwarez anwar.  
 Dall vygar cyn tyllvez.

How evil is our life; *remediless* is wild ferocity; blind, and deaf before the gloomy grave. *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Anwaravun, *a.* (gwaravun) Without a grudge.  
 Anwared, *a.* (gwared) Without deliverance.

Arwawd anwared, enwerys y'ngawr,  
 Angerz llawr Lloegyr eçrys.

An *unavoidable* stroke, vehement in the tumult, burning the ground of *Lloegyr* terribly. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Anwaredawg, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.  
 Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered; not saving.  
 Anwarededig, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.  
 Anwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwared) A being undelivered.

Anwaredoldeb, *s. m.* (anwaredawl) Undeliverance.  
 Anwaredred, *a.* (anwared) Without ransom.  
 Anwaredu, *v.* (anwared) To desist from delivering.  
 Anwarez, *s. m.* (anwar) Ungentleness; ferocity.  
 Anwarezawg, *a.* (anwarez) Inclement; ferocious.  
 Anwarezawl, *a.* (anwarez) Tending to be ferocious.  
 Anwarezogrwyz, *s. m.* (anwarezawg) Ferociousness.  
 Anwarogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwarogaeth) Infusion.

Anwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Without reproach, or shame.  
 Anwarthawl, *a.* (anwarth) Irreproachable.  
 Anwarthedig, *a.* (anwarth) Unreproached.  
 Anwarthruz, *a.* (gwarthruz) Without scandal.  
 Anwarthruziawl, *a.* (anwarthruz) Unignominious.  
 Anwarthruziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwarthruz) A being without ignominy.  
 Anwarthus, *a.* (anwarth) Undisgraceful.

Anwas,



# A N W

**Anwas, a. (gwas)** One that is not a hero; a coward.

Oez anwas câs câd ëorth,  
Oez anwar par yn y porth.

The coward was hateful in the toiling conflict, violent was  
the spear in the porch. *Cynzelw.*

**Anwafaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwas)** The being not in the prime of life.

**Anwafanaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwafanaeth)** Disservice.

**Anwafaneuthawl, a. (anwafanaeth)** Unserviceable.

**Anwafaneuthgar, a. (anwafanaeth)** Unserviceable.

**Anwafaneuthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwafanaeth)** A rendering unserviceable.

**Anwafaneuthu, v. (anwafanaeth)** To desist from serving.

**Anwasgar, a. (gwasgar)** Unscattered; undispersed.

**Anwasgaradwy, a. (anwasgar)** Indispersible; indisipatable.

**Anwasgarawg, a. (anwasgar)** That is unscattered.

**Anwasgarawl, a. (anwasgar)** Indispersive.

**Anwasgaredig, a. (anwasgar)** Undispersed.

**Anwasgaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwasgaredig)** Indispersion.

**Anwasgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwasgar)** Indispersion.

**Anwasgawd, a. (gwasgawd)** Without shelter.

**Anwasgedig, a. (gwasg)** Unpressed; not squeezed.

**Anwasgodawg, a. (anwasgawd)** Unsheltering.

**Anwasgodawl, a. (anwasgawd)** Unsheltered.

**Anwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwasgawd)** A being unsheltered.

**Anwaftad, a. (gwaftad)** Uneven; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

**Anwaftadawl, a. (anwaftad)** Unstable; inconstant.

**Anwaftadedig, a. (anwaftad)** That is made unequal.

**Anwaftadez, s. m. (anwaftad)** Unevenness.

**Anwaftadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwaftad)** A rendering uneven.

**Anwaftadrwyz, s. m. (anwaftad)** Unevenness; instability; inconstancy.

**Anwaftadu, v. a. (anwaftad)** To render uneven.

**Anwaftâta, v. (anwaftad)** To be fickle, or inconstant.

**Anwatwar, a. (gwatwar)** Without derision.

**Anwatwarawl, a. (anwatwar)** Underided.

**Anwatwaredig, a. (anwatwar)** Being unsarcastic.

**Anwatwargar, a. (anwatwar)** Underisive.

**Anwatwariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwatwar)** Underisition.

**Anwatwarllyd, a. (anwatwar)** Uncontemptuous.

**Anwatwarus, a. (anwatwar)** Untaunting.

**Anwawd, a. (gwawd)** Without praise; without ridicule.

**Anwawdus, a. (gwawd)** Without ridiculing, or gibing.

**Anwe, s. m. (gwe)** The thread across the warp; the woof.

**Anwez, s. m. (gwez)** What has no form, or regulation; reek, or steam.

**Anwêz, a. (gwêz)** Without regulation, form, or order; shapeless. Yr oez yno beth anwêz ar ol, there was a monstrous quantity behind.

**Anwezaiz, a. (anwez)** Irregular; unseemly; unbecoming; indecent.

**Anwezawg, a. (gwezawg)** Not conformed; unmatched, or not paired; unyoked. Merç anwezawg, an unmarried woman, a spinster.

**Anwezawl, a. (anwez)** Unseemly; immoderate.

**Anwezeizdra, s. m. (anwezaiz)** Irregularity; unseemliness.

**Anwezeizgar, a. (anwezaiz)** Unbecoming.

**Anwezeizaw, v. (anwezaiz)** To become unseemly.

**Anwezeizrwyz, s. m. (anwezaiz)** Unbecomingness.

**Anweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwêz)** A losing of form; a becoming indistinct; evaporation.

# A N W

**Anweziant, s. m. (anwez)** Want of form, or aspect; unconformity.

**Anweziawl, a. (gwezi)** Not conforming, or submitting; not praying.

**Anwezu, v. (anwez)** To be out of order, or regulation; to become shapeless; to become indistinct; to cast a steam; to evaporate.

**Anwezu, v. a. (gwezu)** To refuse submitting, or conforming.

**Anwezus, a. (anwez)** Unregulated; unbeseeming; unbecoming.

**Anwezufaiz, a. (anwezus)** In some degree irregular, or unbecoming.

**Anwezufrwyz, s. m. (anwezus)** Insubjection; unbeseemingness.

**Anwehynadwy, a. (gwehyn)** Exhaustless, or inexhaustible.

**Anwehynawl, a. (gwehyn)** Unexhausted.

**Anwehynedig, a. (gwehyn)** Unexhausted.

**Anwehyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwehyn)** A being unexhausted.

**Anweinyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweinyziad)** A being inconducive.

**Anweinyziawl, a. (gweinyziawl)** Inconducive.

**Anweinyzioldeb, s. m. (anweinyziawl)** Inconduciveness.

**Anweisgi, a. (gweisgi)** Not quick, or nimble.

**Anweithgar, a. (gweithgar)** Inartificial; unworkman-like.

**Anweithgarwç, s. m. (anweithgar)** What is not workman-like.

**Anweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwaith)** A desisting from work.

**Anweithiawl, a. (anwaith)** Inactive; not working.

**Anweithiolrwyz, s. m. (anweithiawl)** Inactivity.

**Anweithred, a. (anwaith)** Without action, or work.

**Anweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anweithred)** Inaction.

**Anweladwy, a. (gweladwy)** Invisible.

**Anwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweled)** Invisibility.

**Anweledig, a. (gweledig)** Unseen; invisible.

**Anweledigawl, a. (anweledig)** Tending to be invisible.

**Anweledigrwyz, s. m. (anweledig)** Imperceptibility.

**Anwellâad, s. m. (gwella)** A being without amendment.

**Anwelladwy, a. (gwell)** Incurable; incurable.

**Anwellâu, v. (gwell)** To desist from mending; to relapse.

**Anwelledig, a. (gwell)** Uncorrected; unmended.

**Anwelliant, s. m. (gwell)** Inconvalescence.

**Anwellyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwell)** Want of amendment.

**Anwellyniadwy, a. (anwellyniad)** Incurable.

**Anwellyniawg, a. (gwell)** That cannot be amended; not in a state of convalescence.

**Anwellyniogrwyz, s. m. (anwellyniawg)** Incuribleness.

**Anwellynrwyz, s. m. (gwell)** Incurability.

**Anwenwyn, a. (gwenwyn)** Without venom.

**Anwenwynawl, a. (anwenwyn)** Unvenomous.

**Anwenwyndra, s. m. (anwenwyn)** Unpoisonousness.

**Anwenwynig, a. (anwenwyn)** Unpoisonous.

**Anwenwynllyd, a. (anwenwyn)** Unvenomous; not fractious, or ill-tempered.

**Anwenwynus, a. (anwenwyn)** Unvenomous.

**Anwer, a. (gwer)** Uncertain, or doubtful.

Anwer byw lloez dirybyz.

Uncertain the life of hosts not forwarned. *Taliesin.*

**Anwerth, a. (gwerth)** Without price, or value.

**Anwerthadwy, a. (anwerth)** Unsaleable.

Anwerthedig,



# A N W

Anwerthedig, *a.* (anwerth) Unvalued; unfold.  
Anwes, *s. m.* (gwes) Indulgence; ease; hardness to please; peevishness. Chapel anwes, a chapel of ease.

Ai o gâs ydyw ei gwg?  
O's cas yw, nid oes cwys iac;  
O's moethau, mae'n efinwythaf;  
O's anwes eifiau synwyr.

Is her frown from hatred?  
If it is hatred, there is not a part that is well;  
If affectations, I am more composed;  
If indulgence, it is want of sense. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwefawg, *a.* (anwes) Indulgent; peevish. *s.* One that is too much indulged.

Cario'r llwyth i cair er llôg  
Y nôs val gwraig anwefog  
Yn ifa'r hên lawenyf.

Carrying the load it may be had for hire, at night like a peevish wife, under the old play. *T. Prys, i Gwŷ.*

Anwefogrwyf, *s. m.* (anwefawg) Indulgency; capriciousness.

Anwestlawg, *a.* (anwestyl) Untumultuous.

Anwestyl, *a.* (gwestyl) Without confusion, or tumult.

Anwëu, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave.

Anweuedig, *a.* (anwëu) Unwoven; uncombined.

Anwg, *a.* (gwg) Without a frown; pleasing.

Anwizon, *a.* (gwizon) Not dry, or withered.

Anwizonawg, *a.* (anwizon) Unwithered.

Anwir, *a.* (gwir) Untrue; lying; false; wicked. *s. m.—pl. t.* iaid, a wicked one.

A vo'n gam ni vyn y gwir,  
A vo'n iawn ni vyn anwir.

He that is perverted will not espouse the truth; he that is just will not espouse the untruth. *H. Arwystli*

Anwiraiz, *a.* (anwir) Untrue; deceptions.

Anwirez, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwir) Untruth; iniquity.

Yn ol anwirez y naill,  
Anwirez â wna eraill.

From the iniquity of the one,  
Iniquity will others commit. *M. ab Rhys.*

Anwirezawl, *a.* (anwirez) Iniquitous; lying.

Anwirezus, *a.* (anwirez) Apt to be false; lying.

Anwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwir) A falsifying.

Anwiriaw, *v. a.* (anwir) To falsify; to make false.

Gorvawr ei gynniv wrth anwiriaw hiv  
Cadwaladwr gwaith heiniv.

Tremendous is his blustering in falsifying the surface, Cadwaladwr, the dexterous in his actions. *Taliesin.*

Anwirion, *a.* (anwir) That is without innocence;

unignorant. Y tri anwirion, the three guilty ones.

Anwiriondeb, *s. m.* (anwirion) Want of innocence.

Anwirionez, *s. m.* (anwirion) Untruth; iniquity.

Anwirionezawl, *a.* (anwirionez) Iniquitous.

Anwisg, *s. m.—pl. t.* oz (gwisg) Dishabille.

Anwisgadwy, *a.* (gwisg) Not to be arrayed.

Anwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwisg) Dishabillement.

Anwisgiedig, *a.* (anwisg) Unapparelled.

Anwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Unworthy; useless, or not to be regarded.

Anwiwdeb, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; baseness.

Anwiwder, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; impropriety.

Anwiwglod, *a.* (anwiw—clod) Inglorious.

Anwiwgoel, *a.* (anwiw—coel) Not worthy of belief, incredible.

Anwiwgov, *a.* (anwiw—cov) Immemorable; not worth remembering.

Anwiwgred, *a.* (anwiw—cred) Not to be believed.

Anwladaiz, *a.* (gwladaiz) Not rustic, or boorish.

Anwladawl, *a.* (gwladawl) Unrural, or not rustic.

Anwladeizrwyf, *s. m.* (anwladaiz) Unrusticity.

Anwladgar, *a.* (gwladgar) Unpatriotic.

Anwladgarwç, *s. m.* (anwladgar) Want of patriotism.

Anwladolrwyf, *s. m.* (anwladawl) Want of rurality.

# A N W

Anwladwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwladwr) Want of patriotism.

Anwladwr, *s. m.—pl.* anwladwyr (anwlad—gwr) One that is not a patriot.

Anwlaiz, *a.* (gwlaiz) Not mild, or gentle.

Anwledwç, *a.* (gwledwç) Without government.

Anwledyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwledwç) Misgovernment.

Anwlezawd, *a.* (gwlez) Unfestival; without feasting.

Anwledyçu, *v. a.* (anwledwç) To misgovern.

Anwlith, *a.* (gw lith) Without dew.

Anwlithiedig, *a.* (anwlith) Unbedewed.

Anwlyb, *a.* (gwlyb) Not wet, humid, or moist.

Anwlybaniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwlyb) Want of humidity.

Anwlŷz, *a.* (gw lŷz) Not mild, soft, or tender.

Anwlybwr, *a.* (anwlyb) Unhumid; not moist.

Anwlybyrawg, *a.* (anwlybwr) Unhumid.

Anwlyzez, *s. m.* (anwlyz) Unmildness; rigidity.

Anwneuthuradwy, *a.* (gwneuthur) Infeasible; impracticable.

Anwneuthurawl, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecutive.

Anwneuthuredig, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecuted.

Anwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwneuthur) A being unexecuted.

Anwogawn, *a.* (gwogawn) Infirm; impotent.

Neud mau hoed am hoedyl anwogawn?

Do I not long for feeble life? *Cynzelw, m. E. ab Madawg.*

Llam anwogawn  
A oryw Erov greulawn,  
Myned yn y trevyn  
Ynmlith oer gethern.

An impotent step was taken by the fierce Erov; the going in the course of things amongst the hideous fiends. *Taliesin.*

Anwr, *s. m.—pl.* anwyr (gwr) Not a man; a sorry wretch.

Beth oreu oll byth ar wr?  
Byw 'n uniawn, na bo'n anwr.

What is the best thing of all ever in a man?  
To live upright, and that he be no driveller. *W. Llynn.*

Anwraiz, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; emasculate; cowardly.

Anwrandawgar, *a.* (gwrandaw) inattentive.

Anwrandawiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwrandaw) A being without hearkening; inattention.

Anwrawl, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; uncourageous.

Anwreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwraiz) Effemination.

Anwrêiziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwraiz) A being unrooted.

Anwreiziaw, *v. a.* (anwraiz) To effeminate.

Anwrêiziawl, *a.* (gwraiz) Unrooted; not rooting.

Anwrêiziedig, *a.* (gwraiz) Not rooted; unrooted.

Anwreizrwyf, *s. m.* (anwraiz) Effeminateness; baseness.

Anwreigiaiz, *a.* (gwreigiaiz) Ineffeminate.

Anwreigiaw, *v. a.* (gwreigiaw) To ineffeminate.

Anwreigiawl, *a.* (gwreigiawl) Ineffeminate.

Anwreigioldeb, *s. m.* (anwreigiawl) Ineffeminateness.

Anwres, *a.* (gwres) Without warmth; void of heat; cool.

Anwrefawg, *a.* (anwres) Unfervid; not wanton; cool.

Anwrefogrwyf, *s. m.* (anwrefawg) Ineffervescence.

Anwrhydri, *s. m.* (gwrhydri) Unmanliness.

Anwriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.

Anwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.

Anwriaw, *v. a.* (anwr) To emasculate; to become effeminate.

Anwriawg, *a.* (anwr) Without a husband.

Anwrolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwrawl) Invirility.

Anwroldeb, *s. m.* (anwrawl) Unmanliness; cowardliness.

Anwrrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwrryw) Emasculation.

Anwrrywiaw, *v. a.* (gwrryw) To render emasculate.

Anwrrywiawl.



# A N W

Anwrrywiawl, *a.* (gwrryw) Unmasculine.  
 Anwrywiedig, *a.* (gwrryw) Emasculated.  
 Anwrtaith, *a.* (gwrtait) Without being qualified, or cultivated.  
 Anwrteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrtaith) A being unqualified; incultivation.  
 Anwrteithiadwy, *a.* (anwrtaith) Not to be qualified, or prepared.  
 Anwrteithiaw, *v. a.* (anwrtaith) To render uncultivated.  
 Anwrteithiawl, *a.* (anwrtaith) Unqualified. Tir anwrteithiawl; land not manured, or qualified.  
 Anwrteithiedig, *a.* (anwrtaith) Uncultivated.  
 Anwrteithus, *a.* (anwrtaith) Not tending to cultivate.  
 Anwrthblaid, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Without antagonist.  
 Anwrthblaidiawg, *a.* (anwrthblaid) Unopposing.  
 Anwrthbrawv, *a.* (gwrthbrawv) Without refutation.  
 Anwrthbrovadwy, *a.* (anwrthbrawv) Irrefutable.  
 Anwrthbrovedig, *a.* (anwrthbrawv) Unrefuted.  
 Anwrthbroviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthbrawv) A being unrefuted.  
 Anwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Without recurvation.  
 Anwrthdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdro) Irrecurvation.  
 Anwrthdröadwy, *a.* (anwrthdro) Not recurrible.  
 Anwrthdröedig, *a.* (anwrthdro) Unrecurrent.  
 Anwrthdwyth, *a.* (gwrthdwyth) Inelastic.  
 Anwrthdwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdwyth) Inelasticity; not springing back.  
 Anwrthzadlawl, *a.* (anwrthzadyl) Uncontradicting.  
 Anwrthzadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthzadyl) A being uncontradicted.  
 Anwrthzadyl, *a.* (gwrthzadyl) Without contradiction.  
 Anwrthzryç, *a.* (gwrthzryç) Without an object, or reflecting counterpart.  
 Anwrthzryçawl, *a.* (anwrthzryç) Inobjective.  
 Anwrthzryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthzryç) A being unobjected; a being unrepresented.  
 Anwarthcb, *a.* (gwrthcb) Without a reply.  
 Anwrthcbawl, *a.* (anwrthcb) Unreplying.  
 Anwrthebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthcb) Irreplication.  
 Anwrthvyn, *a.* (gwrthvyn) Without receiving back.  
 Anwrthvynadwy, *a.* (anwrthvyn) Unreceivable.  
 Anwrthvynawl, *a.* (anwrthvyn) Not receiving back.  
 Anwrthvyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthvyn) A being unreceived.  
 Anwrthgas, *a.* (gwrthgas) Unperverse; tractable.  
 Anwrthgafez, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness.  
 Anwrthgafrywyz, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness.  
 Anwrthgil, *a.* (gwrthgil) Unrevolting; unceding.  
 Anwrthgiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthgil) Indefection.  
 Anwrthgiliaw, *v. a.* (anwrthgil) To keep from revolting.  
 Anwrthlaz, *a.* (gwrthlaz) Unresisting; unopposing.  
 Anwrthlazadwy, *a.* (anwrthlaz) Irresistible.  
 Anwrthlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthlaz) Unresistance.  
 Anwrthnaid, *a.* (gwrthnaid) Without rebounding.  
 Anwrthneidiawl, *a.* (anwrthnaid) Unresilient.  
 Anwrthneu, *a.* (gwrthneu) Without refusal, or rejection.  
 Anwrthneugar, *a.* (anwrthneu) Unrefusing.  
 Anwrthnyfig, *a.* (gwrthnyfig) Unrefractory.  
 Anwrthnyfigrywyz, *s. m.* (anwrthnyfig) Unrefractoriness.  
 Anwrthodadwy, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejectable.  
 Anwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrefusing; unrefused.  
 Anwrthodedig, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejected.  
 Anwrthodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrthawd) A being unrejected.

# A N W

Anwrthred, *a.* (gwrthred) Without recurrence.  
 Anwrthredawl, *a.* (anwrthred) Unretrograde.  
 Anwrthrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthred) A being without recurrence.  
 Anwrthryn, *a.* (gwrthryn) Non-resistant.  
 Anwrthrynadwy, *a.* (anwrthryn) Irresistible.  
 Anwrthrynawl, *a.* (anwrthryn) Unresisting.  
 Anwrthrynedig, *a.* (anwrthryn) Uncontroverted.  
 Anwrthryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthryn) A being uncontroverted.  
 Anwrthfaw, *a.* (gwrthfaw) Without opposition.  
 Anwrthfawawl, *a.* (anwrthfaw) Inopposite.  
 Anwrthfaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthfaw) Inopposition.  
 Anwrthun, *a.* (gwrthun) Not deformed; not ugly.  
 Anwrthunawl, *a.* (anwrthun) Undeformed.  
 Anwrthuni, *s. m.* (anwrthun) A being undeformed.  
 Anwrthuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthun) A being undeformed.  
 Anwrthwyncb, *a.* (gwrthwyneb) Without opposition.  
 Anwrthwynebadwy, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposable.  
 Anwrthwynebawl, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.  
 Anwrthwynebcz, *s. m.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibility.  
 Anwrthwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthwyneb) Inopposition.  
 Anwrthwynebrwyz, *s. m.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibleness.  
 Anwrthwynebu, *v.* (anwrthwyneb) To desist from opposing.  
 Anwrthwynebus, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.  
 Anwryd, *a.* (gwryd) Without manliness.  
 Anwrygiannus, *a.* (anwrygiant) Unmasculine.  
 Anwrygiant, *s. m.* (gwrygiant) Want of vigour.  
 Anwrym, *a.* (gwrym) Seamless; without a wale.  
 Anwrymder, *s. m.* (anwrym) Want of seams.  
 Anwrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrym) A being unseamed; a being without wales.  
 Anwrymiawl, *a.* (anwrym) Unseamed.  
 Anwrys, *a.* (gwrys) Without contention, or strife.  
 Anwrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrys) Incontention.  
 Anwybod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybod) What is not known: *a.* ignorant.

Ammau pob anwybod.

Dubious is every thing unknown.

Adage.

Anwybodadwy, *a.* (anwybod) Uncogniscible.  
 Anwybodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwybod) Ignorance, unskilfulness.  
 Anwybodawl, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing.  
 Anwybodedig, *a.* (anwybod) Unknown.  
 Anwybodoldeb, *s. m.* (anwybodawl) Lack of knowledge.  
 Anwybodus, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing; ignorant.  
 Anwybyzawl, *a.* (gwybyz) Unconscious; not knowing.  
 Anwybyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybyz) A being without cognizance, or ignorant of.  
 Anwybyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybyz) Inconsciousness; want of cognizance.  
 Anwybyzu, *a.* (gwybyz) To become ignorant.  
 Anwybyzus, *a.* (gwybyz) Ignorant of; not knowing.  
 Anwyç, *a.* (gwyç) Irresolute; not brave; not in full health.  
 Anwyçawd, *s. m.* (anwyç) Irresoluteness; timidity.  
 Anwyçawg, *a.* (anwyç) Not gallant, or bold.  
 Anwyçder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwyç) That is without gaiety; without bravery; uncheerfulness.

Gwna vi'n iac, wezufaç wawd,  
 O'm anwyçder a'm nyçdawd.

Make me well, more pertinent will be the praise, from my ailing, and my suffering.

D. ab Gwilym, i Zwynwen.

Anwyçez,



## A N W

**Anwyçez, s. m.** (anwyç) Want of bravery, or courage.  
**Anwyçrawl, a.** (anwyçyr) Tending to be irresolute.  
**Anwyçu, v. a.** (anwyç) To deprive of bravery.  
**Anwyçus, a.** (anwyç) Not brave, or courageous.  
**Anwyçyr, a.** (gwyçyr) Irresolute; not gallant.  
**Anwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (nwyd) Temper; passion; nature, or disposition; affection. *Dyn ysgavyn ei anwyd.*

*Os dyn cynzeiriawg â vrath zyn arall, a'i zannez; a'i varw o'r brath, ni's diwyg cenëdyl yr ynvyd; canys o anwyd yr haint y colles eue ei vywyd.*

*If a raving person should bite another person, that he should die of the wound, the family of the one that is mad shall not make amends; for it was from the nature of the disorder that such a man lost his life.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Anwydaiz, a.** (anwyd) Affecting, or disposing.  
**Anwydawg, a.** (anwyd) Affected, or disposed.  
**Anwydawl, a.** (anwyd) By disposition; disposed.

*Crevydwyr wyd, anwydawl,  
 Cred vi, croyw yw dy vawl.*

*Thou art a religious, naturally,  
 Believe me, articulate is thy praise. D. ab Gwilym*

**Anwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anwyd) Affection; disposition.

**Anwydus, a.** (anwyd) Affecting, or disposing.  
**Anwydwyllt, a.** (anwyd—gwyllt) Of a violent, or hot temper.

*Anwyllt bobyl annedwyz  
 A'm dwg yn awr i'm dyz.*

*Violent uncircumspect people  
 Bring me now to my appointed day. Gr. ab Gwevlyn.*

**Anwyz, s. m.** (gwyz) What tends to be indistinct; what obscures; reek, or steam; vapour.

**Anwyzaw, v. a.** (anwyz) To reek; to evaporate.

**Anwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anwyz) Evaporation.

**Anwyl, a.** (gwyl) Unbashful; shameless; dear; beloved. *O'r anwyl, wwyned y cân adar! dear me, how melodiously sing the birds. s. pl. anwyliaid, beloved ones.*

*Anwyl gan bawb â gâr.*

*Beloved by every one that loves. Adage.*

**Anwylâad, s. m.** (anwyl) A rendering dear, or beloved.

**Anwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anwyl) Endearment; a cherishing.

**Anwylaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anwyl) An endearing.

**Anwylaiz, a.** (anwyl) Lovely; endearing.

**Anwylâu, v. a.** (anwyl) To endear; to render lovely.

**Anwylaw, v.** (anwyl) To endear; to become lovely.

**Anwylawd, s. m.** (anwyl) Endearment.

**Anwylawg, a.** (anwyl) Unabashed; endearing.

**Anwylder, s. m.** (anwyl) Unbashfulness.

**Anwylzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (anwyl—dyn) A beloved object; a sweetheart.

**Anwylez, s. m.** (anwyl) Unbashfulness; belovedness.

**Anwylvab, s. m.** (anwyl—mab) A beloved youth.

**Anwylidwrs, a.** (gwyliadwr) Unguarded.

**Anwylwç, s. m.** (anwyl) Endearingness; fondness.

*Anwylwç i wan eilwaith.*

*Affection again to the object. Gr. Gryg.*

**Anwylyd, s. m.—pl. t. on** (anwyl) A beloved object; love; endearment, friendship.

*Pasgen a zyward—Pwybynag â allai esgynu hyny yn ei vezwl a'i zwyn ar berfeithdawl ar ei weithred, mi â rozwn mil o bun-nyoz o ariant, a'm anwylyd inneu, a'm cydmeithas hyd tra vyzwn byw.*

*Pasgen said—"Whosoever that can consider that in his mind, and bring it to perfection in his action, I would give him a thousand pounds of silver, and also my friendship and society as long as I should live."* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Anwyll, a.** (gwyll) Not dark; inobscure; not gloomy.

**Anwylllder, s. m.** (anwyll) Inobscurity.

**Anwyllt, a.** (gwyllt) Unwild; not violent.

**Anwylltawg, a.** (anwyllt) Unwild; unferocious.

## A N Y

**Anwylltineb, s. m.** (anwyllt) A being void of haughtiness of temper.

**Anwyllyniawg, a.** (gwyllyniawg) Uncultivated.

**Anwymp, a.** (gwymp) Unsplendid; unbeauteous.

**Anwympez, s. m.** (anwymp) Want of beauty; deformity.

**Anwÿn, a.** (gwyn) Without extacy; unimpassioned.

**Anwyndawd, s. m.** (gwyndawd) That is unblest.

**Anwynvyd, a.** (gwynvyd) Without happiness.

**Anwynvydedig, a.** (anwynvyd) Unblest.

**Anwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gwyniaeth) A being without a blessing.

**Anwyniawg, a.** (gwyniawg) Impassionate; temperate.

**Anwynieithad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anwyniaeth) A depriving of happiness.

**Anwyn, a.** (gwynt) Without wind; without air.

**Anwyntawg, a.** (anwynt) Unwindy.

**Anwynwg, a.** (gwynwg) Without splendor.

**Anwynygiawl, a.** (anwynwg) Unresplendent.

**Anÿyr, a.** (gÿyr) Unoblique; uncurved.

**Anÿyraiz, a.** (anÿyr) Undevious; not bending.

**Anÿyrawg, a.** (anÿyr) Undeviating; undistorted.

**Anÿyrawl, a.** (anÿyr) Undistortive.

**Anÿyrdro, a.** (anÿyr—tro) Without distortion.

**Anÿyrdroad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anÿyrdro) Indistortion.

**Anÿyrdroedig, a.** (anÿyrdro) Undistorted.

**Anÿyrez, s. m.** (anÿyr) Inobliquity; indistortion.

**Anwyrth, a.** (gwyrth) Without wonder.

**Anwyrthiant, s. m.** (anwyrth) Unmiraculousness.

**Anwyrthiawl, a.** (anwyrth) Unmiraculous.

**Anwyrthioldeb, s. m.** (anwyrthiawl) Unmiraculousness.

**Anwryrv, a.** (gwryrv) Not fresh; impure.

**Anwys, a.** (gwys) Without citation, or summons.

**Anwysawl, a.** (anwys) Uncited; unsummoned.

**Anwysedig, a.** (anwys) Unsummoned; uncited.

**Anwysflawg, a.** (anwysfyl) Unpledged.

**Anwysfledig, a.** (anwysfyl) Unpledged; unpawned.

**Anwysfyl, a.** (gwysfyl) Without pledge.

**Anwysfyn, a.** (gwysfyn) Not dried up; unwithered.

**Anwyth, a.** (gwyth) Without wrath, or ire.

**Anwythawl, a.** (anwyth) Unwrathful; unferocious.

**Anwythlawn, a.** (anwyth) Unwrathful; not cruel.

**Anwythlonez, s. m.** (anwythlawn) A being without wrath; unferocity.

**Anwythlwrw, a.** (gwythlwrw) Not of a wrathful disposition.

**Anwyw, a.** (gwyw) Not withering, or fading.

**Anwywawl, a.** (anwyw) Not withering; unfading.

**Anwywder, s. m.** (anwyw) Unfadingness.

**Anwywedig, a.** (anwyw) Ever-green; unfaded.

**Anygus, a.** (anwg) Unfrowning; not lowring.

**Anymadverth, a.** (ymadverth) Without protection.

**Anymadverthwç, s. m.** (anymadverth) A being unprotected.

**Anymadnabod, a.** (ymadnabod) Being unacquainted.

**Anymadrawz, a.** (ymadrawz) Without conversation.

**Anymadroawl, a.** (anymadrawz) Inconversant.

**Anymadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymadrawz) A being without conversing.

**Anymadrozus, a.** (anymadrawz) Inconversant.

**Anymanerç, a.** (ymanerç) Without salutation.

**Anymaraws, a.** (ymaraws) Impatient, or hasty.

**Anymarbed, a.** (ymarbed) Incontinent.

**Anymarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymarbed) Incontinence.

**Anymarbedus, a.** (anymarbed) Tending to incontinence.

**Anymarzelw, a.** (ymarzelw) Without claiming.



# ANY

Any-mar-ver, *a.* (ymar-ver) Without accustoming.  
 Any-mar-ver-awl, *a.* (any-mar-ver) Unaccustomed.  
 Any-mar-ver-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mar-ver) A being unaccustomed.  
 Any-mar-ver-u, *v.* (any-mar-ver) To cease from accustoming one's self.  
 Any-mar-voll, *a.* (ymar-vol) Unconfederate.  
 Any-mar-voll-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mar-voll) A being unconfederate.  
 Any-mar-ôus, *a.* (ymar-ôus) Impatient; not staying.  
 Any-mar-war, *a.* (ymar-war) Without contention.  
 Any-mar-wez, *a.* (ymar-wez) Without conduct.  
 Any-mar-wez-awl, *a.* (any-mar-wez) Not conducting one's self.  
 Any-mar-wez-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mar-wez) A being without good demeanour.  
 Any-mat-treg, *a.* (ymat-treg) Without delaying.  
 Any-mat-tal, *a.* (ymat-tal) Without delaying.  
 Any-mat-tal-gar, *a.* (any-mat-tal) Incontinent.  
 Any-mat-tal-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mat-tal) Inabstinence.  
 Any-mat-tal-us, *a.* (any-mat-tal) Incontinent; unchaste.  
 Any-mat-teb, *a.* (ymat-teb) Without replying.  
 Any-mat-teb-awl, *a.* (any-mat-teb) Unresponsive.  
 Any-mat-teb-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mat-teb) A being unresponsive.  
 Any-mb-laid, *a.* (ymb-laid) Without faction, or party.  
 Any-mb-leid-gar, *a.* (any-mb-laid) Not factious.  
 Any-mb-leid-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mb-laid) A being unfactious.  
 Any-mb-leid-iawl, *a.* (any-mb-laid) Not tending to be factious.  
 Any-mb-orth, *a.* (ymb-orth) Without sustenance.  
 Any-mb-orth-awl, *a.* (any-mb-orth) Unalimentary.  
 Any-mb-orth-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mb-orth) A being without sustenance.  
 Any-mb-raw-v, *a.* (ymb-raw-v) Without attempting.  
 Any-mb-rov-awl, *a.* (any-mb-raw-v) Unassayable.  
 Any-mb-rov-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mb-raw-v) A being unassayed.  
 Any-mç-wel, *a.* (ymç-wel) Without returning.  
 Any-mç-wel-adwy, *a.* (any-mç-wel) Inconvertible; un-reversible.  
 Any-mç-weledig, *a.* (any-mç-wel) Unreversed.  
 Any-mç-wel-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mç-wel) A being unreversed.  
 Any-mç-wyz, *a.* (ymç-wyz) Without swelling.  
 Any-mç-wyz-awl, *a.* (any-mç-wyz) Not swelling itself out.  
 Any-mç-wyz-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mç-wyz) A being without swelling.  
 Any-mç-wyth, *a.* (ymç-wyth) Without inflation.  
 Any-mç-wyth-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-mç-wyth) Disinflation.  
 Any-m-daen, *a.* (ym-daen) Without expanding itself.  
 Any-m-daen-awl, *a.* (any-m-daen) Inexpansive.  
 Any-m-daen-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-daen) Inexpansion.  
 Any-m-daith, *a.* (ym-daith) Without journeying.  
 Any-m-deith-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-daith) A being without travelling.  
 Any-m-dreç, *a.* (ym-dreç) Without contention.  
 Any-m-dreç-awl, *a.* (any-m-dreç) Uncontentious.  
 Any-m-dreç-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-dreç) A being without contention.  
 Any-m-dro, *a.* (ym-dro) Without turning about.  
 Any-m-drô-awl, *a.* (any-m-dro) Not turning back; not loitering.  
 Any-m-zang-aws, *a.* (ym-zang-aws) Without being manifested.

# ANY

Any-m-zang-of-awl, *a.* (any-m-zang-aws) Not manifesting; that doth not come in view.  
 Any-m-zang-of-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-zang-aws) A being not manifested.  
 Any-m-zatt-awd, *a.* (ym-zatt-awd) Without dissolution.  
 Any-m-zatt-odawl, *a.* (any-m-zatt-awd) Unrelaxed.  
 Any-m-zibyn-awl, *a.* (ym-zibyn-awl) Independent.  
 Any-m-zibyn-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-zibyn-iad) Independence.  
 Any-m-zizan, *a.* (ym-zizan) Without conversing.  
 Any-m-zizang-ar, *a.* (any-m-zizan) Inconversible.  
 Any-m-ziriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-ziried) Diffidence; mistrust.  
 Any-m-ziried, *v. a.* (ym-ziried) To mistrust.  
 Any-m-ziried-awl, *a.* (any-m-ziried) Mistrustful.  
 Any-m-ziried-us, *a.* (any-m-ziried) Unconfident.  
 Any-m-zwyn, *a.* (ym-zwyn) Without conception.  
 Any-m-zyfyn-adwy, *a.* (ym-zyfyn) Untenable.  
 Any-m-zyfyn-edig, *a.* (ym-zyfyn) Undefended.  
 Any-m-zygawl, *a.* (ym-zygawl) Undemeaning; not deporting.  
 Any-m-zygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-zygiad) Misdemeanor.  
 Any-m-ed-vryd, *a.* (ym-ed-vryd) Without being renewed.  
 Any-m-ed-liw, *a.* (ym-ed-liw) Without being upbraided.  
 Any-m-ed-liw-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-ed-liw) A being unupbraided.  
 Any-m-e-gniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-e-gniad) Inexertion.  
 Any-m-e-gniawl, *a.* (ym-e-gniawl) Not exerting.  
 Any-m-eir-gar, *a.* (ym-eir-gar) Unloquacious.  
 Any-m-eir-iag, *a.* (ym-eir-iag) Without intreaty.  
 Any-m-eir-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-eir-iad) Without altercation.  
 Any-m-eir-iawl, *a.* (ym-eir-iawl) Undeprecating.  
 Any-m-er-by-n, *a.* (ym-er-by-n) Without coming in opposition.  
 Any-m-er-by-n-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-er-by-n) A being not in contact.  
 Any-m-er-by-n-iawl, *a.* (any-m-er-by-n) Not meeting with; not receiving.  
 Any-m-er-lyn, *a.* (ym-er-lyn) Without following, or attending.  
 Any-m-er-lyn-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-er-lyn) A being without attending.  
 Any-m-val-ç-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-val-ç-iad) A being without priding one's self.  
 Any-m-val-ç-iaw, *v.* (ym-val-ç-iaw) To cease from priding one's self.  
 Any-m-froft, *a.* (ym-froft) Without bragging.  
 Any-m-froft-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-froft) A being without boasting.  
 Any-m-froft-iawl, *a.* (any-m-froft) Not vaunting.  
 Any-m-gadw, *a.* (ym-gadw) Inabstinent; incontinent.  
 Any-m-gadw-ad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-gadw) Inabstinence.  
 Any-m-gais, *a.* (ym-gais) Without effort, or attempt.  
 Any-m-gan-lyn, *a.* (ym-gan-lyn) Without accompanying.  
 Any-m-gan-red, *s. m.* (ym-gan-red) Inaccompaniment.  
 Any-m-garu, *v. a.* (ym-garu) To cease from loving mutually.  
 Any-m-gas-gliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (any-m-gas-gyl) A being uncollected.  
 Any-m-gas-glu, *v.* (any-m-gas-gyl) To cease from collecting.  
 Any-m-gas-gyl, *a.* (ym-gas-gyl) Uncollected.  
 Any-m-gec-reth, *a.* (ym-gec-reth) Without cavilling.  
 Any-m-ge-ing-ar, *a.* (ym-ge-ing-ar) Not apt to wrangle.  
 Any-m-ge-in-iad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ym-ge-in-iad) A being free from wrangling.

Any-m-ge-in-iawl,



# ANY

**Anymgeiniaw, v.** (ymgeiniaw) To cease from wrangling.  
**Anymgeintag, v.** (ymgeintag) To cease, or be without cavilling.  
**Anymgeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymgais) A being unambitious.  
**Anymgeifiaw, v.** (anymgais) To cease from seeking after.  
**Anymgeifiawl, a.** (anymgais) Unambitious.  
**Anymgel, a.** (ymgel) Without secreting, or hiding.  
**Anymgeledig, a.** (anymgel) Unsecreted; unhidden.  
**Anymgelez, a.** (ymgelez) Without protection.  
**Anymgelezawl, a.** (anymgelez) Unprotecting.  
**Anymgeleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymgelez) A being unprotected.  
**Anymgelezu, v.** (anymgelez) To cease from succouring.  
**Anymgelezus, a.** (anymgelez) Unprotecting.  
**Anymgethrus, a.** (ymgethrus) Uncontentious.  
**Anymgil, a.** (ymgil) Without receding.  
**Anymgiliaw, v.** (anymgil) To cease from receding.  
**Anymgrain, a.** (ymgrain) Without rolling about.  
**Anymgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymgrain) A being without tumbling about.  
**Anymgreiniawl, a.** (anymgrain) Not tumbling about.  
**Anymguz, a.** (ymguz) Being unhidden.  
**Anymguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymguz) A being unhidden.  
**Anymguziaw, v.** (anymguz) To cease from hiding.  
**Anymgydvod, v. a.** (ymgydvod) To disagree.  
**Anymgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgydiad) A being without a junction.  
**Anymgydiawl, a.** (ymgydiawl) Unconjunctive.  
**Anymgyvethyl, a.** (ymgyvethyl) Without being ferocious.  
**Anymgyvred, a.** (ymgyvred) Incoincident.  
**Anymgyvredawl, a.** (anymgyvred) Not coinciding.  
**Anymgyvrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymgyvred) Incoincidence.  
**Anymgyfred, a.** (ymgyfred) Incomprehensible.  
**Anymgyfredez, s. m.** (anymgyfred) Incomprehensibility.  
**Anymgyfröad, a.** (ymgyfröad) That has no self-motion.  
**Anymgyhydyr, a.** (ymgyhydyr) Being matchless.  
**Anymgyymmod, a.** (ymgyymmod) Without mutual agreement.  
**Anymgyynnal, a.** (ymgyynnal) Incontinent.  
**Anymgyynnull, a.** (ymgyynnull) Without being collected.  
**Anymgyynnwys, a.** (ymgyynnwys) Incontinent.  
**Anymgyrç, a.** (ymgyrç) Without coming together.  
**Anymgyrçawl, a.** (anymgyrç) Incongressive.  
**Anymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymgyrç) A being incongressive.  
**Anymgyttal, a.** (ymgyttal) Without cohabiting together.  
**Anymhânawl, a.** (ymhânawl) Inseparable.  
**Anymhwrz, a.** (ymhwrz) Without concussion.  
**Anymhwrzawl, a.** (anymhwrz) Inconcussive.  
**Anymhwrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymhwrz) Inconcussion.  
**Anymlazgar, a.** (ymlaz) Uncontentious; peaceable.  

Rhaid ei vod—yn dirion yn anymlazgar.  
 He must be—patient, not a brawler. i Tim. iii. iii.

**Anymlaziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlaz) A being without strife.  
**Anymled, a.** (ymled) Without being expanded.  
**Anymledawl, a.** (anymled) Inexpansive.  
**Anymlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymled) Inexpansion.

# ANY

**Anymliw, a.** (ymliw) Without upbraiding.  
**Anymliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymliw) A being without upbraiding.  
**Anymliwiawl, a.** (anymliw) Not upbraiding.  
**Anymlyn, a.** (ymlyn) Without adhering.  
**Anymlynawl, a.** (anymlyn) Inadherent.  
**Anymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymlyn) Inadherence.  
**Anymmod, a.** (ymmod) Without motion.  
**Anymmodawl, a.** (anymmod) Unmoving.  
**Anymmodedig, a.** (anymmod) Unremoved.  
**Anymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymmod) Immobility.  
**Anymmodrwyz, s. m.** (anymmod) Immoveableness.  
**Anymoçel, a.** (ymoçel) Without avoiding.  
**Anymoçelawg, a.** (anymoçel) Not avoiding.  
**Anymozev, a.** (ymozev) Without patience.  
**Anymozevawl, a.** (anymozev) Not apt to be patient.  
**Anymozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymozev) A being without patience.  
**Anymoveg, a.** (ymoveg) Without curiosity.  
**Anymovyn, a.** (ymovyn) Without injury.  
**Anymovynawl, a.** (anymovyn) Uninquisitive.  
**Anymovyngar, a.** (anymovyn) Uninquisitive.  
**Anymovyngarwç, s. m.** (anymovyngar) Uninquisitiveness.  
**Anymovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymovyn) Uninquisitiveness.  
**Anymogel, a.** (ymogel) Incautious; improvident.  
**Anymogelawg, a.** (anymogel) Incautious.  
**Anymogeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymogel) Incautiousness; improvidence.  
**Anymogelus, a.** (anymogel) Incautious; heedless.  
**Anymorçest, a.** (ymorçest) Without emulation.  
**Anymorçestawl, a.** (anymorçest) Inemulatory.  
**Anymorçestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymorçest) Inemulation.  
**Anymorçuz, a.** (ymorçuz) Without being secluded.  
**Anymorçuziawl, a.** (anymorçuz) Not overshadowing; unsecluding.  
**Anymorçwyz, a.** (ymorçwyz) Without being puffed up.  
**Anymorziwes, a.** (ymorziwes) Without being overtaken.  
**Anymosgrain, a.** (ymosgrain) Without tumbling itself about.  
**Anymosgryn, a.** (ymosgryn) Without being intimidated.  
**Anymravel, a.** (ymravel) Without contention.  
**Anymravelgar, a.** (anymravel) Uncontentious.  
**Anymraveliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymravel) A being without contention.  
**Anymran, a.** (ymran) Without being divided.  
**Anymranawl, a.** (anymran) Unschismatic.  
**Anymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymran) A being without schism.  
**Anymreg, a.** (ymreg) Without imprecation.  
**Anymregawl, a.** (anymreg) Not imprecating.  
**Anymregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymreg) A being without imprecation.  
**Anymrith, a.** (ymrith) Without disguise, or shew.  
**Anymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (anymrith) A being undisguised.  
**Anymrithiawl, a.** (anymrith) Undisguised.  
**Anymröad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymroad) Unresignation; inapplication.  
**Anymröawl, a.** (ymröawl) Unresigned; unyielding.  
**Anymrozawl, a.** (ymrozawl) Unresigned; not giving to.  
**Anymroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymroziad) Inapplication.  
**Anymroegar, a.** (ymroegar) Unassiduous; fluctuant; irresolute.



# A N Y

Anymröus, *a.* (ymröus) Unresigned; unaffiduous.  
 Anymryfon, *a.* (ymryfon) Without contention, or dispute.  
 Anymryfonawl, *a.* (anymryfon) Uncontentious.  
 Anymryfongar, *a.* (anymryfon) Undisputative.  
 Anymryfongarwç, *s. m.* (anymryfongar) Uncontentiousness.  
 Anymryfoniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymryfon) Uncontentiousness.  
 Anymfang, *a.* (ymfang) Without pressure.  
 Anymfangawl, *a.* (anymfang) Not pressing down.  
 Anymfangiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymfang) A being unpressed.  
 Anymferth, *a.* (ymferth) Without scolding.  
 Anymferthawl, *a.* (anymferth) Not given to scolding.  
 Anymferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymferth) A being unabusive.  
 Anymfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymfyniad) Inconsideration; a being without contemplation.  
 Anymfyniawl, *a.* (ymfyniawl) Inconsiderate.  
 Anymfynied, *v.* (ymfynied) To be Inconsiderate.  
 Anymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Uncombined; ununited.  
 Anymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymuniad) Disunion.  
 Anymwad, *a.* (ymwad) Unrenounced; undenied.  
 Anymwadiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymwad) A being unrenounced.  
 Anymwadu, *v.* (anymwad) To cease from denying.  
 Anymwahan, *a.* (ymwahan) Without being separate; unseparating.  
 Anymwahanawl, *a.* (anymwahan) Not tending to separate; inseparable.  
 Anymwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymwahan) Inseparability.  
 Anymwan, *a.* (ymwan) Without defence, or guard.  
 Anymwarçad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymwarçad) A being unprotected.  
 Anymwared, *a.* (ymwared) Without deliverance.  
 Anymwaredawl, *a.* (anymwared) Not being delivered.  
 Anymwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymwared) A being undelivered.  
 Anymwaredus, *a.* (anymwared) Not being able to extricate one's self.  
 Anymwafgawd, *a.* (ymwafgawd) Without sheltering one's self.  
 Anymwafgodawl, *a.* (anymwafgawd) Not being able to shelter one's self.  
 Anymwafgodi, *v. a.* (anymwafgawd) To unshelter one's self.  
 Anymwafgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymwafgawd) A being unsheltered.  
 Anymwezawl, *a.* (ymwezawl) Uncomplying.  
 Anymweziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymweziad) Uncompliance.  
 Anymwezu, *v.* (ymwezu) To cease from complying.  
 Anymweithiawl, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Unfermentative.  
 Anymweliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymweliad) A being without visiting.  
 Anymwisgawl, *a.* (ymwisgawl) Not apt to be dressy.  
 Anymwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymwisgiad) A being not dressy.  
 Anymwrthryn, *a.* (ymwrthryn) Without resistance.  
 Anymwrthgar, *a.* (ymwrthgar) Inobtrusive.  
 Anymwrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymwrthiad) A being inobtrusive.  
 Anymwyth, *a.* (ymwyth) Without chafing, or fuming one's self.  
 Anymwythawl, *a.* (anymwyth) Not given to passion.  
 Anymwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymwyth) A being free from fretting.

# A N Y

Anymyraeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymyraeth) A being without making one's self busy.  
 Anymyrawl, *a.* (ymyrawl) Not intermeddling.  
 Anymyrgar, *a.* (ymyrgar) Inofficious.  
 Anymyrgarwç, *s. m.* (anymyrgar) Inofficiousness.  
 Anymyriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (ymyriad) Inofficiousness.  
 Anymyrus, *a.* (ymyrus) Inofficious; unimportant.  
 Anymysgrain, *a.* (ymysgrain) Without scraping, or scratching one another.  
 Anymysgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anymysgrain) A being without scratching.  
 Anymysgreiniawl, *a.* (anymysgrain) Not scratching one another.  
 Anymysgwr, *a.* (ymysgwr) Without branching out.  
 Anymysgwyd, *a.* (ymysgwyd) Without shaking one's self.  
 Anymysgwydiawl, *a.* (anymysgwyd) Not shaking one's self.  
 Anynad, *a.* (ynad) Peevish, fractious, or petulent.  
 Rhoes Duw hwy i vynyz i vezwl anynad (anmhwylig) i wneuthur y pethau ni çyngwezzant.  
 God gave them up to *perverse* thought, to do the things that were not becoming. *W. Salisbury, Rom. i.*  
 Anynadrwyz, *s. m.* (anynad) Hastiness; peevishness.  
 Anynawd, *a.* (ynawd) Hasty; fractious; petulent.  
 Y cov ys ynov ys anynawd y try  
 Tragywyz o'm ceudawd,  
 Anghenwyd herwyv hir-wawd  
 Angen ym edeu am Awd.  
 The memory that is within me, *perversely* it eternally flows from my bosom; I am fated, after *try* laborious song of praise, death will visit me for Awd. *Gr. ab M. ab Davy.*  
 Anyni, *a.* (yni) Without vigour, life, or strength.  
 Anynnill, *a.* (ynnill) Without gain, or advantage.  
 Anynnillgar, *a.* (anynnill) Unprofitable.  
 Anynnillgarwç, *s. m.* (anynnillgar) Unprofitableness.  
 Anynnilliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anynnill) A being made unprofitable.  
 Anynwst, *a.* (ynwst) Not moist, wet, or humid.  
 Anynystrwyz, *s. m.* (anynwst) Inhumidity.  
 Anyfbaid, *a.* (yfbaid) Without cessation, or intervention.  
 Anyfbail, *a.* (yfbail) Without spoil, or plunder.  
 Anyfbaith, *a.* (yfbait) Without circumspection.  
 Anyfbeiawl, *a.* (yfbai) Unperceivable.  
 Anyfbeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfbaid) A rendering incessant.  
 Anyfbeidiaw, *v.* (anyfbaid) To become incessant.  
 Anyfbeidiawl, *a.* (anyfbaid) Incessant.  
 Anyfbeiliadwy, *a.* (anyfbail) Not to be plundered.  
 Anyfbeiliawg, *a.* (anyfbail) Undepredatory.  
 Anyfbeiliedig, *a.* (anyfbail) Undepredated.  
 Anyfbeithiawl, *a.* (anyfbait) Uncircumspective.  
 Anyfbethig, *a.* (anyfbait) Being not prospective.  
 Anyfbiant, *a.* (yfbiant) Unsplendid; without emanation.  
 Anyfblennyz, *a.* (anyfbiant) Unresplendent.  
 Anyfborthawl, *a.* (yfborth) Unsustaining.  
 Anyfborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfborth) A being without sustenance, maintenance, or support.  
 Anyfbryd, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (yfbryd) An apparition.  
 Y cnaed anial, cnwd annoeth,  
 A'r byd, a'r anyfbryd noeth.  
 The unruly flesh, simple its fruit, and the world, and the naked fiend. *Morys ab Rhys.*  
 Anyfbrydawl, *a.* (anyfbryd) Unspiritual.  
 Anyfbrydoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfbrydawl) Unspirituality.  
 Anyfbwys, *a.* (yfbwys) Unimpressive.  
 Anyfbyzad, *a.* (yfbyzad) Inhospitable.  
 Anyfbyzawd, *s. m.—pl. t.* anyfbyzodau (yfbyzawd) Inhospitality.  
 Anyfbys, *a.* (yfbys) Unmanifest; uncertain.  
 Anyfbysawl,



## A N Y

Anyfbyfawl, *a.* (anyfbys) Unmanifested.  
 Anyfbyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfbys) A being unmanifest; a being uninformed.  
 Anyfbyfrwyz, *s. m.* (anyfbys) Want of information; want of being manifest.  
 Anyfgavael, *a.* (yfgavael) Not laid hold of.  
 Anyfgavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgavael) A being without having hold of.  
 Anyfgavala, *a.* (yfgavala) Not careless, or heedless.  
 Anyfgavalawc, *s. m.* (anyfgavala) A being not careless.  
 Anyfgavnder, *s. m.* (anyfgavyn) Want of lightness.  
 Anyfgavniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgavyn) A being without being lightened.  
 Anyfgavyn, *a.* (yfgavyn) Not light, or volatile.  
 Anyfgarth, *a.* (yfgarth) Without excretion.  
 Anyfgarthawg, *a.* (anyfgarth) Unexcrementitious.  
 Anyfgarthawl, *a.* (anyfgarth) Unexcretive, unexcremental.  
 Anyfgarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgarth) Inexcretion.  
 Anyfgarthlyd, *a.* (anyfgarth) Unexcremental.  
 Anyfgarthu, *v. a.* (anyfgarth) To cease from excretion.  
 Anyfgawd, *a.* (yfgawd) Without being overshadowed.  
 Anyfgawn, *a.* (yfgawn) Not light, or volatile.  
 Anyfgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfgain) A being unsprinkled.  
 Anyfgeiniawl, *a.* (yfgain) Unbesprinkled.  
 Anyfgiapiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfgiapiad) A being unfnatched.  
 Anyfgiapiawl, *a.* (yfgiapiawl) Unrapacious.  
 Anyfgiapiolrwyz, *s. m.* (anyfgiapiawl) Unrapaciousness.  
 Anyfglyv, *a.* (yfglyv) Without prey, or booty.  
 Anyfglyvaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfglyv) Indepredation.  
 Anyfglyvaethawl, *a.* (anyfglyvaeth) Indepredatory.  
 Anyfglyvaethus, *a.* (anyfglyvaeth) Undepredating.  
 Anyfglyviad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfglyv) A being without depredation.  
 Anyfgöawl, *a.* (yfgöawl) Unreceding; not starting.  
 Anyfgodawg, *a.* (anfgawd) Not apt to take shelter.  
 Anyfgodig, *a.* (anyfgawd) Not apt to become secluded.  
 Anyfgoew, *a.* (yfgoew) Not nimble, quick, or agile.  
 Anyfgoewan, *a.* (anyfgoew) Not fickle, or inconstant.  
 Anyfgog, *a.* (yfgog) Without motion; not motory.  
 Anyfgogawl, *a.* (anyfgog) Immoveable.  
 Anyfgoged, *a.* (anyfgog) Immoveable. Maen anyfgoged, an immoveable stone.

Gozev grwn yfgwn anyfgoged,  
 Gozewwn, gwyllwn, gwaelled arnam!

Suffering the *immoveable* uplifted heap, we will bear, we will weep, how miserable we are! Il. P. Moc.

Anyfgogi, *v. a.* (anyfgog) To render immoveable.  
 Anyfgogiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgod) Immobility.  
 Anyfgräell, *a.* (yfgriäell) Incombustible.  
 Anyfgrivawl, *a.* (yfgriv) Not writing, or recording.  
 Anyfgrivedig, *a.* (yfgriv) Unwritten.  
 Anyfgrivenedig, *a.* (yfgriwen) Unwritten.  
 Anyfgrud, *a.* (yfgrud) Not a carcase.  
 Anyfgryd, *a.* (yfgryd) Without trembling, or quivering.  
 Anyfgrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgryd) A being without trembling.  
 Anyfgrydiant, *s. m.* (anyfgryd) A being without trepidation.  
 Anyfgrydiawl, *a.* (anyfgryd) Not trembling.  
 Anyfgryn, *a.* (yfgryn) Without quaking, or shaking.  
 Anyfgrynawl, *a.* (anyfgryn) Untremulous.  
 Anyfgryniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgryn) Intrepidation.  
 Anyfgrythrawl, *a.* (yfgrythyr) Unscriptural.  
 Anyfguall, *a.* (yfguall) Not violent, or vehement.  
 Anyfgwn, *a.* (yfgwn) Without being lifted up.  
 Anyfgwr, *a.* (yfgwr) Not having a branch.

## A N Y

Anyfgwth, *a.* (yfgwth) Without impulse, or force.  
 Anyfgwthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgwth) Impulsion.  
 Anyfgwyd, *a.* (yfgwyd) Without shaking.  
 Anyfgwydadwy, *a.* (anyfgwyd) Not to be shaken.  
 Anyfgwydawl, *a.* (anyfgwyd) Not shaking.  
 Anyfgwydiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfgwyd) A being unshaken.  
 Anyfgyvlgar, *a.* (yfgwvyl) Unrapacious.  
 Anyfgyvrith, *a.* (yfgyvrith) Without appearance of doubt; unfeigned.  
 Anyfgymmod, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfgymmod) Dissention.

Llyw glyw glaiv anyfgymmod.

The chief is a leader with the sword of *dissention*.

*Bleszyn Varz.*

Anyfgymmodi, *v.* (anyfgymmod) To become at variance.  
 Anyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfiad) A being unconsumed.  
 Anyfiant, *s. m.* (yfiant) A being undevoured.  
 Anyfig, *a.* (yfig) Not bruised; not afflicted.  
 Anyfigiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anyfig) A being not bruised.  
 Anyfmala, *a.* (yfmala) Not fickle, or careless.  
 Anyfmaldawd, *s. m.* (yfmaldawd) A being without trifling.  
 Anyfmalawc, *s. m.* (yfmalawc) Untriflingness.  
 Anyfmudawl, *a.* (yfmudawl) Immoveable.  
 Anyfmudiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yfmudiad) Immobility.  
 Anyfplygawl, *a.* (yfplyg) Inexplicable.  
 Anyftadyl, *a.* (yftadyl) Not ready, or eloquent.  
 Anyftig, *a.* (yftig) Undiligent, unassiduous.  
 Anyftigrwyz, *s. m.* (anyftig) Inapplication.  
 Anyftlyfawl, *a.* (yftlys) Not lateral, or sideways.  
 Anyftlyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yftlys) A being without a bias to one side.  
 Anystryw, *a.* (ystryw) Without subtilty, or craft.  
 Anystrywgar, *a.* (anystryw) Not crafty, or cunning.  
 Anystrywgarwç, *s. m.* (anystrywgar) Uncraftiness.  
 Anystrywiawl, *a.* (anystryw) Unsubtil; uncrafty.  
 Anystum, *a.* (ystum) Without a bend, or turn.  
 Anystumgar, *a.* (anystum) Inflexible; not to be bent.  
 Anystumgarwç, *s. m.* (anystum) Inflexibility.  
 Anystumiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anystum) Inflexibility.  
 Anystumiaw, *v. a.* (anystum) To render uncurved.  
 Anystumiawl, *a.* (anystum) Inflexible; not to be bent.  
 Anystumiolder, *s. m.* (anystumiawl) Inflexibleness.  
 Anystww, *a.* (ystww) Unfruitful; barren; sterile.  
 Anystwyth, *a.* (yftwyth) Unpliable; inflexible.  
 Anystwythadwy, *a.* (anystwyth) Unpliable.  
 Anystwythaw, *v. a.* (anystwyth) To render unpliable.  
 Anystwythawl, *a.* (anystwyth) Unpliant.  
 Anystwythder, *s. m.* (anystwyth) Unpliancy.  
 Anystwythdra, *s. m.* (anystwyth) Unpliantness.  
 Anystwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anystwyth) A rendering unpliant.  
 Anystynadwy, *a.* (yftyn) Inextensible; expansible.  
 Anystynawl, *a.* (yftyn) Unextensive; not reaching.  
 Anystynedig, *a.* (yftyn) Unextended; unstretched.  
 Anystyniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (yftyn) Inextension.  
 Anystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Indeliberate; without study.  
 Anystyriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anystyr) Indeliberation.  
 Anystyriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anystyr) Inconsiderateness.  
 Anystyriaw, *v.* (anystyr) To become inconsiderate.  
 Anystyriawl, *a.* (anystyr) Unsentimental; heedless.  
 Anystyried, *v.* (anystyr) To cease from considering.  
 Anystyriedig, *a.* (anystyr) Not regarded, or heeded.  
 Anystyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anystyriawl) Inconsiderateness.  
 Anystywallt, *a.* (yftywallt) unconstant; unsteady; untoward; unmanageable.  
 Anystywell, *a.* (yftywell) Unsteady; unmanageable.

Ang,



# A N G

Ang, *a.* (ag) Open; capacious; large; broad.

Rhan o farâad brenin yw cawg aur â angô llawn ziawd y brenin ynzi.

Part of the fine for insulting the king is a golden goblet that can contain the full quantity of drink that a king drinks.

*Welsh Laws.*

Angad, *s.f.—pl. t. au* (ang) What holds, or contains; the grasp, or palm of the hand.

Pen a borthav yn angad vy llaw.

A head I bear in the grasp of my hand. *Llywarch Hên.*

Angar, *s.f.* (ang—ar) The receptacle of heat; hell.

Angawd, *s.m.* (ang) A holding, or containing.

Angawl, *a.* (ang) Capacious, or wide; extending.

Angder, *s.m.* (ang) Capaciousness; extent; space.

Angze, *a.* (ang—de) Spacious; wide, or extensive.

O Vôn hyd Vynyw llyw llu angze.

From Môn to Mynyw a chief of the wide extended host.

*Li. P. Moç.*

Angel, *s.m.—pl. t. ion*, engyl (ang—el) A principle at liberty, or that has intire freedom; an angel.

Dy zauvraç, o'r diwez vry,

A vo 'ngylion vy ngwely.

Thy arms, at last, from above I crave may be the angels of my bed. *T. Aled.*

Angelystor, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (angel—ystor) The recording angel; evangelist.

Angell, *s.f.—pl. t. engyll* (ang—ell) A pinion; a fore leg; an arm.

Adar â gaid ar y gwynt

O'i zwy angell ni ziengynt.

The birds that might be found floating on the air, from his two pinions they would not escape. *T. Aled, i Walç.*

Mae dy wr yn y gell

Yn cnoi angell lwç.

Thy husband is in the pantry gnawing the gammon of a fow. *Aneurin.*

Angellawg, *a.* (angell) Having pinions; pinioned.

Angelledig, *a.* (angell) Furnished with pinions.

Angerz, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (angar) A hot steam; heat; strength; force; animal spirits; disposition.

Angerz arall oez arno.

Another disposition was in him. *H. Culbwç—Mabinogion.*

Angerzawl, *a.* (angerz) Vehement; ardent; intense.

Tri ergyrwayw glyw, glew genawon.

Tri eryr ongyr angerzolon.

The three spear-pushing chiefs, that were gallant youths; the three eagles of lances, violent ones. *Cynzelw.*

Angerzoleb, *s.m.* (angerzawl) Vehemency.

Angeu, *s.m.—pl. t. angeuod* (ang) Liberation; death.

Eryr gwyllt ar wâr gelltyz,

Nid yngel pan zel ei zyz;

A'r pyig â vo'n mysg y môr,

A zwg angeu'n zigynghor;

Y byd, oil, be deallwn,

A'r yfyz â erys hwn.

The wild eagle on the brow of the cliffs, he cannot hide himself when his day comes; and the fishes that are amidst the seas, death will seize without demur; the world, yea, all that is, if I could but understand, wait his call. *W. Lley.*

Angeuaw, *v.a.* (angeu) To render deadly, or mortal.

Angeuawl, *a.* (angeu) Dying; deadly, or mortal.

Angeuoldeb, *s.m.* (angeuawl) Mortality.

Angir, *s.m.* (ang—gir) Horror; awfulness.

Angiriad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (angir) A rendering direful.

Angiriaw, *v.a.* (angir) To render horrible.

Angiriawl, *a.* (angir) Direful; intolerable; wonderful.

Angiriolder, *s.m.* (angiriawl) Horribleness.

Anglaz, *s.f.—pl. t. au* (ang—llaz) A funeral.

Anglas, *s.m.* (ang—glas) The blue liberator; a sword.

Anglev, *s.f.* (ang—llev) A hollow noise; a loud voice.

Ei hun-gwaith, lais hen-gath lwyd,

Yw garw anglev dan gronglwyd.

Her sole work, with a noise like an old tabby cat is to make a hideous yell under the roof. *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Angor, *s.m.—pl. t. ion* (ang—gor) A bearing, or staying round; an anchor.

# A R A

Angorawl, *a.* (angor) Staying round; anchoring.

Angordeth, *s.f.—pl. t.* (angor—treth) Anchorage.

Angoredig, *a.* (angor) Ranged round; anchored.

Angorva, *s.f.—pl. t. on* (angor—ma) Anchorage.

Angori, *v.a.* (angor) To range round; to anchor.

Angoriad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (angor) A staying; an anchoring.

Hunyz nen perçen parçus vad;

Parç aryvawr, Arvon angoriad.

An elder and chief proprietor of honourable emolument; the glory of the banquet, and the stay of Arvon.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Angu, *v.* (ang) To contain; to comprise, or to hold.

Nid engis bendigaid Vran mewn ty erioed.

A house never contained the blessed Bran. *Mabinogion.*

Pwy enw y zeu-air,

Ni aing yn un pair?

What are the names of the two things that cannot be contained in one vessel? *Taliesin.*

Angwyth, *s.m.* (gwyth) Anguish; violence.

Angylaiz, *a.* (angel) Like an angel; angelic.

Angyles, *s.f.—pl. t. au* (angel) A female angel; a goddess.

AR, *s.f.r.—pl. t. au.* The faculty of speaking; the speech.

AR, *s.m.r.—pl. t. oz.* A surface; ploughed land; arable.

Ar, *prep.* On; upon; ar lawr; on the ground; ar vy ngair; upon my word; galwoez ar yr arglwyz; he called upon the Lord. These are idiomatic expressions: ar i vyny upward; ar i waered, downward; ar gerzed, going on; haezoz ar Olwen ei garu, it was incumbent on Olwen to love him; aeth gwyr Llydaw hyd ar gynghair, the men of Brittany entered on a confederacy.

Ar, A prefix, enhancing the signification of words: when joined to a noun, it has the force of *arch* a chief in English; of *very*, and *most* in adjectives; and *much*, in verbs. The prefix, in the English, that is most like it is *Per*, from the Latin.

A'r, *conj.* (a—yr) And the; with the. Hwn a'r llall, this and the other; aeth ymaith â'r cyvan, he went away with the whole.

A'r, *pronoun relative* (â—yr) Who; that. It often occurs as an expletive.

A'r ni allo trais twyllled.

Who is not able to oppress let him deceive. *Adage.*

A'r ni oçelo'r mwg, ni oçel ei zrwg.

Who doth not avoid the smoke will not avoid its harm. *Adage.*

Ni çaiß barç a'r ni's dylo.

He will not receive honour that doth not deserve it. *Adage.*

Arab, *a.* (âr—ab) Joyous; pleasant; facetious.

Arabawl, *a.* (arab) Yielding enjoyment; pleasing.

Arabez, *s.m.* (arab) Merriment; drollery; jocundity.

Arabeziaith, *s.f.* (arabez—iaith) Pleasing discourse.

Arabezu, *v.a.* (arabez) To give pleasure; to be facetious; to jest; to dally.

Arabezus, *a.* (arabez) Merry; facetious; burlesque.

Arabhawl, *s.f.—pl.* arabholion (arab—hawl) A trifling action at law, a suit recommenced without any real grounds, which had been legally determined before. *Welsh Laws.*

Arabwr, *s.m.—pl.* arabwyr (arab—gwr) A buffoon.

Arad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* eryd (âr) A plough. Arad main, a plough drawn by a single team, or when the horses are not in pairs. *Mon.*

Ni nawz vyz arad heb hefyrn, heb had;

Ni bu oleuad cyn Celi crëad.

The plough is no sanctuary without the irons, or without seed; there was no light before it was created by the Myſterious One. *Taliesin.*

Aradawl, *a.* (arad) Ploughing; arable.

Aradiad,



## A R A

**Aradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arad)** Aration; tillage.  
**Aradu, v. a. (arad)** To plough; to till; to cultivate.  
**Aradwr, s. m.—pl. aradwyr (arad—gwr)** Ploughman.  
**Aradwy, a. (arad)** Arable; s. a ploughing.

Gwerth aradwy un dyz, dwy geiniawg gyvraith.  
 The value of one day's ploughing is twopence in law.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Araeth, s. f.—pl. areithiau (âr)** A speech; an oration.  
**Arav, a. (rhav)** Slow; soft; mild; placid; still. *Yn arav deg, by degrees, or slowly; gan bwyll. Sil.*  
**Arava, v. (arav)** To become slow, or moderate.  
**Aravâad, s. m. (arava)** A slackening of a pace.  
**Aravaiz, a. (arav)** Rather slow; gentle; moderate.  
**Aravair, s. m. (arav—gair)** A gentle word.  
**Aravâu, v. a. (arava)** To slacken pace; to grow soft and gentle.  
**Aravez, s. m. (arav)** Slowness; gentleness.  
**Araveiziaw, v. a. (aravaiz)** To slacken pace; to soften.  
**Aravu, v. a. (arav)** To go slower; to moderate.

Tan gwyllt yw, ac na ellir ei aravu.  
 Wild is the fire that cannot be moderated. *Welsh Laws.*

**Aravwç, s. m. (arav)** Slowness; mildness; moderation.  
*Byzed eiç aravwç yn hyfbys i bob dyn.*

Let your moderation be manifest to every man. *Phil. iv. v.*

**Arail, a. (rhail)** Attending, or looking after, or manage.  
**Arail, v. a. (rhail)** to maintain; to attend; to look after, or take care of.

I vyw'n gall—  
 Ac arail ei za goreu,  
 Rhyw gall hynt, rhag ei lleiâu.

To live discreetly—and manage his best property, a wife undertaking, that it may not be diminished. *S. Philip.*

Ys gwn arail goveiliant.

I am acquainted with barbouring of anxiety. *B. Brwynllys*

**Arain, a. (âr)** Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.  
**Arall, a. (ar—all)** Another; other; not the same; different.

Drwg un drwg arall.

If one is bad the other is bad. *Adage.*

Ac o'r parth arall govalus oez Cafwallawn, canys Nyniaw ei vrawd oez yn vrathedig, ac yn bedrus am ei vgw.

And on the other hand Cafwallon was anxious because his brother Nynio was wounded, and uncertain as to his living.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arallair, s. m. (arall—gair)** A paraphrase.  
**Aralliedig, a. (arall)** Diversified; varying; altering.  
**Aralleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (arall)** That shews in another form; an allegory.  
**Arallegawl, a. (aralleg)** Allegorical; allusive.  
**Arallegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aralleg)** An allegorizing.  
**Arallegu, v. a. (aralleg)** To allegorize.  
**Arallegus, a. (aralleg)** Allegorical; allusive.  
**Arallegwr, s. m.—pl. arallegwyr (aralleg—gwr)** An allegoriser.  
**Arallvro, s. m. (arall—bro)** Another, or foreign country. *a. foreign, or of another region.*  
**Aralliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arall)** A changing; alteration; a transferring to another; a conveyance.  
**Aralliad llywodraeth, an alteration of government.  
**Arallrwyz, s. m. (arall)** Alteration; alternity.**

Wedî ysmudaw o açaws ei draha yn yç a llew ac nid yn gorforawl namyn a arallrwyz ei vezwl.

Having been transformed on account of his pride to an ox, and a lion, and not bodily, but in the change of his mental faculty.  
*Haukeston.*

**Arallu, v. a. (arall)** To alter, or to change to another; to transfer to another; to invert.

**Arallus, a. (arall)** Altering, or changing; inverting,  
**Arallwlad, s. m. (arall—gwlad)** Another country.  
*a. foreign, of another country.*

Nid call i varz arallwlad.

It is not discreet for a bard to go to another country.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

## A R B

**Arallwr, s. m.—pl. arallwyr (arall—gwr)** A changer, or inverter.

**Arallyz s. m.—pl. t. ion (arall)** One that inverts, or changes to another; a conveyancer.

**Aramred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amred)** A running about.

**Aramredawl, a. (aramred)** Ambulatory.

**Aramrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aramred)** Perambulation.

**Aran, s. f.—pl. t. au (ar)** A high place; alp. It is the name of several of the highest mountains in Britain.

**Arangel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ar—angel)** Archangel.

**Arau, s. m. (ar—gau)** A plain, or manifest falsehood.

**Araul, a. (ar—haul)** Influenced by the sun; serene; pleasant. *Lle araul, an open sunny place.*

Ni zaw eiry yn nyz araul,  
 Yn y rhiw tywyno'r haul.

The snow will not come in the serene day, on the cliff on which the sun shines.  
*D. Nanmor.*

**Arawd, s. f.—pl. arodion (âr)** The power of speech; eloquence; an oration.

Tavawd un arawd ag Aneurin.

A tongue having the eloquence of Aneurin. *Riserdyn.*

Arawd teg o oreu tôn.

A fair speech from the best voice. *Sevnyn.*

**Arawn, s. m.—pl. aronau (âr)** Eloquence; oratory.

**Araws, s. m.—pl. arofau (ar—aws)** A staying, or stopping.

Hir pob araws.

Long is every delay. *Adage.*

**Araws, v. a. (ar—aws)** To stay, or abide; to wait.

**Araws, adv. (ar—aws)** Almost; scarcely; hardly.

Araws agaws i ugain.

Scarcely, nearly to twenty. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arbai, s. m.—pl. arbeion (pai)** A prospect, or view.

**Arbais, s. f.—pl. arbeisiau (ar—pais)** An upper coat; a woman's safeguard.

**Arbath, s. m.—pl. arbeithiau (paith)** A perspective.

**Arbawr, s. f.—pl. arborion (pawr)** A kitchen garden.

**Arbed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—ped)** A sparing, or saving.

**Arbed, v. a. (ar—ped)** To spare; to save; to preserve.

A arbedoez ei lwyn a golloez ei wryn.

He that saved his grove lost his enjoyment. *Adage.*

Mal ewyn tôn ynmlaen tir,  
 Yw da'r byd od arbedir.

Like the spray of the wave on the shore are worldly good, when boarded. *W. Cynwaf.*

**Arbedawl, a. (arbed)** Sparing; saving; frugal.

**Arbededig, a. (arbed)** That is spared, or saved.

**Arbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbed)** A sparing.

**Arbedu, v. a. (arbed)** To spare; to save.

**Arbedwr, s. m.—pl. arbedwyr (arbed—gwr)** A sparer.

**Arbeiawl, a. (arbai)** Prospective; open to view.

**Arbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbaith)** Perspicacity.

**Arbeithiawg, a. (arbaith)** Perspicacious.

**Arbeithiawl, a. (arbaith)** Perspective, or optical.

**Arbeithig, a. (arbaith)** Conspicuous; perspicuous.

**Arbel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel)** Convex; what is rounded at top, or outwards.

**Arbellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (pellt)** Rounded over.

**Arbellus, a. (pellus)** Compact; round, or close.

**Arben, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen)** A sovereign.

**Arbenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arben)** Sovereignty.

**Arbenawg, a. (arben)** Principal, or supreme.

**Arbenawl, a. (arben)** Sovereign; supreme.

**Arbenawr, s. m.—pl. arbenorion (arben)** A principal.

Yn nghyftuz heiyrm dur arbenawr.

In the tumult of iron and steel of the chief. *Aneurin.*

**Arbenig, a. (arben)** Principal; sovereign; excellent. *Arbenig milwyr, the chief of warriors; tywyfogion, ac arbenigion y zinas, the princes and*



and principal persons of the city: y tair gwyl arbenig, the three principal festivals.

Arbëneg Lywiawdyr, Bryniawdyr breiniawl, Erbyniaist, llywiaist, lliu bedyziawl.

Supreme Governor, and privileged Saviour, thou didst receive, thou didst govern the baptized host. *Gwalçmai.*

Arbënegiz, *s. m.* (arbenig) Excellency; chiefdom; solemnity.

Arbëniawi, *a.* (arbëneg) Excelling; excellent.

Nid oes ym, Davyz, dawn orvod ar bawb  
Arbenigiawl, hebod—  
Can llonyz byw un dyz bod.

To me there is none, without thee, Davyz, who art made to overcome every one superior, with quietness one day to exist. *G. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

Arbëngrwyz, *s. m.* (arbëneg) Sovereignty, or the summit. Arbenigrwyz clod, the summit of fame.

Arberygliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arberygyl) An endangering.

Arberyglu, *v. a.* (arberygyl) To endanger; to hazard.

Arberyglus, *a.* (arberygyl) Hazardous; dangerous.

Arberygyl, *a.* (ar—perygyl) Very dangerous.

Penteulu a zyly vzyginiaeth råd i gan y mezyg tenlu, eithyr ei waed-zillad, onid o un o'r tair gweli arberygyl; fev yw y rhai hyny, dyrnawd yn mhen hyd yr emmenyz, dyrnawd yn nghorv hyd yr ymyfgar, neu dori un o'r pedair colovyn.

The patron of the family is intitled to free medicinal aid from the family physician, except his bloody clothes, but with respect to one of the three dangerous wounds; and those are a blow on the head till the brain is laid open, a blow in the body reaching the bowels, or the breaking one of the four limbs. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrus, *a.* (petrus) Very dubious, or uncertain.

Rhai y fyz arbetrus am veiçioçi gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth à zylyir am dano, a'i wynebwarth a'i galanas.

Some are dubious with respect to the pregnancy of a woman, who has been debased, as to what is due for it, whether a compensation for shame of face, or fine for villainy. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrusaw, *v. a.* (arbetrus) To doubt; to hesitate.

Arbetrusawl, *a.* (arbetrus) Doubting; hesitating.

Arbetrusder, *s. m.* (arbetrus) Dubiousness.

Arbetrusi, *s. m.* (arbetrus) Uncertainty.

Arbetrusiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbetrus) A doubting.

Arblaid, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arbleidiau) (plaid) A sect.

Arbod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pod) Forecast, or foresight.

Arbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbod) Anticipation.

Arbodawl, *a.* (arbod) Prepared; preparative.

Arbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbod) A preparing.

Arbodus, *a.* (arbod) Preparatory; introductory.

Arbrain, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbreiniau) (prain) A great feast, or banquet.

Arbres, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pres) Hurry, haste, or bustle.

Arbreftlez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbreftyl) A witty discourse.

Arbreftlawg, *a.* (arbreftyl) Discouraging smartly.

Arbreftlu, *v. a.* (arbreftyl) To talk smartly.

Arbreftyl, *a.* (preftyl) Very smart, or witty.

Arbrid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (prid) A price, or value.

Arbrin, *a.* (prin) Very scarce; greatly wanting.

Arbrinder, *s. m.* (arbrin) Great scarcity, or want.

Arbruz, *a.* (pruz) Very thoughtful, or pensive.

Arbrwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (prwy) Equivalence.

Arbrwyflaw, *v. a.* (arbrwyftyl) To discourse wittily.

Arbrwyftlez, *s. m.* (arbrwyftyl) Smartness in discourse.

Arbrwyftyl, *a.* (prwyftyl) Smart; lively; witty.

Arbryd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (pryd) Comeliness.

Arbrydus, *a.* (arbryd) Comely; beautiful.

Arbuç, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (puç) Inclination of the mind.

Arbuçiant, *s. m.* (arbuç) The unrestrained bent of the mind.

Arbwl, *a.* (pwl) Very blunt, or dull; sluggish.

Arbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (pwyll) Reason.

Arbwyllator, *ger.* (arbwyll) Reasoning; thinking.

Arbwyllaw, *v. a.* (arbwyll) To reason, or to argue.

Arbwyllawg, *a.* (arbwyll) Endowed with reason.

Arbwyllieb, *s. f.* (arbwyll) Logick; the art of making a right use of the rational faculty.

Arbwyllleg, *s. f.* (arbwyll) Logick; art of reasoning.

Arbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbwyll) A reasoning.

Arbwyllig, *a.* (arbwyll) Considerate; thinking.

Arbwyllineb, *s. m.* (arbwyll) Ratiocination.

Arbwyllitor, *sup.* (arbwyllaw) To be reasoning.

Arbwylllogrwyz, *s. m.* (arbwyllawg) Reasonableness.

Arbwyllwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arbwyllwyr) (arbwyll—gwr) A reasoner.

Arbwyllyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arbwyll) A logician.

Arbylder, *s. m.* (arbwl) Extreme bluntness.

Arbylez, *s. m.* (arbwl) Bluntness; dullness.

Arbylu, *v. a.* (arbwl) To make very blunt.

Arç, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ar) A request; a petition; a demand.

Caru Duw o vryd uniawn,  
Ac erçi arçau cyviawn,  
A bairnêv, a bydawl zawn.

To love God with an honest mind, and asking of just demand, will insure heaven, and worldly good. *Engl. Arthur ac Eliwlod.*

Arç, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (ar) A trunk, or chest; the trunk, or body of an animal, exclusive of the limbs; a coffin: Noah's Ark, Arç Nöe.

Arç, *a.* (ar) Chief, or topmost; principal.

Arçadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To guard, keep, or protect.

Derçavad mwg o guz,  
Nid arçatwo ei zeuruz.

Let him raise smoke from the shade, that doth not defend his countenance. *Myrzin.*

Arçaezon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arç—aezon) Archdeacon.

Hael arçaezon gan engylion cynnwysfeter.

The generous archdeacon, may he be received by angels. *Taliesin.*

Arçavad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ar—cavad) Exaltation; advancement.

Gnawd gan draws lu maws luman arçavad yn argad i ar gân.

It is usual to see the perverse with a gay host, and an uplifted banner in the conflict on the plain. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Arçavael, *v. a.* (ar—cavael) To ascend; to exalt; to rise, or lift up.

Braint arçavael hael heilyn.

Honour will exalt the liberal server of the beverage. *Cynzelw.*

Arçan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cân) A deprecation.

Arçangel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arç—angel) An archangel.

Arçar, *a.* (câr) Reprehending; chiding; rebuking.

Arçawg, *a.* (arç) Having a trunk, or body; chested.

Arçdeyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (arç—teyrn) A monarch.

Arçdeyrnawl, *a.* (arçdeyrn) Monarchical.

Arçdeyrpaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arçdeyrn) Monarchy.

Arçzug, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arç—dwg) Archduke.

Arçzugaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arçzug) Archdukedom.

Arçzugawl, *a.* (arçzug) Archducal.

Arçzuges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arçzug) Archduchess.

Arçedig, *a.* (arç) That is demanded; required.

Arçedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arçedig) A bidding, or demanding.

Arçedigawl, *a.* (arçedig) Imperative; requiring.

Arçen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arç) What incloses like a trunk; a shoe.

Mis Rhagvyr tomlyd arçen,  
Trwm tir, trymluawg huan.

In the month of December dirty is the shoe, heavy is the ground, the fun seems drowsy. *Aneurin.*

Arçenad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arçen) What furrounds the body; apparel; cloathing.

Y vorwyn ystavell biau gyvrwyauy vrenines a'i harçenad.

The chambermaid is intitled to the saddles, and apparel of the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Arçeniad,



# A R D

**Arçeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçen)** A putting on shoes.  
**Arçenu, v. a. (arçen)** To put on shoes.  
**Arçenwr, s. m.—pl. arçenwyr (arçen—gwr)** A shoemaker; a dealer in shoes.  
**Arçefgob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arç—efgob)** An archbishop.  
**Arçefgobaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçefgob)** An archbishoprick.  
**Arçefgobawd, s. m.—pl. arçefgobodau (arçefgob)** Archiepiscopacy.  
**Arçefgobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçefgob—ty)** The palace of an archbishop.  
**Arçvain, a. (arç—main)** Slender-waisted, or slim.  
*Iwrç a vyn gloç, arçvain glan.*  
 Like a roe, he will bear the bell, that is neat and slender-bodied.  
*T. Alced, i Varç.*  
**Arçgrwn, a. (arç—crwn)** Round-bodied, or plump.  
*Y març fyrv arçgrwn byr-vlew.*  
 The round-bodied powerful steed with a sleek coat. *T. Alced.*  
**Arçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arç)** A demanding; a commission.  
**Arçlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arç—llen)** The loin, or waist.  
*Hud arvoll arçoll yn arçlen.*  
 A wound of a deceitful meeting in the loin. *Cynzelw.*  
**Arçlawd, a. (arç—llawd)** Empty-bellied; empty-gutted.  
**Arçlyvyn, a. (arç—llyvyn)** Smooth-bodied. Emys eirçlyvyn, sleek-bodied stallions.  
**Arçoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion & erçyll (arç—holl)** A wound.  
*Toſion erçyll, ti yn nhywyll.*  
 Poignant were the wounds thou hadst in the dark.  
*Gr. Gryg, i Griſt.*  
**Arçolladwy, a. (arçoll)** Vulnerable; that may be cut.  
**Arçollawg, a. (arçoll)** Having wounds, or wounded.  
**Arçolledig, a. (arçoll)** That is wounded.  
**Arçolli, v. a. (arçoll)** To vulnerate, or wound; to gash.  
*Ni erçyll enaid ni ziwyg.*  
 He will not wound a soul that he will not reform. *Adage.*  
**Arçolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçoll)** A wounding.  
**Arçre, s. pl. aggr. (arç—rhe)** Raiment; cloaths; drefs.  
**Arçreth, s. m.—pl. erçryth (creth)** A shivering.  
**Arçro, s. pl. aggr. (arç—rho)** Cloaths; drefs.  
**Arçwa, s. f.—pl. t. oz (çwa)** Steam; a smell; a stench.  
*Tarawoez y vath arçwa vi o vygvëyz, a thagvëyz ag a'm gor-fenafai, onſ buafai izo yn zifymwth vy açub.*  
 Such a stench of smokes, and suffocations, struck me, as would have ended me, if I had not been suddenly saved by him.  
*Elis Wyn, Parç Gwſg.*  
**Arçwàad, s. m. (arçwa)** A steaming; a sending a stench.  
**Arçwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwaeth)** Savour; taste.  
**Arçwaethedig, a. (arçwaeth)** Tasted; favoured.  
**Arçwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçwaeth)** A tasting.  
**Arçwaethu, v. a. (arçwaeth)** To taste; to favour.  
**Arçwaethus, a. (arçwaeth)** Savoury; tasting.  
**Arçware, s. m.—pl. t. on (çware)** A playing, or sporting.  
**Arçwr, s. m.—pl. arçwyr (arç—gwr)** A demander.  
**Arçyllu, v. a. (arçoll)** To wound; to vulnerate.  
*Pen cred vu weled dy welïau,*  
*Pan yth arçyllwyd o'th arçollau*  
 The perfection of faith was to behold thy wounds, when thou wert cut with gashes.  
*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*  
**Arçyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyth)** A belch; a belching.  
**Ardal, s. f.—pl. t. oz (tàl)** The marches, or borders of a country; a region; a province.  
*Bid vuan redaint yn ardal mynyz;*  
*Bid y'ngheudawr oval;*  
*Bid anniwair anwadal.*  
 Let the racer be swift on the border of the mountain; let care fill the bosom; let the inconstant be unchaste. *Llywarç Hên.*  
**Ardalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardal)** A marquisate.

# A R D

**Ardalawr, s. m.—pl. ardalorion (ardal)** A marquis.  
**Ardaleithiawg, a. (ardalaeth)** Belonging to a marquisate.  
**Ardalm, s. m.—pl. t. oz (talm)** Preparation.  
**Ardalwr, s. m.—pl. ardalwyr (ardal)** A marcher, or inhabitant of the marches, or bordering country.  
**Ardalwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (ardal—gwy)** A maritime region; sea coast.  
*Ni byz diogelawr y'nghellawr Ardudwy*  
*Yn ardalwy Cynmry.*  
 There will be no security in the coverts of Ardudwy, in the maritime region of the Welch. *Myrzin.*  
**Ardalyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardal)** A marcher; a marquis.  
**Ardant, a. (âr—tant)** Clamorous; tumultuous.  
*Dyviau bu gwartheg â amygant,*  
*Ac yz oez vriger coç, ac oç ardant,*  
*Oez lludwed vyned dyz y daethant.*  
 On Thursday it befel that they guarded the kine, and the hair was red, and there was clamorous woe, and it was lamentable that the day happened when they came. *Taliesin.*  
**Ardawç, a. (tawç)** Hazy and fultry; thick and calm, as when the vapours are exhaled by the sun's heat; tranquil.  
*Ev oez—*  
*Llawç ardawç ardwy rheidufion.*  
 He was the tranquil refuge, the protection of the fons of necessity. *D. Benfras.*  
**Ardebed, s. m.—pl. t. au (tebed)** The countenance.  
*Gweled ardebed y gwyrr bryçwyn*  
*Rhwng faeth verau a haearn gwyn.*  
 Seeing the aspects of the tawny men between the shafts of arrows and the shining iron. *Taliesin.*  
**Ardogi, v. (ardawç)** To render hazy, or tranquil.  
*Mor tawç yn ardawç arduyad,*  
*Cyn ni vwy o Zavyz yn ymzivad.*  
 May the hazy sea be a thick obscuring refuge if I am not bereaved of good after Davyz! *D. Benfras.*  
**Ardraws, a. (traws)** Crofs; crosfwife; acrofs.  
*Hir-drwyn gwta ardraws—*  
*Ni zwg bwn.*  
 The long-nosed cropt ungainly one, she will not bear a load. *W. Cynwal, i gafeg.*  
**Ardrem, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem)** A prospect.  
**Ardremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardrem)** A surveying.  
**Ardremu, v. a. (ardrem)** To behold; to look upon.  
**Ardremynt, s. m. (ardrem)** A purview; a survey.  
**Ardres, s. m.—pl. t. i (tres)** Labour; toil; trouble; bustle.  
*Lluest Cadwallawn ar Gaint,*  
*Lloegyrdres armes arnaint,*  
*Llaw zillwng ellwng aez vraint.*  
 The host of Cadwallon is encamped on Gaint; the trouble of Lloegyrr, to them foretold, the liberal hand giving high-sounding honour. *Llywarç Hên.*  
**Ardrefawl, a. (ardres)** Laborious; toiling, or busy.  
**Ardreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (treth)** The chief rate, or toll; rent. **Ardreth y brenin**, the land tax.  
*A llawen yw'r bonezigion,*  
*Sy'n zeublyg eu hardrethion.*  
 And joyful are the gentry whose rents are doubled. *S. Tudur.*  
**Ardrethadwy, a. (ardreth)** Rateable; rentable.  
**Ardrethawl, a. (ardreth)** Rented; that is rated.  
*Paul a drigoez zwy vlynez yn ei dy ardrethawl, ac â zerbynioez bawb oll â zaeth i mewr atto gan bregethu teyrnas Zuw.*  
 Paul dwelt two years in his rented house, and he received all that came in to him, preaching the kingdom of God. *Acts xxviii xxx.*  
**Ardrethedig, a. (ardreth)** Rented; rated, or taxed.  
**Ardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardreth)** A renting; a rating.  
**Ardrethu, v. a. (ardreth)** To rate; to pay rent.  
*Hir yth ardrethir ar drethau o bell,*  
*Hil Cadell, cell cerzau.*  
 Long wilt thou be paid tribute with rates from afar, thou of the race of Cadell, the fountain of songs. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*  
**Ardrethwr, s. m.—pl. ardrethwyr (ardreth—gwr)** A renter; also an assessor, or tax-gatherer.  
 Ardrosi,



## A R D

**Ardrosi**, *v. a.* (ardraws) To lay across; to drive over.  
**Ardrosiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardraws) A laying across.  
**Ardwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trwyth) Alkahest; an universal menstruum for resolving bodies to their first matter.

**Ardud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (tud) Bordering land.  
**Ardudwy**, *s. m.* (ardud—gwy) A maritime region.  
**Ardum**, *s. m.* (tum) A form, image, or figure.  
**Ardumiaw**, *v. a.* (ardum) To form; to organize.  
**Ardumiawg**, *a.* (ardum) Having a form; formal.

Mae'r arwyz o'r mawr arail,  
 Y gôg ardumiawg o'r dail.

There is a token of great assiduity, thou formal cuckoo of the leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ardumiawl**, *a.* (ardum) Organizing, or forming.  
**Ardwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (twy) Government; protection.

Gad ardwy rhad, er Duw rhi,  
 Rhwyva'r dwyr rh'ov â Dyvi.

Grant me a passage free, for the Lord's sake,  
 Govern the waters between me and Dyvi. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ardwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. ardwyaid* (ardwy) A governor; a manager; a regulator; a protector.

Trwç yw'r gwr, arwr ardwyad gwerin  
 A gorcu raby tad.

Blunt is the man, the hero and protector of the people, and the best son of the father. *Einiawn Wan.*

**Ardwyaw**, *v. a.* (ardwy) To govern, or manage; to keep regular, or in bounds; to protect.

Gwenllian vu—  
 A'i haur a'i diawd i'm hardwyaw.

Gwenllian was—with her gold, and her drink ready to supply me. *L. G. Colthi.*

Llaçar vy nghlezyv, lluç yz ardwy glew;  
 Llewyçedig aur ar vy nghylçwy.

Glittering is my sword, quick to protect the brave; shining is the gold on my round shield. *Gwalçmai.*

**Ardwyawg**, *a.* (ardwy) Governing, or managing.

Toryd yn trwç ardwyawg.

The ruthless pushing shafts were broken. *Taliesin.*

**Ardwyawl**, *a.* (ardwy) Managing; governing.

**Ardwyedig**, *a.* (ardwy) That is governed, or managed.

**Ardwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twyth) Repelling force; elasticity.

**Ardwythaw**, *v. a.* (ardwyth) To render elastic.

**Ardwythawl**, *a.* (ardwyth) Elastic; springing.

**Ardwythedig**, *a.* (ardwyth) That is very elastic.

**Ardwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardwyth) A rendering elastic.

**Ardwywr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ardwywyr* (ardwy—gwr) A governor, or manager.

**Ardymher**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tymher) Temperature.

**Ardymherawl**, *a.* (ardymher) Depending on the temperature of the body; temperament.

**Ardymheredig**, *a.* (ardymher) That is temperate.

**Ardymheriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardymher) A rendering, or disposing to be temperate.

**Ardymheru**, *v. a.* (ardymher) To temper, or moderate.

**Ardymherus**, *a.* (ardymher) Temperate; moderate.

**Ardymherusrwyz**, *s. m.* (ardymherus) Temperament; temperateness; due moderation.

**Ardymhyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tymhyr) Temperature; temper, constitution, or disposition of the body; temperament.

Ardymhyr eryr, neu walç.

The disposition of the eagle, or the hawk. *L. G. Colthi.*

Arwyz cyfredin hinza,  
 Eryr, rhyz ardymhyr da.

A sign of a settled fine weather is the eagle, an open fine temperature. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ardyft**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyft) An open witness.

**Ardyftiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardyft) Protestation; declaration; a witnessing.

## A R Z

**Ardyftiaw**, *v. a.* (ardyft) To certify, or witness.

**Ardyftiawl**, *a.* (ardyft) Protesting; declaratory.

**Ardyftiolaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardyftiawl) Protestation; a public testimony, or declaration.

**Ardyftioli**, *v. a.* (ardyftiawl) To make protestation.

**Ardyftu**, *v. a.* (ardyft) To protest; to certify.

**Ardyftwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ardyftwyr* (ardyft—gwr) A certifier; a protester; a witness.

**Ardyftyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ardyft) A testifier.

**Ardywyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tywyn) Luminary.

**Ardywynig**, *a.* (ardywyn) Illumined; evident; manifest.

**Arz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar) What is turned up; ploughed land; arable.

**Arzadgan**, *v. a.* (dadgan) To denounce, or set forth.

**Arzadganawl**, *a.* (arzadgan) Denouncing; reciting.

**Arzadganiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzadgan) Denunciation.

**Arzadguz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dadguz) Apocalypse.

**Arzadguziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzadguz) A revealing.

**Arzadguziaw**, *v. a.* (arzadguz) To reveal.

**Arzadguziawl**, *a.* (arzadguz) Apocalyptic.

**Arzadlawl**, *a.* (arzadyl) Disputative; disputatious.

**Arzadledig**, *a.* (arzadyl) That is disputed.

**Arzadlez**, *s. m.* (arzadyl) Debate; disputation.

**Arzadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzadyl) A pleading.

**Arzadlu**, *v. a.* (arzadyl) To plead; to debate.

**Arzadlwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. arzadlwyr* (arzadyl—gwr) A pleader; a counsellor.

Tri anhebgor cenedyl: pencenedyl, a'i dialwr, a'i harzadlwr.

The three indispensables of a family: its patron, avenger, and its advocate. *Welsh Laws.*

**Arzadyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. arzadlau* (dadyl) Debate; plea.

**Arzal**, *s. m.* (dâl) A holding, or supporting up.

**Arzal**, *v. a.* (dâl) To support, raise, or hold up.

**Arzaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzal) A supporting up.

**Arzaly**, *v. a.* (daly) To bear up, hold, or support.

Arzaly nev arzuniav yn edlid.

To support heaven I will earnestly implore. *P. Moç.*

**Arzamçwa**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (damçwa) An overwhelming, overthrowing, or turning upside down.

**Arzamfrwd**, *s. m.*—*pl. arzamfrydiau* (damfrwd) A pouring down on all sides.

**Arzamfrydiaw**, *v. a.* (arzamfrwd) To pour upon all around.

**Arzamfrydiawl**, *a.* (arzamfrwd) Pouring upon all sides, or flowing over in a torrent.

**Arzamlewyç**, *s. m.* (demlewyç) A light on all sides.

**Arzamlewyçawl**, *a.* (arzamlewyç) Illumining on every side; revealing.

**Arzamlewyçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzamlewyç) A shining upon every side; a revelation.

**Arzamlewyçu**, *v. a.* (arzamlewyç) To illumine on all sides; to reveal.

**Arzamnawz**, *s. m.*—*pl. arzamnozau* (damnawz) Protection on all sides.

**Arzamnozawl**, *a.* (arzamnawz) Protecting on all sides, or affording a secure defence, or sanctuary.

**Arzamnozi**, *v. a.* (arzamnawz) To protect on every side.

**Arzamnoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzamnawz) A protecting on every side.

**Arzamfaç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damfaç) A skipping about.

**Arzamfang**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damfang) A dancing about.

**Arzamwain**, *s. m.*—*pl. arzamweiniau* (damwain) A contributing to on all sides; what comes by fate, or fortune.

**Arzamweiniaw**, *v. a.* (arzamwain) To come by contributing causes, or fortune; to happen.

Arzamweiniawl,



# A R Z

**Arzamweiniawl, a.** (arzamwain) Contributing to on all sides; coming eventually; happening by chance.

**Arzannezawg, a.** (arzan) Gag-toothed.

**Arzanfawz, s. m.—pl.** arzanfozion (danfawz) Ontology; metaphysics, or science of being.

**Arzanfozawl, a.** (arzanfawz) Metaphysical.

**Arzanfozi, v. a.** (arzanfawz) To investigate abstract principles, ideas, or immaterial existence.

**Arzanfoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzanfawz) A treating of abstract ideas; ontology.

**Arzanfoziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzanfawz) The science of metaphysics.

**Arzanfozwr, s. m.—pl.** arzanfozwyr (arzanfawz—gwr) One that treats of metaphysics, or ontology.

**Arzant, s. m.—pl.** arzannez (dant) A gagtooth.

**Arzangaws, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dangaws) Indication.

Bre ugel baint arzangaws,  
Lle trydar Lleç Yfgar Llys.

A lofty hill indicating honour, a place of clamour, the court of Lleç-Yfgar Cynzelw

**Arzangaws, v. a.** (dangaws) To indicate; to represent.

**Arzangofadwy, a.** (arzangaws) Demonstrable.

**Arzangofawl, a.** (arzangaws) Indicative; demonstrative.

**Arzangofedig, a.** (arzangaws) That is demonstrated.

**Arzangofedigawl, a.** (arzangofedig) Demonstrative.

**Arzangofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzangaws) Indication.

**Arzangofiadawl, a.** (arzangofiad) Indicative.

**Arzangofiadus, a.** (arzangofiad) Demonstrative.

**Arzangofrwyz, s. m.** (arzangaws) Conspicuousness.

**Arzangofwr, s. m.—pl. t.** arzangofwyr (arzangaws—gwr) A demonstrator.

**Arzarmain, s. m.** (darmain) Prognostication.

**Arzarmain, v. a.** (darmain) To forbode; to indicate.

**Arzarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darmerth) A providing.

**Arzarmerth, v. a.** (darmerth) To prepare.

**Arzarmerthez, s. m.** (arzarmerth) Preparation.

**Arzarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzarmerth) A preparing before hand.

**Arzarmerthu, v. a.** (arzarmerth) To prepare.

**Arzarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darpar) A being in readiness, or prepared.

**Arzarparawl, a.** (arzarpar) Preparatory, or previous.

**Arzarparedig, a.** (arzarpar) That is prepared.

**Arzarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzarpar) Preparation.

**Arzawd, s. m.—pl.** arzodion (dawd) What is placed on, or added to; a prefix, or adjunct.

**Arzawn, s. m.—pl.** arzoniau (dawn) A distinguished natural gift; endowment.

**Arzedig, a.** (arz) Tilled, or ploughed; cultivated.

**Arzezwawl, a.** (arzeyv) Ceremonial; ritual.

**Arzeyv, s. f.—pl.** arzezwau (dezyv) Institute.

**Arzewawd, s. f.—pl. t. au** (devawd) Ceremony; rite.

**Arzevodawl, a.** (arzewawd) Ceremonial, or ritual.

**Arzevodi, v. a.** (arzewawd) To establish a custom.

**Arzel, a.** (dèl) Very morose, sullen, or furly.

**Arzeledawg, a.** (deledawg) Superb; sumptuous.

**Arzelw, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyelw) A claim; avouchment; a challenging, or laying claim to; a claiming: gwneuthur arzelw, to make a defence: bod ar arzelw un, being claimed by one: cael arzelw ar le, to obtain tidings of a place.

O delai dyn â'i ladrad yn ei law, rhaid izo geislaw arzelw  
cyvreithlawn i vwrw ei ladrad oziwrtho.

Should a person come with his theft in his hand, he must obtain a lawful avouchment in order to put the theft from him.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arzelw, v. a.** (dyelw) To avouch, or challenge; to lay claim to.

**Arzelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzelw) Averment.

**Arzelwadwy, a.** (arzelw) Claimable; avowable.

# A R Z

**Arzelwedig, a.** (arzelw) Avouched; professed.

**Arzelwi, v. a.** (arzelw) To avouch; to make a claim.

Arzelwaw o'th nawz rhag tawz tanawl.  
*I will claim thy protection against the fiery dissolution.*  
*Gwaiçmai.*

**Arzelwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (arzelw) An avoucher; a claimant, or one who claims a right to a thing.

**Arzemyl, s. m.—pl. t. on** (dyemyl) An edging, or sharpening; keenness.

Gweiltwon gweyl,  
Ag arzemyl glezval.

Pale the lips from the sharpened edge of the destructive sword. Aneurin.

**Arzerç, a.** (dyerç) Aloft; that is exalted, or raised.

**Arzerçav, a.** (arzerç) Dignifying; advancing.

**Arzerçavad, s. m.** (arzerç) Advancement.

**Arzerçavadwy, a.** (arzerçavad) That may be elevated; that may be advanced, or augmented.

**Arzerçavael, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzerç) An exalting; ascending; advancement. In law, the augmenting of a fine or penalty; and in those cases where the injury required, it was done by adding a third, generally, to the common fine.

Gwerth—imp. pedair ceiniawg heb arzerçavael hyd galan-  
gauav rhagwyneb gwedy yz impiet: o hyny allan dwy geiniawg  
bob tymhauwr â zerçav arnei, yn i arwezo frwyth; ac, yna tri-  
ugaint yw ei gwerth.

The price of a graft is four-pence without augmentation until the first day of the ensuing winter after it is grafted; from that time forward two-pence every season is to be advanced on it, until it bears fruit; and then it is worth sixty pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Arzerçavael, v. a.** (arzerç) To exalt, or elevate; to advance.

Bryfa Arthur!—i ein arzerçavael ni oll; a hyd pan arzerçavyc  
tithau, ni oçelwn ninnau gymeryd gweliâu nag angeu o byz raid.

Hasten Arthur!—to exalt us all; and whilst thou art exalting, we will not avoid receiving wounds, nor death, if there shall be a necessity. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arzerçawwl, a.** (arzerç) Supereminent; superior.

**Arzerçavedig, a.** (arzerç) Advanced, or exalted highly.

**Arzerçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzerç) Elevation; exaltation.

**Arzerçaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzerç) Supereminence.

**Arzerçavu, v. a.** (arzerç) To elevate highly.

**Arzerçavwr, s. m.—pl.** arzerçavwyr (arzerçav—gwr) An elevator, or one that exalteth.

**Arzerçator, ger.** (arzerç) Exalting, or elevating.

**Arzerçawg, a.** (arzerç) Excellent; exalted.

**Arzerçawl, a.** (arzerç) Exalting; excelling.

**Arzerçedig, a.** (arzerç) That is exalted, or elevated.

**Arzerçez, s. m.** (arzerç) Excellence; precedence.

**Arzerçitor, sup.** (arzerç) To be elevated, or uplifted.

**Arzerçogi, v. a.** (arzerçawg) To render excellent; to dignify.

Gwedi gweled o Wenzolau Madawg ei mab yn oedran y gallai  
yntan vod yn vrenin, hi â rozes wyalen y deyrnas yn ei law; ac  
ai harzerçoges ev yn vrenin.

When Gwenzolau saw that Madog, her son, was of age able to be a king, she gave the sceptre of the kingdom into his hand, and exalted him to be king. *Gr. ab Ar. bwr.*

**Arzerçogrwyz, s. m.** (arzerçawg) Magnificence.

Tri arzerçogrwyz cerz: godidawg iaith, godidawg ystyr, a godidawg grebwyll.

The three excellencies of song: elegant language, dignified subject, and dignified invention. *Earsas.*

**Arziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arz) A ploughing; aration.

**Arzigon, s. m.—pl. t. au** (digon) Excess; superfluity.

**Arzigonawl, a.** (arzigon) Superabundant; satiating.

**Arzigonez, s. m.** (arzigon) Superfluity; copiousness.

**Arzigoni, v. a.** (arzigon) To satiate; to render superfluous.

**Arzigioniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (arzigon) A superabounding.

**Arzigonoldeb, s. m.** (arzigonawl) Superabundance.

Arzigor,



# A R Z

Arzigor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digor) A habit. *H. S.*  
Arzifgyn, *v. a.* (difgyn) To befall; to happen.

O dervyz i zyn wneuthur farâad, neu argywez ar arall, pa argywez bynag vo, o's yn amzyfyn rhag y neb â argywezir, neu â farâer; o's arzifgyn y weithred o'r cyfelyb voz ar y ceisier ei argywezu yntau, ni-zylly y gyvraith ei luziauw.

If a person has committed an insult or injury on another whatever injury it be, if in protecting himself against the one that is injured, or insulted, if the act, in the same manner *should fall* on him who is attempted to be injured, the law ought not to hinder him. *Welsh Laws.*

Arzifgynawl, *a.* (arzifgyn) Befalling, or happening.  
Arzifgynedig, *a.* (arzifgyn) Befalling; coming upon.  
Arzifgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzifgyn) A befalling.  
Arzifum, *a.* (difum) Diminutive; very small.  
Arzifumig, *a.* (arzifum) Very diminutive, or small.  
Arziwes, *v. a.* (diwes) To overtake; to come upon.  
Arzodadwy, *a.* (arzaud) Imposable; prefixable.  
Arzodawl, *a.* (arzaud) Prepositive; prefixing.  
Arzodedig, *a.* (arzaud) That is prefixed, or fixed to.  
Arzodedigawl, *a.* (arzodedig) Prefixing; adjunctive.  
Arzodi, *v. a.* (arzaud) To lay on; to prefix; to impose; to annex.

Nid arzodes ei vorzwyd dros Voel Maelawr, Meirç o genedyl vryç mor greidiawl.

He did not lay his thigh on Moel Maelor, of a breed of steeds bay and so fiery. *Taliesin.*

Arzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzaud) A preposition; a prefix; adjunction. Arzodiad dwylaw, the imposition of hands.

Arzelev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dolev) A great outcry.  
Arzoloç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doloç) Extreme woe.  
Arzoniant, *s. m.*—*pl. arzoniannau* (arzaun) Superior endowment; excellence.

Arzoniaw, *v. a.* (arzaun) To bestow excellence.  
Arzoniawl, *a.* (arzaun) Greatly gifted; excellent.  
Arzofbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosbarth) Discretion.  
Arzofbarthawl, *a.* (arzofbarth) Discretive.  
Arzrud, *a.* (drud) Intrepid; very bold, or daring.

Arzrud walç gorvalç goradain.

A daring hawk proudly-towering on the strongest wing. *Cynzelw.*

Arzrws, *s. m.*—*pl. arzryfau* (drws) The lintel of a door.

Yr ymaçluz mwyn ei gwg  
Dan arzrws y dyn oer-zrwg.

She with the kind look has secluded herself within the door of the ill-natured churl. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arzryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dryç) A prospect, or survey.  
Arzryçawl, *a.* (arzryç) Surveying, or overlooking.  
Arzu, *a.* (du) Very black, or dark; fable; gloomy.

Tervysg llew dewr-zyfç, lliid arzu gatgun,  
Taryv cun rwyv Alun yn rhyvelu.

The tumult of a lion, boldly taught, a chief of battle; whose anger is gloomy, a panic-striking prince of Alun in the war. *Gr. ab Mareduz, i D. ab Gronw.*

Arzu, *v. a.* (arz) To plough. Odid â arz, except that ploughs. *Adage.*

Arzafoç i çwi zrygioni.

Ye have ploughed for yourselves wickedness. *Hosea, x. xiii.*

Twybynag â arzo dir yn anghyvarç, taled bedair cciñiawg i'r neb bieuvo y tir; a çeiñiawg am bob cwys â arzer, ac anghyvarç i'r brenin.

Whoever that ploughs land illicitly, let him pay four-pence to him who owns the land, and a penny for every furrow that shall be ploughed, as contempt, to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Arzuaw, *v. a.* (arzu) To blacken over; to overcast.  
Arzuawl, *a.* (arzu) Blackening; gloomy; darkening.  
Arzuvryç, *a.* (arzu—bryç) Dark brown; murrey; swarthy.

I guzio'r croen, a'r gwzw cryç,  
A'r zwyvron oer arzuvryç.

To hide the skin and the rough neck, and the breast, cold and swarthy *Iolo Gofç.*

Arzull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dull) Form; figure, or image.  
Arzulledig, *a.* (arzull) That is delineated; imitated.

# A R Z

Arzulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzull) Imitation, or copy.

—Fryr Gwydien,  
Gwyzug neus amug ac waen,  
Arzulliad diwylliad ei berçen.

The eagle of Gwydien, did the woods not protect his mead, whose culture was an imitation of its owner. *Aneurin.*

Arzulliawg, *a.* (arzull) Imitative; figurative.

Arzulliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arzullwyr* (arzull—gwr) An imitator.

Arzun, *a.* (dyun) Sublime; grand; unique; simple.

Bonezicav ar yr holl vesurau ydynt y naw gorçan, am vod col-ovnau arzun a godidawg yn blaenori ar y rhai cymhleth.

The most noble of all the measures are the nine primary elements, because the principles that are simple and unadorned precede those that are compounded. *Barzas.*

Arzunaw, *v. a.* (arzun) To dignify; to revere; to honour.

Manyled meinwen mal yd iolir,  
Mal yd arzunav ym arzunir.

How inquisitive the slender fair how she is praised; as I am honoured I will honour. *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

Arzunawg, *a.* (arzun) Having a simplicity; grand.

Y gorçanau—â elwir yn arzunogion am yr under anlawz y fyz arnynt.

The primary elements are denominated simplified ones, because of the unity of structure that they have. *Barzas.*

Arzunawl, *a.* (arzun) Dignifying; majestic; unique.

Arzunedig, *a.* (arzun) Dignified; sublime; grand.

Arzuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzun) A dignifying.

Arzuniant, *s. m.*—*pl. arzunianau* (arzun) Sublimity; honour; dignity.

Arzunedig zyn è zwg ei fyniant  
Arzuniant moliant mal yd glywir.

The dignified fair one meets with prosperity, honour, and praise, so as to be heard afar. *Cynzelw, i Eva.*

Arzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. arzylion* (dwl) What is inherent; a prevailing passion.

Arzwlw, *s. m.*—*pl. arzylyon* (dwlw) A prevailing passion, or inclination.

Arzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. arzylion* (dwl) Gloom; a lowering.

Arzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arzwyr* (arz—gwr) A ploughman.

Arzwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzwr) Agriculture.

Arzwrn, *s. m.*—*pl. arzyrnau* (dwrn) The wrist.

Arzwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dwy) Rule, or management; a guarding.

Arzwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. arzwyaid* (dwy) A governor; a manager, adjuster, or regulator; a guardian.

Arzwyaw, *v. a.* (arzwy) To manage; to guard.

Taith i zyn! tithau â zaw,  
I'r zaeaz i'th arzwyaw.

The journey of man! thou wilt likewise come to the earth to be guarded. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arzwyawg, *a.* (arzwy) Managing; guarding.

Arzwyawl, *a.* (arzwy) Managing; guarding; ruling.

Arzwyn, *s. f.* (dwy) Perfection of love; the goddess of beauty and complacency.

Arzwyrain, *v.* (dwyrain) To become exalted, or lifted up.

Azwyn gaer y fyz yn arzwyrain,  
Goçawn ei mezd, ei molud gywrain.

A pleasant city there is lifting itself on high, I should have its mead, and its elegant praise. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.*

Arzwyre, *v. a.* (dwyre) To extol; to elevate, or lift up.

Arzwyreav vi hael o hil Grufuz.

I will magnify the generous one of the race of Grufuz. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arzyar, *a.* (dyar) A tumult; an uproar, or outcry.

Arzyçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzyçwel) Preposition.

Arzyelw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyelw) A claiming, or challenging; avouchment.

Arzyvod, *v. a.* (dyvod) To come upon, or forward.

Arzyvodawl, *a.* (arzyvod) That is approaching; future.

Arzyfryd,



**Arzyfryd, v. a. (dyfryd)** To afford protection, or safety.

Oni llas Arzerç ? Yn arzyfryd llu  
Y llas cu can vy myrd !

Is not Arzerç slain ?—in defending a host was slain the beloved  
of my soul ! *Cynzelw, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

**Arzyfyfg, a. (dyfyfg)** Very fleeting, or hastening.

**Arzyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwg)** Archduke.

**Arzygawl, a. (arzyg)** Archducal.

**Arzyges, s. f.—pl. t. au (arzyg)** Archduchess.

**Arzylawg, a. (arzwł)** Ruled by the will ; impulsive.

**Arzyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arzwł)** Obligation, or duty.

**Arzygraf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dygraf)** An impression, or print ; orthography.

**Arzygrafawl, a. (arzygraf)** Impressing, or printing distinctly ; orthographical.

**Arzygrafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzygraf)** A making a true impression of a character.

**Arzygrafu, v. a. (arzygraf)** To impress a character truly ; to write a correct orthography.

**Arzygrafyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arzygraf)** An orthographer.

**Arzyledawg, a. (arzyled)** Ruled by the will ; incumbent ; being a duty ; under obligation.

Arzyledawg canu cyman o vri ;  
Twryv tân, a tharan, a rhyverthi,  
Gwryd arzerçawg marçawg myfgi,  
Rhuzvedel rhyvel a eizuni.

It is incumbent to sing of so much honour ;  
The tumult of fire, thunder, and torrents ;  
The glorious heroism of a protecting warrior ;  
The ruddy reaping of war thou dost pant for. *Aneurin.*

**Arzyledogi, v. a. (arzyledawg)** To render very incumbent.

**Arzyledus, a. (arzyled)** Highly incumbent.

**Arzylyed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arzwłw)** Subserviency to the will ; obligation ; incumbency.

**Arzylyedawg, a. (arzylyed)** Having an obligation, or being under a superiority of the will ; incumbent.

**Arzylyedogi, v. a. (arzylyedawg)** To render highly obligatory.

**Arzylyedogrwy, s. m. (arzylyedawg)** Incumbency.

**Arzylyedus, a. (arzylyed)** Incumbent ; being a duty.

**Arzylyn, v. a. (dyllyn)** To adhere ; keeping close to.

**Arzylynawl, a. (arzylyn)** Adherent ; following upon.

**Arzylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzylyn)** Adhesion.

**Arzylynu, v. a. (arzylyn)** To adhere to ; to keep close.

**Arzyllest, s. f.—pl. t. au (arzwłl)** A veil of darkness ; a mystery.

**Arzylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzwłl)** A being enveloped in darkness.

**Arzymçwel, v. a. (dymçwel)** To overwhelm.

**Arzymçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymçwel)** A overwhelming.

**Arzymçwelyd, v. a. (arzymçwel)** To overwhelm.

**Arzymgais, s. m.—pl. arzymgeisfau (dymgais)** The making a great effort.

**Arzymgeisfaw, v. a. (arzymgais)** To make a great effort, struggle, or endeavour.

**Arzymgeisfawl, a. (arzymgais)** Making a violent effort, attempt, or endeavour ; struggling hard.

**Arzymnawz, s. m.—pl. arzymnozau (dymnawz)** The giving safe protection.

**Arzymnozawl, a. (arzymnawz)** Affording sure protection.

**Arzymnozedig, a. (arzymnawz)** Securely protected.

**Arzymnozi, v. a. (arzymnawz)** To guard securely.

**Arzymnoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymnawz)** A secure protection.

**Arzyorefgyn, v. a. (dyorefgyn)** To effect a conquest.

**Arzyorefgynawl, a. (arzyorefgyn)** Effecting a conquest ; subjugating, or overcoming.

**Arzyorefgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyorefgyn)** The effecting a conquest ; a subjugation.

**Arzyorvod, v. a. (dyorvod)** To effect an overthrow.

**Arzyorvodawl, a. (arzyorvod)** Being able to overcome.

**Arzyorvodez, s. m. (arzyorvod)** The effecting an overthrow.

**Arzyorvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyorvod)** The effecting an overthrow.

**Arzyormes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyormes)** A molesting.

**Arzyormefawl, a. (arzyormes)** Causing great molestation.

**Arzyormesu, v. a. (arzyormes)** To cause molestation.

**Arzyorfen, v. a. (dyorfen)** To effect a conclusion.

**Arzyorfenawl, a. (arzyorfen)** Causing a termination.

**Arzyorfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyorfen)** The effecting a conclusion.

**Arzyrç, a. (dyrç)** That is lifted up, or exalted.

**Arzyrçav, a. (arzyrç)** Exalting ; dignifying.

**Arzyrçavawl, s. m. (arzyrçav)** Supereminent.

**Arzyrçavael, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav)** Exaltation ; advancement ; augmentation.

**Arzyrçavael, v. a. (arzyrçav)** To exalt ; to augment.

**Arzyrçavawl, a. (arzyrçav)** Supereminent.

**Arzyrçavedig, a. (arzyrçav)** Highly exalted.

**Arzyrçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav)** Elevation ; advancement.

**Arzyrçaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav)** Supereminence ; superiority ; excellence.

**Arzyrçavu, v. a. (arzyrçav)** To elevate, or advance highly ; to magnify, extol, or celebrate.

Pa açaws yd arzyrçavafawç çwi vyvi erioed ar uwçelder an-  
rhydez.

For what reason have you ever exalted me to the summit of  
honour. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arzyrçavwr, s. m.—pl. arzyrçavwyr (arzyrçav—gwr)** One that elevates.

**Arzyrain, v. a. (dyrain)** To be very wanton, or frisky.

**Arzyre, s. m. (dyre)** Lechery ; wantonness.

**Arzyrnawl, a. (arzwrn)** Relating to the wrist.

**Arzyfbaid, s. m.—pl. arzyfbediau (dyfbaid)** Discontinuity, or discontinuance.

**Arzyfbaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfbaid)** Discontinuation.

**Arzyfbaidiaw, v. a. (arzyfbaid)** To discontinue.

**Arzyfbaidiawl, a. (arzyfbaid)** Tending to discontinue.

**Arzyfbeiaw, v. a. (arzyfbel)** To brandish about.

**Arzyfbel, s. m. (dyfbel)** A brandishing aloft.

**Arzyfbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfwbwyll)** Reasoning faculty.

**Arzyfbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfbwyll)** Ratiocination, or deducing consequences.

**Arzyfbyz, s. m. (dyfbyz)** A quick exhausting.

**Arzyfbyzadwy, a. (arzyfbyz)** Exhaustible.

**Arzyfbyzawl, a. (arzyfbyz)** Soon exhausting.

**Arzyfbyzedig, a. (arzyfbyz)** Soon exhausted.

Ni thrainc, ni ziainc, nid arzyfbyz,  
Ni wyw, ni wellyg, ni flyg, ni cryz

He will not die, he will not run away, he will not exhaust, he  
will not fade, he will not fail, he will not bend, he will not  
shake. *Taliesin.*

**Arzyfg, s. m. (dyfg)** Classical learning ; literature.

**Arzyfgaid, a. (arzyfg)** Classical ; correctly learned.

**Arzyfgawr, s. m. (dyfgawr)** A violent screaming.

**Arzyfgeidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfgaid)** The belles lettres.

**Arzyfgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfg)** Literature.

**Arzyfglaer, a. (dyfglaer)** Resplendent, or shining.

**Arzyfgleirdeb, s. m. (arzyfglaer)** Resplendency.

**Arzyfgleiriaw, v. a. (arzyfglaer)** To throw a splendor.

**Arzyfgogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyfgogan)** A prognostic.

**Arzyfgoganawl, a. (arzyfgogan)** Prognosticating.

*Arzyfgoganiad,*



# A R E

**Arzyfsgoganiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzyfsgogan) Prognostication.

**Arzyfsgoganu**, *v. a.* (arzyfsgogan) To prognosticate.

**Arzyfgori**, *v. a.* (arzyfsgawr) To scream violently.

**Arzyfswyl**, *v. a.* (dyfswyl) To be in expectation.

**Arzyfswyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzyfswyl) A being in expectation.

**Arzyfgyvrith**, *s. m.* (dyfgyvrith) A congeniality of form.

**Arzyfmg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfmg) Confabulation.

**Arzyfmgawl**, *a.* (arzyfmg) Confabulatory.

**Arzyfmg**, *v. a.* (arzyfmg) To confabulate.

**Arzyftaw**, *a.* (dyftaw) Very silent or tranquil.

**Arzyftewi**, *v.* (arzyftaw) To become tranquil.

**Arzyftreuliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyftraul) A lavishing, or squandering about.

**Arzyftreuliaw**, *v. a.* (dyftraul) To lavish, or consume much.

**Arzyftru**, *a.* (dyftru) Very sorry, or greatly vexed.

Yr pŷlŷzawg, o Lyŷlyn, â zaeth yma, yn oes Cadial mab Eryn, i erŷi cymhorth yr ynys hon; ac nid arŷoez o bob priv-gaer, namyn cymmaint ag â zelai ganto izi; ac ni zaeth ganto i'r gaer gyntav, namyn ev, a Mathutawr ei was; ac arzyftru vu gan wyr yr ynys hon rozi hyny izo.

Yr the warlike, of Lyŷlyn came here in the time of Cadial the son of Eryn, to request the aid of this island; and he asked not from every principal city but so many as came with him into each; and he brought to the first city only himself and Mathutawr his servant; and wretchedly sorry were the people of this island for giving him his request. *Trioz.*

**Arzyftryç**, *a.* (dyftryç) A scattering, or breaking into particles.

**Arzyfstyll**, *s. m.* (dyfstyll) A double distilling.

**Arzyfstylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzyfstyll) Double distillation.

**Arzyfstylliaw**, *v. a.* (arzyfstyll) To double distil.

**Arzyfstyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfstyr) A contemplating.

**Arzyfstyrawl**, *a.* (arzyfstyr) Contemplative.

**Arzyfstryaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzyfstyr) Contemplation.

**Arzyfstryu**, *v. a.* (arzyfstyr) To contemplate.

**Arzyfylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfylliad) A surveying.

**Arzyfyllu**, *v. a.* (dyfyllu) To survey, or view.

**Arzyunaw**, *v. a.* (dyunaw) To make an agreement.

**Arzyunawl**, *a.* (dyunawi) Concordating; unitive.

**Arzyundeb**, *s. m.* (dyundeb) Accordance; union.

**Arzyuniant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzyuniannau (dyuniant) Sublimity; dignity.

**Arzywal**, *a.* (dywal) Very ferocious; frenetic.

**Arzywalder**, *s. m.* (arzywal) Extreme ferocity.

**Arzywyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dywyn) Great splendor.

**Arzywyftlaw**, *v. a.* (arzywyftyl) To give hostage.

**Arzywyftyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (dywyftyl) The giving of hostage.

**Areb**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (âr) The faculty of speaking.

**Arebawl**, *a.* (areb) Fluent in speech; smart; witty.

**Arebiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (areb) The art of speaking.

**Arebu**, *v. a.* (areb) Witty in discourse; fluent.

**Arebyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (areb) A facetious person; a wit.

A çeidw wyneb arebyz,  
A çyda llyth byth ni byz.

And he will keep in countenance the wit, and with the mean he will never be. *D. ab Ieuan Du.*

**Aredig**, *s. m.* (arad) A ploughing; tillage.

O'r tri rhyw zadannuz y cyntav yw dadannuz âr, ac aredig, a thai, ac anlluez.

Of the three sorts of proofs of inheritance, the first is of arable land, ploughing, houses, and implements. *Welsh Laws.*

**Aredig**, *v. a.* (arad) To plough; to till.

Y drev wen rhwng Tren a Thralval,  
Oez gnodaç ei gwaed  
Ar wyneb gwellt, nog aredig braenar.

The fair town between Tren and Traval, more common was its blood on the grass than the ploughing of the fallow. *Llywarc Hên.*

# A R V

**Arez**, *s. m.* (âr) Agriculture; culture; tillage.

**Areglyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rheglyz) Great merit.

Morgant—

Gwenwyn ei azwyn gwân adrywant,  
Areglyz devnyz dyozeviant llavyn,  
Llyvyn ei deutu, llym ei hangant!

Morgant—Ah, distraction! torn away, pierced by the destructive shaft; too high a desert for the torture of the gleaming blade encompassed with sharpness. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Areiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* areiliaid (arail) A guardian; a looker after. **Areiliad** wyv, I am a shepherd.

**Areiliaw**, *v. a.* (arail) To attend, or look after.

**Areiliawg**, *a.* (arail) Attending to, or guarding.

**Areiliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* areilwyr (arail—gwr) A looker after; a shepherd.

**Areithva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (araeth—ma) Oratory.

**Areithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (araeth) A haranguing.

**Areithiaw**, *v. a.* (araeth) To harangue; to speechify.

**Areithiawl**, *a.* (araeth) Rhetorical; oratorical.

**Areithiedig**, *a.* (araeth) That is harangued.

**Areithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* areithwyr (araeth—gwr) An orator.

**Areithyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (araeth) An orator.

**Areithyzawl**, *a.* (areithyz) Oratorical; rhetorical.

**Areithyzes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (areithyz) A female orator.

**Areithyzaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (areithyz) Oratory.

**Aren**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gren) A kidney.

**Arain**, *a.* (âr) Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.

Pe bai genyv synwyr pen,  
A medru'n arain ieithus  
Adrawz y faith gelvyzyd—

If I were possessed of common sense, and could eloquently describe the seven sciences— *Gowalus.*

**Areiniawl**, *a.* (arain) Tending to be eloquent.

**Areinrwyz**, *s. m.* (arain) Eloquence; fine language.

**Arefgob**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (esgob) Archbishop.

**Arefgobaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arefgob) Archbishoprick.

**Arefgobawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobodau (arefgob) Archbishoprick, or archiepiscopacy.

**Arefgobawl**, *a.* (arefgob) Belonging to an archbishoprick.

**Arefgobdawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobdodau (arefgob) An archbishoprick.

**Arefgobty**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobtai (arefgob—ty) Archbishop's palace.

**Areulez**, *s. m.* (araul) Serenity; calmness; pleasantness.

**Arv**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au & eirv (ar) A weapon; a tool. **Tynu arvau**, to blazon arms; arvau gwynion, white armour.

Arv doeth yw pwyll.

Reason is the weapon of the wife.

*Adage.*

Tri arv cyvreithiawl: clezyv, a gwayw, a bwa â deuzeg faeth.

The three lawful arms: a sword, a spear, and a bow with twelve arrows. *Welsh Laws.*

Ervyniav, o's av i fôn,  
Genyç gael arvau gwynion.

I beseech, if I may mention it, to have from you a suit of white armour. *T. Prys.*

**Arvaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) What is matured, or reared; design; purpose.

Celvyz celed ei arvaeth.

Let the ingenious hide his design.

*Adage.*

Nid ei arvaeth a byrth dyn,  
Namyn ei dynged a'i herlyn.

It is not man's purpose that supports him, but his fate that attends him. *Adage.*

**Arvaethadwy**, *a.* (arvaeth) Designable.

**Arvaethawl**, *a.* (arvaeth) Designative; intentional.

**Arvaethedig**, *a.* (arvaeth) Designed; invented.

**Arvaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvaeth) Designation; intention.

**Arvaethu**,



# A R V

**Arvaethu, v. a. (arvaeth)** To design, or purpose.

Arvezyd yw i'm bryd, prydu izi,  
Arvaethwn, dyfwn'dyfrynt Dyvi;  
Ac â vynwy Duw nid egrygi izaw,  
Arveiziaw, treiziaw trag Eryri.

It is natural to my mind to sing her praise: I *design*, and I may come to the vale of Dyvi; and what God pleaseth, it is not difficult for him, that I may adventure, that I may pass onward towards Eryri. *Llywelyn Parz.*

**Arvaethus, a. (arvaeth)** Designing; inventive.

A gweisionain fraeth bid arvaethus.

And the pert young youths let them be *ready in design*. *Myrzin.*

**Arvaethwr, s. m.—pl. arvaethwyr (arvaeth—gwr)** A designer, or inventor.

**Arvaid, s. m. (baid)** What is full of life; a wolf.

**Arvaiz, s. m.—pl. arveiziau (baiz)** An adventurous act, or great enterprize.

Arvaiz—yz yfym eziw ar grair;  
Ni's arvaiz llew adar lleoer.

An *adventure* I have this day vowed to perform; the lion will not dare the birds of the moon. *Cynzelw.*

**Arvail, s. m.—pl. arveiliau (mail)** Ruin; destruction.

**Arval, s. m. (ar—mal)** Toll for grinding.

**Arvânawl, a. (mânawl)** Impressive; imprinting.

**Arvânu, v. a. (mânu)** To impress a mark, or print.

**Arvanwl, a. (manwl)** Very accurate, or correct.

Celenig ruz aur a'm rhozai Riryd,  
Nym rhozes â vai lai;  
Nid arvanwl vuz vyzai,  
Nid ar vâ-n-arç ym parçai.

A present of the ruddy gold was given me by Riryd; he gave me nothing less; he was not *over-accurate* in his bounty; it was not upon small request that he would honour me. *Cynzelw, m. R. Flaiz.*

**Arvarw, s. m.—pl. arveirwon (marw)** A being dead.

**Arvarwawl, a. (arvarw)** On the point of death.

A fan yttoezynt yn gadael traeth Lîfbi, drwy zirvawr dymheftyl, ni welod wynt o hyny allan; gwedy hyny hagen i dywedid eu bod yn arvarwawl.

And when they were leaving the shore of Lîfbi, through a tremendous storm, they were not seen from that time forward; but it was said that they were *dead*. *Iffori Dared.*

**Arvaul, s. m.—pl. arveuliau (baul)** A quick glance.

**Arvawd, s. f.—pl. arvodau (arv)** The stroke of a weapon; an endeavour to strike.

Ni byz o wr, o bai za,  
Ond arvawd yn y dyrva.

There is of a man, though powerful, but merely a *stroke* in the crowd. *T. Aled.*

**Arvawg, a. (arv)** Armed; in arms, or bearing arms.

Arvawg â gafo rybyz.

*Armed* is he that is warned. *Adage.*

**Arvawl, a. (arv)** Armed; arming; warring.

**Arvawr, s. m.—pl. arvorian (arv)** A soldier.

**Arvderyz, a. (arv—teryz)** Using a weapon violently quick.

**Arvdy, s. m.—pl. arvdai (arv—ty)** Armoury.

Cipioez vi i vyny i entryç nevoz trwy vro'r mell't a'r taranau, a holl arvadai gwynias yr wybyr.

He snatched me up to the height of the heavens, through the region of the lightnings and the thunder, and all the glowing *armories* of the sky. *Ellis Wyn—Barz Cwfg.*

**Arvedig, a. (arv)** That is furnished with arms.

**Arvedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvedig)** Armature; armament.

**Arvez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mez)** What is inherent, or on the mind; purpose; determination; use; custom. *Sil.*

Oç roi dan erçwyn clo clod;  
Awç heb arvez, oç heb orvod!

Alas! that the pillar of fame should be laid under the turf! it is violence without *purpose*, it is endless woe! *Gr. ab Gwevlyn.*

**Arvez, v. a. (mez)** To intend, or purpose; to use, or accustom.

**Arvezator, ger. (arveziad)** Purposing, or intending.

**Arvezawg, a. (arvez)** Purposing; determined.

# A R V

**Arvezawl, a. (arvez)** Intent upon; purposing.

**Arveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvez)** A purposing, or intending.

**Arvezitor, sup. (arvez)** To be purposing, or designing.

**Arvezu, v. a. (arvez)** To intend, or purpose; to use.

**Arvezyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvez)** What is inherent to the mind; providence; design; purpose; usage; custom. *Sil.*

Rhyvez, o çai d'arvezyd,  
Vod cwys o Bowys heb yd.

If thou hadst thy *purpose* it would be a wonder that a furrow of Powys should be without corn. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Arveiciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mâç)** A giving bail, or bailing.

**Arveiciaw, v. a. (mâç)** To give bail, or security.

O byz un â holo llowruziaeth, yna arveicier ev i zylyd ei hawl.

If one should prosecute murder, then he *must be bound* to follow his cause. *Dezyv Rhuzlan.*

**Arveizadwy, a. (arvaiz)** That may be encountered.

**Arveizedig, a. (arvaiz)** That is encountered.

**Arveiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvaiz)** A adventuring.

**Arveiziaw, v. a. (arvaiz)** To adventure, or to dare.

Ys dir o'i waren divuriaw pob twr;  
Ys anhawz i wr ei arveiziaw.

It is true, from his playing, every tower was dismantled; it is dangerous for a man to *dare* him. *Llygad Gwr, i R. Maelawr.*

**Arveiziawl, a. (arvaiz)** Adventurous, or daring.

**Arveizus, a. (arvaiz)** Adventuring; hazarding.

**Arveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvail)** A ruining, or destroying.

**Arveiliaw, v. (arvail)** To fall to dust; to decay, or ruin.

Adnewyzu â orug y ceuryz â arveilynt ag adeilad arall o newyz.

He re-constructed the walls that were *decaying*, with another building that was new. *Gr. ab Aribur.*

**Arveiliawg, a. (arvail)** Falling to dust, or decaying.

**Arveilyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meilwn)** Sailhoons, a kind of leather bandages for the small of the leg, used for preserving boots from wrinkling.

**Arvel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mal)** A design; a portraiture.

**Arveliâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvel)** A portraying.

**Arvelu, v. a. (arvel)** To make a likeness, or image.

**Arvelyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arvel)** A portrayor.

**Arvelyzu, v. a. (arvel)** To portray, or delineate.

**Arver, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mer)** Use; custom; manner; fashion; maxim.

Pob gwlad yn ei harver.

Every country agreeable to its *custom*. *Adage.*

Deuparth trev ei harverion.

Two thirds of a town are its *customs*. *Adage.*

**Arver, v. a. (mer)** To use; to accustom, or inure.

**Arveradwy, a. (arver)** That may be used, or be accustomed to.

**Arverawl, a. (arver)** Customary; usual, common.

**Arveredig, a. (arver)** That is used; accustomed.

**Arveredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arveredig)** Customariness.

**Arveredigawl, a. (arveredig)** Customary.

**Arvergar, a. (arver)** Fond of custom; modish.

**Arvergarwç, s. m. (arvergar)** Modishness.

**Arveriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arver)** Usage; a being accustomed.

**Arveriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arver)** An accustoming.

**Arveroldeb, s. m. (arverawl)** Customariness.

**Arverolrwyz, s. m. (arverawl)** Customariness.

**Arveru, v. a. (arver)** To use; to accustom; to inure; to be wont.

Tri feth â gynyzy awen: ei hiawn arver, ei mynyç arver, a llwyziant o'i harver.

Three things improve genius: right *use*, frequent *use*, and prosperity from its *use*. *Barzas.*

**Arverwr,**



# A R V

**Arverwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arverwyr (arver—gwr) Practitioner.

**Arveryd**, *v. a.* (arver) To use; to accustom, or inure.

**Arvgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (arv—cell) Armoury.

**Arviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arv) An arming.

**Arvlodeuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blodeuad) Restorescence.

**Arvlodeuaw**, *v. a.* (blodeuaw) To re-blossom.

**Arvlodeuawg**, *a.* (blodeuawg) Re-blossoming.

**Arvod**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bod) Convenient time; opportunity; season; occasion. Nid oes geni arvod yn awr, I have no opportunity at present. *Sil.*

Trwy zerbyniad groesawgar o'm poen ewyllysgar i, yn y cyvleithiad o'r llyvryn hwn; a than ei zarllen ar ei arvod gorau, â chalonau hawzgar, na zeliw ar vy aneiriv gamfyniadau.

By a kind reception of my willing labour in the translation of this little book, and whilst reading it at your best convenience with affectionate hearts, be not obstructed by my numerous misconceptions *Sion Trefredyn,*

**Arvodadwy**, *a.* (arvod) That may be opportune; seasonable.

**Arvodawg**, *a.* (arvod) Having an opportunity.

**Arvodawl**, *a.* (arvod) Occasional; opportune.

**Arvodedig**, *a.* (arvod) That is made seasonable, or opportune.

**Arvodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvod) A becoming seasonable.

**Arvodig**, *a.* (arvod) Occasional; convenient; timely.

**Arvodigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvodig) Occasion; opportunity.

Dygav i'm harvodigaeth,  
Vwa yw sad i vwrw faeth.

I will carry, for my occasion, a firm yew bow to cast the arrow. *T. Derllysg.*

**Arvodogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvodawg) Opportunity, or convenient season.

**Arvodus**, *a.* (arvawd) Dexterous at striking; prompt.

**Arvoel**, *a.* (moel) Bald on the top; bald-pated.

**Arvoelaiz**, *a.* (arvoel) Baldish; tending to be bald.

Gwae—hen oerfelawg arvoelaiz ei dalcen.

Woe to the chilly old man with his baldish forehead.

*Ieuan Tew.*

**Arvoelez**, *s. m.* (arvoel) Baldness; nakedness.

**Arvoeli**, *v.* (arvoel) To become bald-headed.

**Arvoelni**, *s. m.* (arvoel) Baldness of the crown.

**Arvogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvawg) Armature; habiliments of war.

**Arvogaethu**, *v. a.* (arvogaeth) To harness, or put on armour.

Ni zicyn holl arvau Gwenethia arvogaethu ovin.

All the armour of Venice will not suffice to harness fear.

*H. Perri—Ital. Proverb.*

**Arvogai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvogeion (arvawg) One armed at all points; the palmer, or canker-worm.

**Arvodedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvodedig) Armament.

**Arvodedig**, *a.* (arvawg) Harnessed, or armed.

**Arvogi**, *v. a.* (arvawg) To put on armour; to harness; to arm; to put men to arms.

**Arvogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvawg) An arming.

**Arvogwl**, *s. f.* (bogwl) A dried horse-skin tied to a staff, with pebbles in it, used by herdsmen to scare cattle.

**Arvogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvogwyr (arvawg—gwr) An armed man.

**Arvoez**, *s. m.* (molez) Exultation; a great rejoicing.

**Arvolezawl**, *a.* (arvoez) Greatly exulting.

**Arvoleziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvoez) Great triumph.

**Arvolezu**, *v. a.* (molez) To exult, or rejoice greatly.

**Arvolezwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvolezwyr (arvoez—gwr) One that exults.

**Arvoliannawl**, *a.* (arvoliant) Encomiastic.

**Arvoliannu**, *v. a.* (arvoliant) To praise greatly.

**Arvoliannus**, *a.* (arvoliant) Encomiastic; praising.

**Arvoliant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvoliannau (moliant) Encomium.

# A R V

**Arvoloç**, *a.* (moloç) Troublesome; unquiet; molesting.

Molav—

Ei drylew yn rhiw,

Ei doryv drylwyn wiw,

Ei darian dryliw droç,

Ei barau, ei arvau arvoloç.

I will praise his arlency on the pass; his gallant and dexterous host; his shield stained and broken; his spears, and his ever-ripeless arms. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Arvoll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moll) Entertainment; reception; a welcome; a connection; contract; promise.

Gweithred cadarn cadw arvoll.

It is the duty of the mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarc Hen.*

Paſgen, trwy gadernid arvoll, a azewys cywiraw pob peth izo megys i hazawſai.

Paſgen, under the obligation of a contract, promised to fulfil every thing to him, as he had agreed. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arvollandwy**, *a.* (arvoll) That may be received, or entertained.

**Arvollandw**, *a.* (arvoll) Chearing; entertaining; welcome.

**Arvolledig**, *a.* (arvoll) That is cheered; entertained; made welcome.

**Arvolledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvolledig) A welcoming, or entertaining.

Ymzeraçavael â wnaethant y Seifon—ac ymrozi i enrhydezu anwrez a çamweithredoz tros hygarwç, a hynawfder; arvoll-edigaeth diawl ymlaen engyl lleuver.

The Saxons became arrogant—and gave themselves up to honour iniquity, and unjust actions, in return for complacency and kindness; a receiving of the devil in preference to the angels of light. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arvolli**, *v. a.* (arvoll) To entertain hospitably; to welcome; to receive; to connect, or make a contract; also, to conceive; Gwreigez gwedi yr arvollont, women after they have conceived.

Yr eizo ei hun nid arvollafant ev.

His own they received him not.

*Davyz Zu.*

Meiryg, wedi ei zyvod ev rhag bron Macfen, ev â arvollas ym anrhydezu y ganzo tros ei holl gydvarçogion.

Meiryg, when he came into the presence of Maximus, was received very honourably by him in the name of his fellow-soldiers. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arvolliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvoll) Kind reception, or entertainment; a connection, engagement, or contract.

**Arvolliath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arvoll) A fostering, or entertaining; kind reception.

**Arvollwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvollwyr (arvoll—gwr) A confederate, or one that unites himself to, or fosters another.

**Arvor**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (mor) The sea side. *a.* maritime.

Dygoç llawr dwy-gad vawr varan,  
Un am vro Alun, elvyz cân, a Frainc;  
Un frawzus val Camlan;  
A'r ail yn Arvon, arvor van.

Two ample-fronted battles stain'd the ground,  
For Alun's dale so fair, was one, with France;  
Another, one most fierce like Camlan rag'd;  
The second was on Arvon's sea-girt shore. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Arvorawl**, *a.* (arvor) Maritime; seafaring.

**Arvordir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (arvor—tir) Maritime land.

Cynnullaw â wnaeth Cafwallawn holl ieuenctyd yr ynys, ac ynghylç yr arvordir araws dyvodedigaeth Iwl Celfar, a'i lynes canzo.

Cafwallon collected together all the youths of the island, and about the maritime parts he waited the coming of Julius Cæsar with his fleet. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arvordrev**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (arvor—trev) A maritime town.

**Arvordwy**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (arvor—twy) A maritime region.

Gwesti gwlezw gwledig arvordwy,  
Gwesti gwyr yn gwaſiad gwarwy—

The entertainment of the banquet of the ruler of the sea-coast, where men are entertained with continual sports—

*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

*Arvraint,*



## A R F

**Arvrain**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvreinniau (braint) Prerogative.  
**Arvreinniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvrain) The making a prerogative.

**Arvreinniaw**, *v. a.* (arvrain) To make a prerogative.  
**Arvreinniawl**, *a.* (arvrain) Enjoying prerogative.  
**Arvreinniolez**, *s. m.* (arvreinniawl) Enfranchisement.  
**Arvri**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (bri) High dignity.  
**Arvriawg**, *a.* (arvri) Highly dignified, or honoured.  
**Arvriawl**, *a.* (arvri) Highly honouring.  
**Arvig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig) The top branch.  
**Arvrig**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brifg) The impress of footsteps; a track.

**Arvrith**, *a.* (brith) Variegated over the surface.  
**Arvrithaw**, *v. a.* (arvrith) To variegate over.  
**Arvrithawg**, *a.* (arvrith) That is variegated over.  
**Arvrithawl**, *a.* (arvrith) Variegated, or striped over.  
**Arvrithes**, *s. m.* (arvrith) A being variegated over.  
**Arvriw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (briw) External wound.  
**Arvriwaw**, *v. a.* (arvriw) To wound externally.  
**Arvriwedig**, *a.* (arvriw) Wounded externally.  
**Arvroç**, *s. f.* (broç) A foaming; indignation.  
**Arvroçell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (arvroç) A surging, or foaming of the water; a tempest.  
**Arvroçi**, *v. a.* (arvroç) To foam, or to rave violently.  
**Arvrud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (brud) A chronicle.  
**Arvrudiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvrud) Chronology.  
**Arvrudiaw**, *v. a.* (arvrud) To record events.  
**Arvrudiawl**, *a.* (arvrud) Chronological.  
**Arvrwth**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvrythau (brwth) A violent impulse, or force; an assault.

**Arvrwydraw**, *v. a.* (arvrwydyr) To fight in the front of battle.

Pen arvrwydyr, ar vrys arlwy blys bleiziawr,  
 A gwaywawr uç gwregys.

When he wars, quickly is the lucious feast of wolves prepared, and the spears are above the girdle. *Cynzeiw.*

**Arvrwydrawl**, *a.* (arvrwydyr) Fighting in front.  
**Arvrwydrin**, *a.* (arvrwydyr) Fighting in the front of battle.  
**Arvrwydyr**, *s. f.*—*pl.* arvrwydrâu (brwydyr) The front of battle.  
**Arvrwyn**, *s. m.* (brwyn) Sorrow, or grief; great pain.  
**Arvrwyniaw**, *v. a.* (arvrwyn) To ach in the extreme.  
**Arvryç**, *a.* (bryç) Brinded; that is browned over.  
**Arvryçni**, *s. m.* (arvryç) Freckledness.  
**Arvrythawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvrythodion (arvrwth) A making a violent assault.

**Arvrythwç**, *s. m.* (arvrwth) A fierce assault, or onset.  
**Arvu**, *v. a.* (arv) To arm; to prepare for battle.  
**Arvuçez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (buçez) High, or fashionable life.

**Arvurthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (burthiad) Impulsion.  
**Arvurthiaw**, *v. a.* (burthiaw) To impel, or drive on.  
**Arwłç**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwylçau (bwłç) A gap over.  
**Arwll**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyllau (mwll) Ardency. The name of the sword of Tryfan.

**Arvwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvwyr (arv—gwr) Armourer.  
**Arwriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bwriad) Designation.  
**Arvyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (byd) High life; the haut ton.  
**Arvydiaw**, *v. a.* (arvyd) To live a high life.  
**Arfed**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fed) The lap; the fore-part.

Morwyn ieuanc mab yn arfed.

The young lass was a boy in the lap.

*Adage.*

Tri thrigva bywyd, pen, cwell, ac arfed.

The three feats of life; the head, the breast, and the abdomen. *Trioz.*

**Arfedaid**, *s. f.*—*pl.* arfedeidiau (arfed) A lapful.  
**Arfedawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfedogion (arfed) A fosterer; One that hath the tuition of a ward; a guardian.

Yn bedwar-ar-zeg y caiff etivez zewis ei arfedawg.

At fourteen an heir shall choose his guardian. *Welsh Laws.*

## A R G

**Arfedogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfedawg) Wardship; guardianship.

Dygav i'm arfedogaeth,  
 Vwa yw fad i vwrw faeth.

I will bear for my protection, the strong yew bow to throw the dart. *T. Derllys.*

**Arforz**, *s. f.*—*pl.* arfyrz (forz) The high road; a beaten track.

**Arforzawl**, *a.* (arforz) Itinerant; on the way; also; plain; evident.

**Arforzi**, *v. a.* (arforz) To lead on the way; to direct.

**Argadw**, *v. a.* (cadw) To guard, or protect.

**Argae**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) An inclosure; a fence; a dam; a lock in a river. Argae coed, a kind of play: argae ymadrawz, epilogue. Tri argae gwaed y fyz, there are three stoppages of blood: Tri argae tervyn y fyz, there are three sorts of boundary fences. *Welsh Laws.*

Lle mae argae ar Gynmro.

Where there is restriction on a Welshman. *Blezyn Varz.*

**Argaead**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argae) A fencing, or inclosing.

**Argaeadawl**, *a.* (argaead) Tending to close up; astringent.

**Argaeadrwyz**, *s. m.* (argaead) Astringency.

**Argaeawl**, *a.* (argae) Astringent; astringent.

**Argaeedig**, *a.* (argae) Inclosed; stopp'd up.

**Argaeedigaeath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argaeedig) Obstruction.

Argaeedigaeath cyvraith, pryd na allo dyn holi tir, am ollwng amfer ei hawl heibio.

The obstruction of law is when a man cannot prosecute his claim for land, by having suffered the time of action to elapse. *Welsh Laws.*

**Argaeedigawl**, *a.* (argaeedig) Obstructive.

**Argaeoldeb**, *s. m.* (argaeawl) Obstructiveness.

**Argaeth**, *a.* (caeth) In bondage; captive; enslaved.

**Argaethedig**, *a.* (argaeth) That is made captive.

**Argain**, *a.* (cain) Very fair; precious.

**Argais**, *s. m.*—*pl.* argeisiau (cais) An effort to obtain.

**Argaled**, *a.* (caled) Very hard, rigid, or obdurate.

**Argalediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argaled) A rendering hard.

**Argaledu**, *v. a.* (argaled) To harden; to make obdurate.

A ytyw eiç caldnau etto genwç wedi'r argaledu?

Are your hearts still more hardened? *W. Salisbury.*

**Argan**, *a.* (cân) Very bright, shining, or splendid.

**Argan**, *v. a.* (cân) To throw light upon; to discover.

Megis ystïren yn argân pob dirgelwç.

Like a star that illuminates every secrecy. *H. Perri.*

**Arganvod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canvod) Perception; a fascinating.

**Arganvod**, *v. a.* (canvod) To behold; to discover; to look on with an evil eye; to bewitch; to fascinate.

**Arganlyn**, *v. a.* (canlyn) To accompany; to follow.

A'r Arglwyz â gydweithioez ag wynt, ac â gadarnâoçz y gair ag arwyzion yn arganlyn.

The Lord co-operated with them, and strengthened the word, accompanying it with miracles. *W. Salisbury.*

**Arganlynawl**, *a.* (arganlyn) Accompanying.

**Arganu**, *v. a.* (argan) To discover; to elucidate.

Derwyzon doethur,  
 Darogenwç i Arthur;  
 Yfid y fyz gynt,  
 Neu'r mi argenynt.

Druids of wisdom, foretell to Arthur what is, and what is before; did they not discover me? *Taliesin.*

**Argau**, *v. a.* (cau) To inclose; to coop, or pent up.

**Argaw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (caw) A fixing, or tying up.

**Argawz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* argozion (cawz) An insult, or offence.

**Arged**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ced) A signal benefit, or gift.

**Argeiniaw**, *v. a.* (argain) To make very fair; to make precious.

R

Argeifiad,



## A R G

**Argeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argais)** The making an effort, or attempt; an endeavouring.

**Argeifiaw, v. a. (argais)** To endeavour; to make an effort.

Argeifia, gwyllia gilwg  
I bawb dro, gwybyz y drwg.

*Endeavour, beware a grudge to any one, at any time, and know its evil.*  
*H. Llywdd Cynvael.*

**Argeifiedig, a. (argais)** Attempting; endeavouring.

**Argeithig, a. (argaeth)** Captive; that is enslaved.

Ev gwnei argeithig peithig arvodiawg,  
Ys dyfgrain y'ngbad, dyfgrain yn aelawd.

He would cause to be *enslaved* the naked warrior; he that is base in the battle, is base on the hearth.  
*Aneurin.*

**Argeithin, a. (argaeth)** Slavish; servile; restricted.

**Argeithiw, a. (argaeth)** In captivity, or bondage.

**Argel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cel)** A sequestered place; a retreat.

Bez Llia Wyzel yn argel Ardudwy,  
Dan y gwellt a'r gwywel;  
Bez Epynt yn nyfrynt Gewel.

The grave of Llia the Gwyzelian is in the *retreat* of Ardudwy, under the grass and withered leaves; the grave of Epynt is in the vale of Gewel.  
*Taliesin.*

**Argelawg, a. (argel)** That is hiding; concealing.

**Argelez, s. m. (argel)** Seclusion; secrecy.

**Argeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argel)** A concealing; a dissembling.

**Argelu, v. a. (argel)** To conceal; to seclude; to keep secret.

**Argelwç, s. m. (argel)** Concealment; dissimulation; a secret.

Nid açluz eur-guz argelwç;  
Argel carz cerzorian wolwç.

He will not secrete the *concealment* of the golden treasure: the panegyric of minstrels will eclipse the detractor.  
*Cynzelw, i'r Argel. Rhys.*

**Argeuawl, a. (argau)** Inclosing; inwrapping.

**Argeuedig, a. (argau)** That is inclosed, or shut up.

**Argeuez, s. m. (argau)** Inclosure; a pent up state.

**Arglawz, s. m.—pl. argloziau (clawz)** Embankment.

Gwen wrth Lawen yd welas;  
Neithwyr: Arthur ni theças,  
Aer adrawz arglawz gorlas.

Gwen I have seen by the Llawen last night: Arthur fled not: the *embankment* of Morlas shews the marks of the slaughter.  
*Llywarc Hên.*

**Argledrawg, a. (argledyr)** Protecting; defending.

**Argledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argledyr)** A covering over; protection.

**Argledru, v. a. (argledyr)** To defend; to sustain.

Erglyw o'm gwezi, Celi culwyz,  
Argledyr o honav, nâv nawz hywyz,  
Argleidriad, meidriad, medyr o'm awyz.

Hearken to my prayer, *Mysterious One*, abounding with love; *defend* me, my Saviour, the ever-willing refuge; protector, thou who art able to form, form my affections  
*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

**Argledryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (argledyr)** A defender.

A'n Harglwyz, yn argledryz,  
A'n rhozes grêd a bedyz.

And our Lord, who was a *protector*, that gave us faith and baptism.  
*Llywelyn Varz.*

**Argledyr, s. m.—pl. argledrau (cledyr)** A protector.

Yfid ym Arglwyz argledyr câd, a tharyv,  
A thervyn ar gywlad.

There is to me a Lord, the support of battle, and its scatterer, and the keeper of the confines of his native country.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Arglez, s. m.—pl. t. au (clez)** A cutter, or wounder.

**Argleidriad, s. m.—pl. argleidriaid (argledyr)** A protector.

Ys imi rwyz arglwyz argleidriad.

There is to me a liberal lord and a *protector*. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

**Arglod, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod)** Fame; renown.

## A R G

**Arglodig, a. (arglod)** Very famous; renowned.

Arglodig Gwendyd gwyn âffymez pawb,  
Prydain allwezawr oll yn eiziaw.

*Renowned is Gwendyd, giving happy enjoyment to every one; the key of Britain, possessing all things.*  
*Gwalçmai.*

**Arglodus, a. (arglod)** Famed; greatly praised.

**Argloziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglawz)** An embanking.

**Arglud, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud)** A vehicle, or carriage.

**Argludaw, v. a. (arglud)** To carry upon, or over.

**Argludawl, a. (arglud)** Portable; carrying on.

**Argludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglud)** Deportation.

**Argluz, a. (cluz)** Covered over; obscure; gloomy.

**Arglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clwyd)** A covering hurdle.

**Arglwyden, s. f. dim. (arglwyd)** A covering hurdle.

**Arglwyz, s. m.—pl. t. i (clwyz)** Lord, he that governs, or has dominion; a master. In the *Silurian*, Arglwyz is sacredly appropriated as a title of the divine being, and Arlwyz is applied to temporal dignities.

Arglwyz â gymhell.

A lord compelleth.

*Adage.*

Arglwyz pawb ar ei eizo.

Every body is a *lord* over his own.

*Adage.*

**Arglwyzawl, a. (arglwyz)** Appertaining to the Lord. Yr Arglwyzawl Wezi, the Lord's Prayer.

*Mabinogion.*

**Arglwyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arglwyz)** A lady.

Yr amdo—

Oes hiri'r arglwyzes hon,  
A'i rhoes, wyneb yr hinon.

The shroud—long life to this *lady* who gave it, whose countenance is like the serene weather.  
*Ieuan Tew.*

**Arglwyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyz)** Dominion; lordship.

O dervyz i'r arglwyziaeth na atto iawn i zyn am dir a daear—

If it should happen that the *government* should refuse justice to a man for an estate—  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arglwyziaethad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyziaeth)** A holding dominion; a governing.

**Arglwyziaethawl, a. (arglwyziaeth)** Domineering.

**Arglwyziaethu, v. a. (arglwyziaeth)** To have dominion; to govern; to bear rule; to domineer.

**Arglwyziaethus, a. (arglwyziaeth)** Having sway.

**Arglwyziaiz, a. (arglwyz)** Domineering; despotic.

**Arglwyziaw, v. a. (arglwyz)** To domineer.

**Arglwyziaw, s. m. (arglwyziaiz)** Lordliness.

**Arglwyzwyalen, s. f.—pl. arglwyzwyail (arglwyz—gwyalen)** A rod of dominion; a sceptre.

Gwraig ag arglwyzwyalen briodafawl erni.

A woman that is under a matrimonial *dominion rod*; or, a woman under coverture, or under a court baron.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Arglybod, v. (clybod)** To hear of; to get notice of.

**Arglyd, a. (clyd)** Very warm; comfortable, or chearful.

**Arglydrwyz, s. m. (arglyd)** Comfortableness.

**Arglyw, s. m. (clyw)** The hearing; the sense of hearing.

**Arglywed, v. a. (arglyw)** To hear of.

**Arglywedig, a. (arglyw)** That is heard, or attended.

**Argnaw, s. m. (cnaw)** A chewing; mastication.

**Argniv, a. (cniv)** Fierce toiling, or labour.

**Argnoedig, a. (argnaw)** That is chewed.

**Argnoi, v. a. (argnaw)** To chew; to masticate.

**Argnwd, s. m.—pl. argnydiau (cnwd)** A great crop.

**Argnydiawg, a. (argnwd)** Having a great crop.

**Argnwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (cnwyv)** A great tear, or rupture.

O diengyd a'th welwv,  
O'th rylezir a'th gwynwv,  
Na çoll wyneb gwyr argnwyv.

If thou shouldst escape may I see thee; if thou art slain may I mourn thee; lose not the countenance of the men of *conflict*.  
*Llywarc Hên.*

**Argoç, a. (çoç)** Reddening; blushing; ruddy.

*Argoçez,*



# ARG

**Argoçez, s.m.** (argoç) Ruddiness; a reddish hue.  
**Argoçi, v. a.** (argoç) To redden; to blush.  
**Argoçiad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argoç) A reddening, or blushing.

**Argozed, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argawz) A great offence.  
**Argozedig, a.** (argozed) That is publicly insulted.  
**Argozi, v. a.** (argawz) To insult; to offend.  
**Argoziad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argawz) The act of offending.

**Argoziant, s.m.** (argawz) Offensiveness; insult.  
**Argoed, s.f.—pl. t.** yz (coed) A surrounding wood.  
 Many places, from their being situated amidst woods, are called *Argoed*: camps were fortified, on emergencies by felling trees to surround them; and one so constructed was called *Argoed*.

**Argoedwys, a.** (argoed) Surrounded with woods; full of trees.

**Argoel, s.f.—pl. t.** ion (coel) An omen, or token; appearance.

Argoel yw, ni lywir gwlad,  
 Oni çair ovin a çariad.

It is a *current belief*, that a country cannot be governed, if fear and love is not insured. *R. Ll. R. Rhys.*

**Argoeliad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argoel) Implication.

**Argoeliaeth, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argoel) Implication.

Argoeliaeth eglur yw hyn, nad yç çwi etto yn Nghrist; canys pe baç çwi ynzo ev, eve a vyzai ynoç çwithau.

It is a manifest *implication*, that you are not yet in Christ; for if you were in him, he would be in you likewise.

*Sion Treuredyn.*

**Argoeli, v. a.** (argoel) To render apparent; to imply.

**Argoeliaw, v. a.** (argoel) To portend; to foretoken.

**Argoeliawg, a.** (argoel) Ominous; portending.

**Argoeliedig, a.** (argoel) That is implied; portending.

**Argoelus, a.** (argoel) Prognostic; portending.

**Argov, s.m.—pl. t.** ion (cov) Remembrance.

**Argoviaw, v. a.** (argov) To call to memory.

Pan vyzoent wedi yved, nid argoviant garu, na çyveillion, na brodyr.

After they have drank *they will not think* of loving nor friends, nor brothers. *i Efdras, iii. xxii.*

**Argoviawl, a.** (argov) Remembering; thinking of.

**Argoviedig, a.** (argov) That is remembered.

**Argoviwr, s.m.—pl.** argovwyr (argov) Remembrancer.

**Argoll, a.** (coll) Total loss; perdition; destruction.

**Argolladwy, a.** (argoll) Perishable; fleeting.

**Argollaw, v.** (argoll) To perish; to be totally lost.

Neu vi gogwn ryvel yz argollawr;  
 Er maint a gollwyv ei argollaw.

Do I not know a war wherein he *perished*; for all that I may lose by his *perishing*. *Taliesin.*

**Argolledig, a.** (argoll) That is made to perish.

**Argolli, v. a.** (argoll) To lose utterly; to condemn.

**Argolliad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argoll) A perishing; perdition.

**Argon, s.f.—pl. t.** au (con) The top, or capital.

**Argoned, a.** (argon) Elevated; exalted; dignified.

**Argonez, s.m.** (argon) Loftiness; altitude.

**Argoniant, s.m.** (argon) Exaltation; magnificence.

**Argor, s.m.—pl. t.** au (cor) A standing in a circle.

Cadeir-gainc zerw, coed argor,  
 A vyz crin yn min y môr.

The spreading branch of the oak, a wood of a *towering circle*, will be decayed on the sea-shore. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Argosp, s.m.—pl. t.** ion (cosp) Punishment.

Llywelyn glodvawr vawr, a'i veibion,  
 Llyna w'r arwr i argospion.

Llywelyn greatly renowned, and his sons; behold a man, a hero for *punishments*. *D. Benfras.*

**Argospawl, a.** (argosp) Punitive, or punitory.

**Argospedig, a.** (argosp) That is punished; castigated.

**Argospi, v. a.** (argosp) To chastise, or castigate.

# ARG

**Argrad, s.m.** (crad) Chief of glory. *a.* very glorious; awful.

Hil Cynvyn—niw dyçryn çad,  
 Cyvlavan argrad cymhwy erlyn.

The race of Cynan—unterrified by the battle, the conflict of *glory* spreading affliction. *O. Cyvellawg.*

Ardwy cad argrad eurgraid teyrnaiz,  
 Teyrn-gerz orzyvnaid.

The director of the battle, *glorious* in flaming gold, and princely, the encourager of royal songs. *Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.*

**Argraf, s.f.—pl. t.** oz (craf) An impression; a print; or stamp; an inscription.

**Argrafadwy, a.** (argraf) Impreßible.

**Argrafawl, a.** (argraf) Impreßive; printing.

**Argrafdy, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argraf—ty) A printing house.

**Argrafedig, a.** (argraf) That is impreßed; printed.

**Argrafiad, s.f.—pl. t.** au (argraf) An impreßion.

**Argrafu, v. a.** (argraf) To print; to imprint, or mark.

**Argrafwafg, s.f.—pl.** argrafweifg (argraf—gwafg) A printing prefs.

**Argrafwr, s.m.—pl.** argrafwyr (argraf—gwr) A printer.

**Argrafyz, s.m.—pl. t.** ion (argraf) A printer.

**Argrafyzawl, a.** (argrafyz) Relating to the printer's art.

**Arafyziaeth, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argrafyz) Printer's art; imprimery.

**Argraiç, s.m.—pl.** argreiziau (craiz) A furrowing.

**Argrain, s.m.—pl.** argreiniau (crain) A trampling upon.

**Argrap, s.m.—pl. t.** iau (crap) A skimming over; a slight touching.

**Argrapiaw, v. a.** (argrap) To touch upon: to skim over slightly.

**Argre, s.f.—pl. t.** au (cre) Origin, or commencement.

**Argread, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argre) Origination.

**Argreadwl, a.** (argre) Primeval; primitia; prior.

**Argreu, v. a.** (argre) To originate; to arise from.

**Argred, s.m.—pl. t.** ion (cred) A token, or sign.

**Argrediad, s.f.—pl. t.** au (argred) A giving credence to.

**Argrez, s.f.—pl. t.** au (crez) A predominant passion.

**Argreizaw, v. a.** (argraiz) To furrow the surface.

**Argreiniaw, v. a.** (argrain) To trample upon.

**Argreth, s.f.—pl. t.** au (creth) A prevailing passion.

**Argrom, a.** (crom) Protuberant, or prominent.

**Argron, a.** (cron) Convex; rounded outwardly.

**Argrwm, a.** (crwm) Protuberant, or prominent.

**Argrwn, a.** (crwn) Convex; round outwardly.

**Argrwydrad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argrwydyr) A straying over.

**Argrwydraw, v. a.** (argrwydyr) To wander about.

**Argrwydrawl, a.** (argrwydyr) Itinerant.

**Argrwydriad, s.m.—pl.** argrwydriaid (argrwydyr) A straggler.

**Argrwydrus, a.** (argrwydyr) Strolling about.

**Argrwydyr, s.m.—pl.** argrwydrau (crwydyr) A wandering.

A çryd gryd argrwydyr, a brwydyr bryder,  
 A çarw Deivyr gan vrain crain creulonder.

And a shivering tremor of *flight*, and the dread of conflict, and the flag of Deivyr borne by the ravens, wallowing in cruelty. *Gr. ab Mereduz, m. T. ab Gronw.*

**Argryç, a.** (cryç) Curled, ruffled, or frizzled over.

**Argryçiad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argryç) A curling the surface.

**Argryçu, v. a.** (argryç) To curl the surface.

**Argryd, s.m.—pl. t.** iau (cryd) Tremulation.

**Argrydu, v. a.** (argryd) To tremble, or to shudder.

**Argrymez, s.m.** (argrwm) Protuberance.

**Argrymiad, s.m.—pl. t.** au (argrwm) A protuberance.

**Argryn, a.** (cryn) Tremulous; quivering.

**Argryndawd, s.m.** (argryn) Tremulosity.



Argrynez, *s. m.* (argrwn) Convexity; globosity.  
Argryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argrwn) A convexing.  
Argrynitor, *sup.* (argryn) To be causing tremulation.

Grym avrwyl Ercwl argrynitor.

The active power of Hercules to produce a trembling. *Cynzelw.*

Argrynu, *v. a.* (argryn) To trepitate, or tremble.  
Argu, *a.* (cu) Very precious; lovely; charming.  
Arguaiz, *a.* (argu) Very precious; lovely.  
Argûaw, *v. a.* (argu) To make lovely; to become lovely.  
Arguawl, *a.* (argu) That is very endearing, or loving.  
Argudeb, *s. m.* (argu) Great fondness; endearment.  
Arguz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cuz) A covering, or shade.

Pell ei vyfgi, a'i arguz,  
Gweryd Maçawe a'i cuz,

Iir-wynion byfez Beidiawg ruz.

Compact is his defence, and his seclusion, the fod of Maçawe doth hide him; white and long the fingers of the ruddy Beidiog. *Taliesin.*

Arguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arguz) A covering over.  
Arguziaw, *v. a.* (arguz) To cover over.  
Arguez, *s. m.* (argu) Endearingness; loveliness.  
Argur, *s. m.* (cur) Extreme pain; agony.  
Arguriaw, *v. a.* (argur) To grieve, or pain greatly.  
Arguriedig, *a.* (argur) Paining extremely.  
Argwl, *s. m.* (cwl) A great fault, or crime.  
Argwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* argylloz (cwll) The heaving of the breast.  
Argwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* argynau (cwn) A capital, or top.  
Argwfg, *s. m.* (cwfg) A doze; a light sleep.  
Argydgam, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydgam) Mimickry.  
Argydgamu, *v. a.* (argydgam) To mimick, or imitate.  
Argyvez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvez) A carousing.

Yr mez argyvez, nid govyged taith  
Daeth i veirz o'i vnyed.

To the carousing of mead the journey is void of celebrity to the bards since he is gone. *Prydyz Bygan.*

Argyvenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvenw) Paronomasia; a figure whereby words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings are designedly used; a pun.  
Argyvenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvenw) The using of the paronomasia; agnomination; a punning.  
Argyvenwai, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyvenweion (argyvenw) One that useth the paronomasia.  
Argyvenwi, *v. a.* (argyvenw) To use the paronomasia.  
Argyviaw, *v. a.* (cyviaw) To equalize; to make even.  
Argyviawl, *a.* (cyviawl) Equivalent; equal to.  
Argyvle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvle) Locality.  
Argyvlêad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvle) Location.  
Argyvlêawl, *a.* (argyvle) Placing upon.  
Argyvlêu, *v. a.* (argyvle) To place together.  
Argyvluz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyvluz) An impediment.  
Argyvluziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvluz) A hindering.  
Argyvluziaw, *v. a.* (argyvluz) To impede.  
Argyvluziawl, *a.* (argyvluz) Impeding; retarding.  
Argyvlwg, *a.* (cyvlwg) Conspicuous, or manifest.  
Argyvlygawl, *a.* (argyvlwg) Rendering conspicuous.  
Argyvlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvlwg) A rendering conspicuous.  
Argyvnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvnerth) A corroborative.  
Argyvnerthawl, *a.* (argyvnerth) Corroborative.  
Argyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvnerth) Corroboration.  
Argyvnerthu, *v. a.* (argyvnerth) To corroborate.  
Argyvnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvnod) Conjunction.  
Argyvor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvor) Surcharge; excess.  
Argyvorawl, *a.* (argyvor) Redundant; superfluous.  
Argyvrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvrad) A joint plotting of mischief.  
Argyvradw, *a.* (argyvrad) Confederating to betray.  
Argyvradwg, *s. m.* (argyvrad) A treasonable confederacy.

Argyvraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyvreidiau (cyvraid) A principal requisite.

Argyvrain, *v. a.* (cyvrain) To mangle; to drag.

Gwelais gadau geirw, a rhuz veirw rain,  
Oez ryz i vleiziau eu hargyvrain.

I saw rough conflicts and the prostrate ruddy dead; the wolves were at liberty to mangle them. *Cynzelw.*

Argyvran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvran) Allotment.  
Argyvranawl, *a.* (argyvran) Communicative.  
Argyvranedig, *a.* (argyvran) Communicating.  
Argyvrianiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvran) Communication.

Argyvranu, *v. a.* (argyvran) To communicate.  
Argyvred, *a.* (cyvred) Running over together.  
Argyvreddeg, *v. a.* (argyvred) To run over together.  
Argyvrediad, *s. m.* (argyvred) A running over together.  
Argyvredawl, *a.* (argyvred) Pacing together.  
Argyvreidiawl, *a.* (argyvraid) Chiefly requisite.  
Argyvreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvrain) A mangling.  
Argyvreiniaw, *v. a.* (argyvrain) To mangle; to drag about.

Argyvres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvres) Uniformity.  
Argyvrefawl, *a.* (argyvres) Uniform; ranged in order.  
Argyvrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvres) A rendering uniform.

Argyvrefu, *v. a.* (argyvres) To render uniform.  
Argyvreu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyvreu) Portion, or dower.  
Argyvrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvrin) Conscientiousness.  
Argyvrit, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvrith) Imagery.  
Argyvrwyz, *a.* (cyvrwyz) Very expeditious.  
Argyvrwyzaw, *v. a.* (argyvrwyz) To expedite.  
Argyvrwyzawl, *a.* (argyvrwyz) Expeditious.  
Argyvrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvrwyz) Expedition.

Argyvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvryd) Exertion of the mind.

Mwyav taer argyvryd  
A çweris yn myd.

The greatest of importunate mental exertion sported in the world. *Taliesin.*

Argyfin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyfin) A boundary, or abutment.

Argyfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyfin) A bounding, or abutting upon.

Argyfrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyfradion (cyfrawd) Apprehension.

Argyfre, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyfre) A stock to commence.

Argyfred, *v. a.* (cyfred) To comprise, or to include.

Argyfreu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyfreu) Paraphernalia; a portion, or dowry.

Ymogel zwyn gwraig attat yn enw ei hargyfreu.

Beware of taking to thyself a wife for the sake of her portion. *Cano Gynmirag.*

Argyhoez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyhoez) A reprimand.

Argyhoezadwy, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensible.

Argyhoezawl, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensive.

Argyhoezedig, *a.* (argyhoez) That is reprimanded.

Argyhoezi, *v. a.* (argyhoez) To reprimand; to admonish.

Argyhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyhoez) Reprehension; admonition, or reproof.

Argyhoezus, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensible; culpable.

Argyhoczwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyhoczwr (argyhoez—gwr) A reprimander; an admonisher.

Argyhuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyhuz) A public accusation.

Argyhuzadwy, *a.* (argyhuz) Impeachable.

Argyhuzaw, *v. a.* (argyhuz) To impeach, or arraign.

Argyhuzawl, *a.* (argyhuz) Impeaching.

Argyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyhuz) Impeachment.

Argyhufed, *a.* (cyhufed) Publicly defaming.

Argyhufed, *v. a.* (cyhufed) To defame publicly.

Argyhulez,



## A R G

**Argyhufez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhufez)** A flandering publickly; defamation.

**Argyhufeiziawg, a. (argyhufez)** Defamatory.

**Argylçawl, a. (cylç)** Alternate; by rotation.

**Argylçez, s. m. (cylç)** Alternity; rotation.

**Argylçu, v. a. (cylç)** To go alternately, or in order.

**Argyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eyllaeth)** A yearning; an ardent desire, or longing; mourning.

Am ei vawr golled mae v'argyllaeth.

For his great loss is my mourning.

T. Aled.

**Argyllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (argwll)** Longing; desire.

**Argyllig, a. (argwll)** Having a longing.

**Argyllwç, s. m. (argwll)** A longing; a panting after.

**Argymhell v. a. (cymhell)** To constrain.

**Argymhellawl a. (argymhell)** Impulsive.

**Argymhelledig, a. (argymhell)** Impelled onward.

**Argymhelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argymhell)** Impulsion.

**Argymhwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (cymhwyll)** A reasoning.

**Argymhwyllaw, v. a. (argymhwyll)** To collect ideas together; to reason.

**Argymhwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argymhwyll)** Ratiocination.

**Argymhwys, a. (cymhwys)** Equable, or uniform.

**Argymhwyfaw, v. a. (argymhwys)** To render equipoise.

**Argymid, a. (cymid)** Causing contention.

**Argymig, a. (cymig)** Sociable together.

**Argymmediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmediw)** A token of respect; a complimentary present.

**Argymmen, a. (cymmen)** Very eloquent.

**Argymmenawl, a. (argymmen)** Tending to be eloquent.

**Argymmeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argymmen)** Disputation.

**Argymmenu, v. a. (argymmen)** To hold an argument; to debate, or dispute.

Ac am hyny argymmenwyd,

Nid gwiw gwneuthur llw ond llwyd,

And as to what has been debated, it is needless to make any colour but grey.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Argymmenus, a. (argymmen)** Disputing.

**Argymmenwr, s. m.—pl. argymmenwyr (argymmen—gwr)** A debater.

**Argymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmeriad)** Paragoge.

**Argymmeryd, v. a. (cymmeryd)** A receiving upon.

**Argymmrys, a. (cymmrys)** Impelled by mutual hurry.

**Argymu, v. a. (cymu)** To accord with, or to agree.

**Argynan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynan)** A clamour.

Ai dy gyful cyrcu brân,

Can ziwg ac argynan:

Marw meibion Urien aplan?

Is it for advice thou goest to the raven.

That sings harmlessly the chief of clamour:

Are all the sons of Urien dead?

Llywarc Hên.

**Argynawl, a. (argwn)** Highly elevated, or exalted.

**Argynzelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynzelw)** Archetype.

**Argynzwl, s. m.—pl. argynzylau (cynzwl)** The leading impulse of the mind; a characteristic.

**Argynzylan, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynzwl)** One that is influenced by a prevailing passion; a remarkable character.

**Argynzylig, a. (argynzwl)** Influenced by a prevailing passion; characteristical.

**Argynvelyn, a. (cynvelyn)** That is tipt with yellow, or gold.

Dywallaw di'r corn argynvelyn,

Anrhydezus vezw o vez gorewyu,

Do thou pour out the horn with the yellow top, honourably drunk with frothy sparkling mead.

O. Cyveiliawg

**Argyngrezyv, s. f.—pl. argyngrezvau (cyngrezyv)** Congeneality.

## A R G

**Argynghrair, s. m.—pl. argynghreiriau (cynghrair)** Confederacy; conjuration.

**Argynghroeg, a. (cynghroeg)** Very much covered; fruitful.

Ymdaith â orug oni zaeth i vewn—maes argynghroeg.

He travelled until he came into a luxuriant field.

Br. Rouabwy—Mabinogion.

**Argynghryn, a. (cynghryn)** Trembling mutually.

**Argynghyd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cynghyd)** Cogitation.

**Argynvyl, s. m. (cynvyl)** The beginning of strife.

**Argyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argwn)** Elevation.

**Argynnal, v. a. (cynnal)** To uphold, or sustain.

**Argynnezyv, s. f.—pl. argynnezvau (cynnezyv)** The first law, or principle.

**Argynnelw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnelw)** An original trait, or character.

**Argynnelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnelw)** A characterizing.

**Argynnelwi, v. a. (argynnelw)** To characterize.

**Argynneiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnal)** A maintaining, or upholding.

**Argynneiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnal)** Maintenance, or support.

**Argynneilwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnal)** Maintenance.

**Argynniv, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cynniv)** Excess of pain.

**Argynnil, a. (cynnil)** Very saving; niggardly.

**Argynnryç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnryç)** A chief object.

**Argynnryçawl, a. (argynnryç)** Representing.

**Argynnull, v. a. (cynnull)** To collect together.

**Argynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnull)** A heaping together.

**Argynnwyrain, v. a. (cynnwyrain)** To elevate highly.

**Argynnwyre, a. (cynnwyre)** Elevating highly.

**Argynnwys, a. (cynnwys)** Very comprehensive.

**Argynnwys, v. a. (cynnwys)** To comprehend, or comprize much.

**Argynnwyfawl, a. (argynnwys)** Very comprehensive.

**Argynnwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnwys)** A comprising much.

**Argynnyz, s. m. (cynnyz)** Great increase, or growth.

**Argynnyzawl, a. (argynnyz)** Much increasing.

**Argynnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnyz)** Augmentation.

**Argynnyzu, v. a. (argynnyz)** To increase greatly.

**Argynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg)** A venture.

**Argynnyg, v. a. (cynnyg)** To hazard, or to venture.

**Argynnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnyg)** A venturing.

**Argynnygiawl, a. (argynnyg)** Venturing.

**Argynnyrç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyrç)** Great produce.

**Argynnyrçawl, a. (argynnyrç)** Very productive.

**Argynnyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argynnyrç)** A producing much.

**Argynnyrçu, v. (argynnyrç)** To produce much.

**Argynnyred, v. a. (cynnyred)** To frequent often.

**Argynnyfgaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyfgaeth)** A great endowment.

**Argynnyfgaethawl, a. (argynnyfgaeth)** Greatly endowed.

**Argynrain, s. m.—pl. argynreinion (cynrain)** The meeting of spear points; the front of the conflict.

**Argynrain, v. a. (cynrain)** To push foremost with the spear; to go first in the tumult.

Cynt o vwyd i vrain,

Nog yr argynrain

Cu cyvauit Owain.

Sooner will the ravens have food, than will the spear be pushed foremost by the beloved friend of Owain.

Aneurin.

**Argynrithiawl, a. (argynrith)** Preconceiving.

**Argynrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynrith)** Perception.

**Argynwyrain, v. a. (cynwyrain)** To elevate highly.

**Argynwyre, a. (cynwyre)** Highly elevated.

Argyrç,



## A R G

- Argyrç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrc)** Onset; assault.  
**Argyrçawl, a. (argyrç)** Assaulting, or setting upon.  
**Argyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyrç)** A setting upon.  
**Argyrçu, v. a. (argyrç)** To set, or come upon.  
**Argyrçynawd, s. m.—pl. argyrçynodion (cyrcynawd)**  
 A resorting to.  
**Argyrçynawl, a. (cyrcynawl)** Resorting, or going to.  
**Argyrçyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrcyniad)** A journeying to.  
**Argyrçynu, v. a. (cyrcynu)** To resort, or travel over.  
**Argyrraith, s. f.—pl. argyrreithiau (cyrraith)** A mere pretence, or colour of law.  
**Argyrrieth, a. (cyrrith)** Very niggardly, or sparing.  
**Argyrbell, a. (cyrbell)** Very compact.  
**Argyrdadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyrdadyl)** Equalization.  
**Argyrdadlu, v. a. (argyrdadyl)** To equalize.  
**Argyrdadyl, a. (cyrdadyl)** Comparative.  
**Argyrellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrellt)** A fair opportunity.  
**Argyrgodawl, a. (argyrgawd)** Overshadowing.  
**Argyrgodi, v. a. (argyrgawd)** To shelter over.  
**Argyrgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyrgawd)** A covering over.  
**Argyrgu, v. a. (argwsg)** To doze, or sleep lightly.  
**Argyrfni, s. m. (cyrfni)** Drowsiness; sleepiness.  
**Argyrfteg, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrfteg)** Great tribulation.  
**Argyrftrin, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyftrin)** Great secrecy.  
**Argyrfuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyrfuz)** Great affliction.  
**Argyrfuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyrfuz)** A tormenting to excess.  
**Argyrfuziaw, v. a. (argyrfuz)** To vex sorely.  
**Argyrfuzawl, a. (argyrfuz)** Sorely vexing.  
**Argyrfwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyrfwy)** Chastisement.  
**Argyrfwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyrfwy)** A chastising to excess.  
**Argyrfwyaw, v. a. (argyrfwy)** To chastise much.  
**Argyrfwyawl, a. (argyrfwy)** Castigatory; punitive.  
**Argyfrw, s. m. (cyfrw)** Trepidation; dread.

Dos heb argyfrw ar llwrw i'r lle.

Go without timidity onward to the place. *LI. P. Moç.*

- Argyfyru, v. a. (argyfrw)** To be intimidated; to tremble with fear.  
**Argythruz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cythruz)** Great perturbation.  
**Argythruzaw, v. a. (argythruz)** To perturbate greatly.  
**Argythruzawl, a. (argythruz)** Perturbatory.  
**Argythruziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argythruz)** Perturbing to excess.  
**Argythwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cythwy)** Astonishment.  
**Argywain, v. a. (cywain)** To carry upon, or over.  
**Argywez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywez)** Depression; detriment; damage; mischief.  
**Argywezawl, a. (argywez)** Detrimental, or hurtful.  
**Argyweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argywez)** A detriming.  
**Argywezu, v. a. (argywez)** To oppress; to do harm; to hurt.

Nid argyweza mellidith, onid i'r a'i haezo.

A curse will do no harm, but to him that deserves it. *Adage.*

- Argywezus, c. (argywez)** Oppressiveness; painful.

Erçu â orug i bob un. ar neilltu, zyvod atto o'i ystafell yn dawel, a heb frost; canys ev â zywedai, vod yn argywezus o'i ben, o delynt llawer y'nglyd onazynt.

He desired of each of them separately, to come to him from his chamber silently, and without noise: for he said that he was pained in his head, if many of them should come together.

*Gr. ab Aribur.*

- Argywezwç, s. m. (argywez)** Oppressiveness.  
**Argyweithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyweithas)** Intercourse; society.  
**Argyweithi, s. m. (cyweithi)** Free connection, or commerce.

## A R I

- Argywethyl, s. m.—pl. argywethlau (cywethyl)** Public reproach.  
**Argywyz, part. (cywyz)** In presence; facing.

Neu's dwg yn gelvyz  
 Cyvreu argywyz;  
 Gwiawn â leveryz,  
 A zyvu, zyvyz.

But if he ingeniously brings the requisites forward, Gwion will declare what has been, what will be *Taliesin.*

- Arhaez, s. m.—pl. t. iau (haez)** A reaching over, or attaining to.  
**Arhaezawl, a. (arhaez)** Attaining to; meriting.  
**Arhaeziant, s. m.—pl. arhaeziannau (arhaez)** A surmounting.  
**Arhaezu, v. a. (arhaez)** To attain to; to surmount.

Ni's arhaezwy neb nis dioes daear,  
 Ni wyzynt py dreiglynt yn mhob aber.

No body will attain to any thing, but what earth will deprive; they know not what may be passing in every outlet. *Taliesin.*

- Arhawl, s. f.—pl. arholion (hawl)** An interrogatory, or question; an action at law.

Cynnelis y brenin yn ei law ei hun heb gyvrân i neb herwyz cyvraith—cynnal arholion breninawl goruchel a berthyno at y goron, y brenin a'i aelodau.

The king held in his own hand, without a participation to any one according to law, the administering of the actions of royal prerogative appertaining to the crown, the king, and his members. *Welsh Laws.*

- Arhel, v. a. (hel)** To hunt, or look after; to pursue.  
**Arhelva, s. f.—pl. t. au (arhel)** A hunting after.  
**Arholedig, a. (arhawl)** That is interrogated.  
**Arholi, v. a. (arhawl)** To interrogate; to discourse, or descant upon; to criticize.  
**Arholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arhawl)** A disquisition, or examination.  
**Arholiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arholiad)** An interrogator.  
**Arholwr, s. m.—pl. arholwyr (arhawl—gwr)** An examiner.  
**Arhoyw, a. (hoyw)** Very sprightly, or nimble.

Teg dy gav, ar hav, arhoyw vanon dwv,  
 I dyvu i'm gofion;  
 Tawl hawl hylwyth ovalon,  
 Taith hyder maith, hoywder Môn!

Fair I find thee in summer, of sprightly angelic growth, to cause in my longing thoughts to spring; lessen the claim of crouching cares, and let me have a journey of anxious hope, thou charmer of Môn. *Gr. ab Mareduz.*

- Arhoywder, s. m. (arhoyw)** Great sprightliness, or briskness.  
**Arhoywez, s. m. (arhoyw)** Sprightliness; agility.  
**Arhoywi, v. (arhoyw)** To be very sprightly.  
**Arhud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hud)** A lure, or decoy.  
**Arhudaw, v. a. (arhud)** To allure, or fascinate.  
**Arhudawl, a. (arhud)** Fascinating; enticing.  
**Arhudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arhud)** Fascination.  
**Arhuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (huz)** An over-shade.  
**Arhuzaw, v. a. (arhuz)** To shade over; to cover.  
**Arhuzawl, a. (arhuz)** Umbrageous; sheltering.  
**Arhuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arhuz)** A shading over.  
**Arhuziant, s. m. (arhuz)** Umbrosity; a shelter.  
**Arhul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hul)** A covering, or case.  
**Arhuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arhul)** A covering over.  
**Arhuliaw, v. a. (arhul)** To cover over.  
**Arhun, s. f.—pl. t. au (hun)** A doze, or slight sleep.  
**Arhunaw, v. a. (arhun)** To doze; to sleep lightly.  
**Arhwyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hwyl)** A progress.  
**Arhwyliaid, s. f.—pl. t. au (arhwyl)** Progression, or a disposition to attain an end.  
**Arhwyliaw, v. a. (arhwyl)** To make a progress.  
**Arhyder, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyder)** Over boldness.  
**Arhyll, a. (hyll)** Very horrid, or frightful.  
**Ariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (âr)** A ploughie; aration.  
**Ariad, s. m.—pl. ariaid (âr)** A reciter; a songster.

Ariad,



# A R I

**Arial, s. m.—pl. t. au (gâl)** Pleasantness; liveliness; vigour; activity; wantonness; mirth. *Sil.*

A'i ddr yn vrwed o arial.

And his belly warmed with vigour. *S. Ceri, i darw.*

O nerth, ac arial calon,  
A braig, ac ysgwyz, a bron.

With strength, and vigour of heart, arm, shoulder, and breast.  
*Gr. Llwyd.*

**Arial, s. m.—pl. t. au (gâl)** A wonder; amazement.

**Arialu, v. (arial)** To become lively, or playful.

**Arialu, v. a. (arial)** To enliven; to invigorate.

**Arialus, a. (arial)** Vigorous; lively; lusty; wanton; playful.

**Arian, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ariant)** Silver; money. Arian rhiv, or arian bath, current money, or coin. In the laws, it is often used for a penny; which was a silver coin very common in former times. Arian byw, quicksilver. Arian is a name in botany: arian gwiawn, or arianllys, rhubarb; arian y gweirwyr, rattle, or fluxwort; arian y côr.

Arianoz, neu aur ennyd,  
A wna'r gau yn wir i gyd.

Silver, or gold, a good round sum,  
Will make a falsehood truth intire, *W. Llyn,*

**Ariandag, s. m. (arian—tag)** Silver quinsy; bribery.

**Ariandal, s. m.—pl. t. au (arian—tâl)** Payment in money. *Welsh Laws.*

**Ariandalu, v. a. (ariandal)** To make a payment in money.

**Ariandlws, s. m.—pl. ariandlyfau (arian—tlws)** Silver prize, or medal; the reward of merit given to the victor in poetical competitions; and also in sports, or games. The prize for poetry was a silver chair; and for music, a silver harp.

**Ariandlyfawg, a. (ariandlws)** Having won prizes.

**Ariangan, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arian—can)** Silver coin.

Tew am lew trylew traul ariangan.

Profuse around the dexterous chief the waste of silver gifts.  
*Cynseiw.*

**Ariangar, a. (arian—câr)** Loving money; covetous.

**Ariangarwç, s. m. (ariangar)** The love of money; covetousness.

**Arianglawz, s. m.—pl. ariangloziau (arian—clawz)** A silver mine.

**Arianllais, s. m.—pl. arianlleisiau (arian—llais)** Silver sound; a fine, or melodious tone.

Ag arianllais gwyr unllw.

With the silver tone of men's united voices. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Arianlliw, a. (arian—lliw)** Argent, or silver-coloured.

**Arianllu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arian—llu)** A hired force; mercenary army.

**Arianllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (arian—llwyn)** Silver-bush.

**Arianllys, s. m. aggr. (arian—llys)** Rhubarb.

**Arianna, v. a. (ariant)** To save, or get money.

Y da â el yn dy waith,  
Wedi'r el i daw'r cilwaith;  
Dy ran, o'd ei i arianna,  
Dy wlad oïl â dal y da.

The good thou in thy work dost give, though gone, again it will return; if bent on getting wealth, thy country wholly will repay.  
*Ior. Vynghwyd.*

**Ariannaid, a. (ariant)** Silvery; silvered over.

**Ariannaiz, a. (ariant)** Silvery; of the nature of silver.

**Ariannawg, a. (ariant)** Abounding with silver; having a store of money; monied; wealthy.

Ariannawg vyz yr enwir,  
A'i aur â wna ei air yn wir.

Wealthy will the wicked be, and his gold will make his word to be true. *W. Cynwal.*

**Ariannawl, a. (ariant)** Having the quality of silver.

# A R L

**Ariannedig, a. (ariant)** That is silvered over.

**Ariannell, s. f. (ariant)** A silver hue.

**Arianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ariant)** Argentation.

**Ariannin, a. (ariant)** Silvery; made of silver.

**Ariannu, v. a. (ariant)** To silver; to lay over with silver.

**Ariannus, a. (ariant)** Silvery; tending to be silver.

**Ariannwr, s. m.—pl. ariannwyr (ariant—gwr)** Money-changer.

Deçreuoëz vwrw allan y rhai â werthent, ac â brynent—ac â ymçweloëz dreftlau'r arianwyr.

He began to cast out those that sold and that bought—and over-turned the boards of the money-changers. *Mark xi. xv.*

**Ariannyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ariant)** A money scrivener.

**Arianov, s. m.—pl. t. aint (arian—gov)** Silversmith.

**Arianrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (arian—rhod)** The milky way.

**Ariant, s. m.—pl. ariannoz (air)** Silver. Ariant cwynos, or ariant y gwestvâau, supper money, or lodging money; which was paid by the gentry and freeholders to the maintenance of the officers of the court. Ariant gwastradion, money of the equeries, which was paid by the king's tenants in villainage once a year, to furnish provender for his horses. Ariant dyodwv, money of increase: when payment was made in kind, certain sums were added to the value of cattle under rate: thus a cow that had a second calf, had eight pence added to her value to bring her to par. Ariant cywlad, naturalization fine. Ariant arzelw, claim money. Ariant gwaith, work money; arian moç, swine money; arian pentai, house, or shed money; these three terms occur in the charter of North Wales.

O'i ariant gormant gorym drud-ran;  
O'i alav, a'i aur, a'i arian cân.

Of his over abundant silver I enjoyed an ample share; of his wealth, and his gold, and his current money *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Arianwaith, s. m.—pl. arianweithioz (arian—gwaith)** Silver work.

**Ariar, a. (âr)** Noisy; making a great din, or noise.

Dyn ni çar, ariar oror,  
Ei çân rhwng llettring a çôr.

Noisy is the place, man likes not the song, between the stairs and the choir. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gloç Eglwys.*

**Ariawl, s. f.—pl. arioloz (âr—iawl)** Intreaty.

**Arien, s. m.—pl. t. oz (air)** Dew; hoar-frost.

Gwen lliw arien ar Eryri—  
A'n gwân.

The fair one of the colour of the hoar on Snowdon wounds me, *Gwalçmai.*

Cygliw dy ben ac arien gauav;  
Gwares dyw dy angen:  
Pwy wledyç wedy Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the hoar of winter: God has supplied thy necessity: who will reign after Urien? *Myrddin.*

**Arienawg, a. (arien)** Bedewed; dewy; hoary.

**Arienawl, a. (arien)** Besprinkled with dew.

**Arienu, v. a. (arien)** To sprinkle with dew, or hoar-frost.

**Aries, s. f.—pl. t. au (âr)** A foreboding; portending.

**Arioli, v. a. (ariawl)** To intercede; to deprecate.

**Ariolig, a. (ariawl)** Intercessory, or mediating.

**Ariolwç, s. m. (ariawl)** Intercession; mediation.

**Arlaçar, a. (llaçar)** Very glaring, or glittering.

**Arlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llâd)** A sacrifice.

**Arladen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arlad)** A consecrated wafer.

**Arlavan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavan)** A great enormity; a cursed action; massacre.

Berw o liv, bu arlavan,  
Bwrw twr o waed Robert Hên.

The tears gush out! great was the enormity, to cast down the bulwark, of the race of the venerable Robert. *I. Brwynawg.*

Arlavanad,



# A R L

Arlavanad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlavan) The committing a heinous action; a massacring.

Arlavar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llavar) The faculty of speech. *a.* perspicuous in speaking.

Yn arlavar war wawr ziodid,  
Yn orlawen wen a weinyzid.

The *eloquent* gentle incomparable fair! with pleasure was the maid attended. *Ior Vyçan.*

Arlavariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlavar) Enunciation.

Arlavur, *s. m.* (ilavur) Great labour, or toil.

Arlain, *s. m.*—*pl.* arleiniâu (llain) The foremost rank.

Gwae vi—  
Weled dy zaered zywrys  
Yn arlain brwydyr anarlwys.

Woe is me! to see thy interment caused by strife in the front of the battle, where the carnage was endless. *Gr. Llwyd ab Davyç.*

Arlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* arlaifiâu (glas) The temple.

—Divai oez o,  
Am arlais gwyn roi morlo.

Blameless was he, in putting on the white temple, what was like the seal skin. *B. Brwynllys.*

Arlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llam) A spring leap.

Arlamawl, *a.* (arlam) Springing forward.

Arlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlam) A leaping forward.

Arlamu, *v. a.* (arlam) To bound, or spring up.

Arlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (glan) A brink, or bank.

Arlanefriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlanaftyr) A dispersing abroad.

Arlaneftru, *v. a.* (arlanaftyr) To disperse abroad.

Arlanaftyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arlanastrau (llanaftyr) A dispersion, or scattering.

Arlanw, *s. m.* (llanw) An overflow; a high flood.

Arlas, *a.* (glas) Blue-tipt; topt with blue.

Arlafu, *v. a.* (arlas) To tip with blue.

Arlathraid, *a.* (arlathyr) Glittering, or glaring.

Arlathraiz, *a.* (arlathyr) Highly polished; shining.

Arlathrawl, *a.* (arlathyr) Of a high polish.

Arlathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlathyr) A high polishing.

Arlathru, *v. a.* (arlathyr) To polish highly.

Arlathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Smooth surfaced; polished.

Arlaw, *a.* (llaw) At hand; contiguous; hard by.

Caerau divuriaw, cad arlaw eur-lew,  
Arleng glyw glew divraw

Walls dismantling, a golden lion at hand when the battle rages; chief of a mighty host, bold and dauntless. *Cynzelw.*

Arlawç, *s. m.* (llawç) Safe protection, or refuge.

Arlawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* arlozion (llawz) Great praise; flattery.

Yn arlawz hir-gawz a hwyr geblid,  
Yn arlaw anaw yn â rênid.

In flattery a great reproach is not soon reprehended, already was the muse on us bestowed. *Ior. Vyçan, i verç.*

Arleç, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (lleç) A retreat; concealment.

Arleçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arleç) A seclusion.

Arleçu, *v. a.* (arleç) To seclude, or conceal.

Arleçwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lleçwez) The side of a hill.

Arled, *s. m.* (lled) Expansion, or a spreading out.

Ariedawl, *a.* (arled) Extending; expanding.

Ariediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arled) An extension.

Ariedrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lledrith) Allurement.

Ariedrithiaw, *v. a.* (arledrith) To take a deceiving form.

Ariedrithiawl, *a.* (arledrith) Bewitching; deceiving.

Arledu, *v. a.* (arled) To expand; to extend.

Arlezyv, *a.* (llezyv) Very soft, or gentle.

Arlev, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llev) Exclamation; acclamation.

Arlevain, *v. a.* (arlev) To acclaim; to rejoice.

Arlevariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlavar) Enunciation.

# A R L

Arlevaru, *v. a.* (arlavar) To announce; to enunciate.

Ni bygeillied ei wartheg;  
Ni's arlevair neb.

His kine have not been looked after; nobody has made mention of him. *Avdon, i Gadwallawn.*

Arlevafawl, *a.* (llevas) Daring; intrepid, or bold.

Arlevafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llevas) Enterprize.

Arlevafu, *v. a.* (llevas) To dare, or hazard.

Nid arluziaw rhi ryellir,  
Nid er lles, nid erllevesir.

The chief cannot be obstructed; not with advantage will he be dared. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Arleifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlais) The function of the temples.

Arleifiawg, *a.* (arlais) Relating to the temples.

Arleithig, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (lleithig) A high throne.

Arlemain, *v. a.* (arlam) To prance, or leap about.

Arlemitor, *sup.* (arlam) To be prancing about.

Arlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llen) A covering veil; envelopment.

Neud arlen arien Eryri weithion  
Nëud uçel Gwen-don gwyn-dir Enlli.

Is not Snowdon already veiled with a silver hoar, is not the white wave very loud, by the blessed land of Enlli. *Blezyn Varç.*

Arlenwi, *v. a.* (arlanw) To overflow; to fill over.

Arleng, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lleng) Front rank.

Arleng toryv rhag twryv cammawn,  
Val twryv ebyr yn llyr llawn.

The foremost rank of the host before the din of conflict, like the din of inlets when the flood overflows. *Cynzelw.*

Arles, *s. m.* (lles) Great benefit, advantage, or good.

Arlesawl, *a.* (arles) Very beneficial, or advantageous.

Arlesg, *a.* (llesg) Very weak; enervated; enfeebled.

Arlesgawl, *a.* (arlesg) Tending to enervate.

Arlesgu, *v. a.* (arlesg) To enfeeble, or to enervate.

Arlesiant, *s. m.* (arles) A great advantage.

Arlesin, *a.* (arlas) That is tipt with blue; covered with verdure.

Cyn daear dyvn-las arlesin,  
Gwr â wnaeth o'r dwyr y gwin—  
A nawz.

Ere I go to the deep earth clad with green, he that made the water into wine grant protection. *D. Benfras.*

Arlethrid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arlathyr) Coruscation.

Arlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To over-lay, or to crush.

Arlethyr, *s. f.*—*pl.* arlethrau (llethyr) A great steep.

Arleuver, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lleuver) Illumination.

Arlith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (llith) Allurement.

Arlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlith) An enticing.

Arlithiaw, *v. a.* (arlith) To entice, or allure.

Arliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (lliw) A glazing, or laying on the upper colours

Arliwiaw, *v. a.* (arliw) To glaze, or colour over.

Arloçi, *v. a.* (arlawç) To guard, or protect safely.

Arloçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlawç) A protection.

Arloes, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (lloes) An emptying.

Arloes, *a.* (lloes) Empty; emptied, or poured out.

Arloefedig, *a.* (arloes) That is emptied; voided.

Arloesi, *v. a.* (arloes) To empty: to evacuate.

Arloefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arloes) A voiding; evacuation.

Arlog, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llôg) Compound interest.

Arlogi, *v. a.* (arlog) To place money at compound interest.

Arlôn, *a.* (llôn) Merry to excess; very sprightly.

Arlônaiç, *a.* (arlôn) Enchanting; charming.

Awn i lwyni arlonaiz—  
Yno dan bren ni'n cen vyz  
Hen eizig—

We will repair to the joyous groves, there beneath the trees we shall not be seen by the old jealous one. *D. ab Gwilym*

Arlôni,



# A R L

**Arloni**, *v. a.* (arlon) To please greatly; to enchant.  
**Arloniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlon) A pleasing to excess.  
**Arlofg**, *a.* (llofg) Singed, or slightly burnt over.  
**Arlofgawl**, *a.* (arlofg) Tending to finge, or scorch over.  
**Arlofgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlofg) A finging, or scorching.  
**Arloft**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (lloft) The stock, or shaft of a weapon: the butt end.

**Arloftawg**, *a.* (arloft) Having a shaft, or staff.  
**Arluad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluad) An obstructing.  
**Arluaw**, *v. a.* (lluaw) To obstruct, stop, or hinder.

Hevelys y llong na's arlu estrarwn  
Hyd egyr ei wyr a daly iawn.

Similar is he to the ship, which the stranger cannot obstruct whilst his men will depart from holding the right.

*Avaon, i Gadwallawn.*

**Arluawl**, *a.* (lluawl) Tending to stop, or obstruct.  
**Arluç**, *a.* (lluç) Radiating, or glancing of rays.  
**Arluçed**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arluç) A radiation of light, refulgence.

**Arluçedig**, *a.* (arluç) Radiated, or having rays.  
**Arluçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arluç) Radiation.  
**Arluçiaw**, *v. a.* (arluç) To radiate; to dart, or fling over.

**Arluçiawl**, *a.* (arluç) Radiating; darting rays.  
**Arlud**, *a.* (llud) Full of care, anxiety, or trouble.  
**Arluz**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (lluz) A hindering, or disquieting; what renders unquiet.

Tri arluz tir; hawl yn nadlau, neu dôr aradyr, neu losgi ty ar y tir.

The three molestations of land; a cause in dispute, or the breaking of a plough, or the burning a house on the land.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Arluziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arluz) Interception.  
**Arluzias**, *v. a.* (arluz) To retard; to let, or hinder.  
**Arluziaw**, *v. a.* (arluz) To retard; to hinder; to disturb; to cumber.

O's ammodwy Duw y dewr orçorzion,  
Ni's arluzion' gwynt a thônawr.

If God should covenant with the brave borderers, we shall not be able to obstruct the wind and the waves *Avaon, i Gadwallawn.*

**Arluziawl**, *a.* (arluz) Intercipient, or obstructive.  
**Arluziwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arluz—gwr) An obstructor.

**Arlun**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llun) A portrait; a likeness.  
**Arluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlun) A portraying, or copying of an object.

**Arluniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlun) Formation; prefiguration.

**Arluniaethu**, *v. a.* (arluniaeth) To prefigure.  
**Arluniaw**, *v. a.* (arlun) To portray; to delineate.  
**Arluniawg**, *a.* (arlun) Having a form; imaginary.

Petrufiad yw dull arluniawg yn govyn cynghor ar araeth be-trufiawg.

Hesitation is a figure descriptive of the asking of advice in a speech doubtfully. *H. Perri.*

**Arluniawl**, *a.* (arlun) Tending to resemble.  
**Arluniedig**, *a.* (arlun) That is portrayed.

**Arlwg**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlgw) Perspective.  
**Arlwm**, *a.* (llwm) Very bare, naked, or exposed.  
**Arlwnc**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwnc) A great indraught.

**Arlwrw**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlrw) A deposit.  
**Arlwrw**, *adv.* (llwrw) Towards; forwards.  
**Arlwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (llwy) A mess; a preparing; provision. **Arlwy o luniaeth**, a mess of food.

**Arlwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwy) Preparation.  
**Arlwyant**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwyannau) Preparation. **Arlwyannau mawrion**, great preparations.

**Arlwyaw**, *v. a.* (arlwy) To prepare, or provide; to cook victuals.

Ac ebe a arlwyoez izynt arlwy vawr.

And he provided for them a great feast. *ii Kings, vi. 23.*

**Arlwyawl**, *a.* (arlwy) That is prepared, or provided.

# A R L

**Arlwybyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arllwybyr) A track; a print, or mark; a footstep.

Nid oez arno na gwaed na'i arlwybyr.

There was on him neither blood nor the least trace of it.

*Mabinogion.*

Ni çavad arwyz peçawd, na'i arlwybyr arni.

There was not found the sign of sin, nor the semblance of it on her. *L. G. Hergest.*

**Arlwyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. i.* (llwyz) One causing to prosper; a lord; a lord of a manor; a master.

**Arlwyzaw**, *v. a.* (arlwyz) To effect, or produce; to prosper.

Morwyn a welais mor drybelid—

Yn arlwyz arwyz ar a boenid.

A maiden I beheld so passing fair prospering her sign on the one that was tortured. *Ior. Vycan.*

**Arlwyzedig**, *a.* (arlwyz) That is produced, brought to perfection.

**Arlwyzes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arlwyz) A lady.

**Arlwyziaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwyz) Dominion.

**Arlwyziaethu**, *v. a.* (arlwyziaeth) To exercise dominion; to govern.

**Arlwyziaethus**, *a.* (arlwyziaeth) Domineering.

**Arlwyzyn**, *s. m.* (arlwyz) A lordling.

**Arlwys**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwys) A purging, or cleansing.

**Arlwyfaw**, *v. a.* (arlwys) To purge, or cleanse.

Gwadyd Ozaith—ei wynt ev a arlwyfia forz i Arthur yn y lluz.

Gwadyd Ozaith, it was his breath that cleared the way of Arthur, where there was obstruction. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Arlwyth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwyth) A burden, or load.

**Arlwythaw**, *v. a.* (arlwyth) To burden, or to load.

**Arlwythawl**, *a.* (arlwyth) Burdensome.

**Arlwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwyth) A burdening.

**Arlwywr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwy—gwr) A provider; a caterer.

**Arlydan**, *a.* (llydan) Superficial; on the surface.

**Arlydander**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Superfice.

**Arlydaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Distention.

**Arlydanu**, *v. a.* (arlydan) To distend; to dilate.

**Arlyvasawl**, *a.* (llyvas) Adventurous; daring; bold.

**Arlyvasiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvas) Venturesomeness.

**Arlyvasu**, *v. a.* (llyvas) To adventure; to dare.

**Arlygawl**, *a.* (arlgw) Perspective; optical.

**Arlym**, *a.* (llym) Very sharp, pungent, or piercing.

**Arlymder**, *s. m.* (arlym) Pungency; sharpness.

**Arlymu**, *v. a.* (arlym) To render very sharp.

**Arlyn**, *a.* (glÿn) Adherent; sticking on.

**Arlynadwy**, *a.* (arlyn) That can, or may adhere.

**Arlynawl**, *a.* (arlyn) Adherent; adhering.

**Arlyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyn) Adherence; adhesion.

**Arlyniawg**, *a.* (arlyn) Dependent; consequent.

**Arlynu**, *v. a.* (arlyn) To fasten upon; to adhere.

**Arlynwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyn—gwr) An adherer.

**Arlyre**, *a.* (llyre) Lying along; prone; prostrate.

**Arlyriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyriad) Prostration; pro-nity; the plantain.

**Arlys**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (llys) A supreme court.

**Arlyfawl**, *a.* (arlys) Belonging to the high court.

**Arlyfenw**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyfenw) Cognomen.

**Arlyth**, *a.* (llyth) Very mean; base, low, or vile.

**Arlythyr**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) Superfcription.

**Arlythyrawl**, *a.* (arlythyr) Superfcribed.

**Arlythyriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlythyr) Superfcription.

**Arlythyru**, *v. a.* (arlythyr) To superscribe.

**Arlyw**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyw) A governor; director.

**Arlywel**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywel) The extremity, or the farthest point of sight.

**Arlywiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyw) A governing, or directing.

S

Arlywiaw,



# ARN

Arlywiaw, *v. a.* (arlyw) To govern, guide, or direct.  
 Arlywiawd, *s. m.* (arlyw) Government.  
 Arlywiwr, *s. m.—pl.* arlywwyr (arlyw—gwr) A governor.  
 Arlywodraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlywodwr) Government; directorship.  
 Arlywodraethu, *v. a.* (arlywodraeth) To govern.  
 Arlywodwr, *s. m.—pl.* arlywodwyr (arlywiawd—gwr) A governor.  
 Arlywyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyw) A president.  
 Arlywyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlywyz) Dominion.  
 Arlleniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llen) An elucidation.  
 Arma, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (âr—ma) A prophecy; an omen.  
 Armæg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mæg) A prophecy.  
 Armael, *s. m. aggr.* (mael) The second milk.  
 Armain, *v. a.* (arma) To portend, or prognosticate.  
 Armäü, *v. a.* (arma) To declare; to prophecy.

Y fawl y fy' mez armäüv vi,  
 Traethav armäüv ormaint ei yni.

He that is in the grave I will sing of, I will describe, I will declare the greatness of his vigour. *Meilir.*

Armeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (armael) A milking of the second milk.

Armeiliaw, *v. a.* (armail) To milk the second milk.

Armell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mell) What is covered with points; a hedgehog.

Cant armell i'm arved  
 A fym-mwnt cathed.

A hundred urchins in my lap, and five millions of cats. *Taliesin.*

Armerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (merth) A preparing, or providing; the making of bread. Diwrnawd armerth, baking day. *Sil.*

Armerth ä gair, Mawrth, ac Iau,  
 Adar duon dri-diau.

There will be a preparing for Tuesday, and Wednesday, and black game for three days. *R. Nanmor.*

Armerth, *v. a.* (merth) To provide; to make, or bake bread. *Sil.*

Armerthawl, *a.* (armerth) Preparatory; previous.

Armerthedig, *a.* (armerth) That is prepared.

Armerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (armerth) Preparation.

Armerthu, *v. a.* (armerth) To prepare, or provide.

Armes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arina) A preface; a foretelling.

Aryfle ysgwyd aur yn armes cynnygyn  
 Yn nghyniv rhyzodes.

The golden shield of protection, a preface of the foremost toiler, into the conflict he brought. *Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Owain.*

Arn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ar) A piece, or fragment.

Arnad, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on thee. Arnawg, arnog, and arnogwi, upon you.

Carav eilon mygyr maith arnaduz,  
 Eiliwed asferw, a feirg cyfluz.

I love the sweet musicians, that long upon them have the clear plaintive murmurs, and the trappings of woe. *Gwalchmai.*

Arnav, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on me. Also arnov, arnawvi, and arnwyz. Arnaw, or arnom, upon us.

Pan zel dyz y varn arnam,  
 A gŏp am beçawd, a çam.

When the day of judgment shall come on us, and punishment for sin, and iniquity— *Dr. S. Cent.*

Arnawz, *s. f.—pl.* arnozau (âr—nawz) Plough-beam.

Arno, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on him. Arnazu, arnazynt, and arnynt, upon them.

Hên hawz gervod arno.

The aged, it is easy to be master on him. *Adage.*

Ac yz oez gwyr Groeg yn rhyvelu arno yn wastad.

And the Grecians were warring upon him continually. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arnod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nod) A mark, or character.

# ARO

Arnodi, *v. a.* (arnod) To remark, note, or observe.  
 Arnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arnod) Annotation.  
 Arnodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arnod) Annotator.  
 Arnoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nawz) Protection.  
 Arnoeth, *a.* (noeth) Exposed out; naked, or bare.  
 Arnoethder, *s. m.* (arnoeth) Nudity, or nakedness.  
 Arnoethi, *v. a.* (arnoeth) To denude; to expose.  
 Arnoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arnoeth) Denudation.  
 Arnwyd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (nwyd) Essential quality, or spirit.

Arnwydus, *a.* (arnwyd) Essential; constitutional.

Arnwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwyv) Vigour; spirit.

Arnwyvawg, *a.* (arnwyv) Envigorative.

Arnwyvre, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (nwyvre) The higher current of æther; the empyrium.

Arnwyvus, *a.* (arnwyv) Envigourating; enlivening.

Arnwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (nwyth) A predominant quality; oddity.

Arnwythas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arnwyth) Oddity.

Arnwythus, *a.* (arnwyth) Whimsical, or fanciful.

Arnyved, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyved) Disposition.

Arnyvel, *s. m.* (nyvel) Ardour; temper.

Aro, *adv.* of intreaty (ar) Pray do! Dyre yma, aro dyre! come here, for God's sake come! *Sil.*

Arobaith, *s. m.—pl.* arobeithiau (gobaith) Expectation.

Arobeithiaw, *v. a.* (arobaith) To expect; to hope.

Arobrid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobrid) Desert; merit.

Arobrwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A reward.

Arobrwyaw, *v. a.* (arobrwy) To reward.

Arobryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobryn) Desert; merit.

Arobryn, *v.* (gobryn) To deserve, or merit.

Caer yfyz gulwyz, ni gwyz, ni gryn;  
 Gwyn ei vyd yr enaid a'i harobryn.

A city there is kindling love, it will not fall, it will not shake, blessed is the soul that shall deserve it. *Taliesin.*

Arobrynaw, *a.* (arobryn) Meritorious; deserving.

Arobryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arobryn) A deserving, or meriting.

Arobrynu, *v.* (arobryn) To deserve; to merit.

Arodaw, *s. m.—pl.* arodorion (arawd) A rhetorician.

Aer daer dervyfg darv arv arodorion.

A battle of severe tumult scattered by the weapon of the orators. *Gynzelw.*

Arodruz, *a.* (godruz) Afflictive; troublesome.

Arodryz, *a.* (arawd—rhyz) Free of speech; eloquent.

Ni byz arodryz ar odre Prydain  
 Prydyzion arwyte

There will be none eloquent on the borders of Britain of the exalted bards. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Arozev, *v. a.* (gozev) To endure, bear, or suffer.

Arozevawl, *a.* (arozev) Passive; suffering.

Arozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arozev) Passiveness.

Arozeu, *v. a.* (gozeu) To endure; to bear, or suffer.

Aroed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oed) Assignment.

Aroedi, *v. a.* (aroed) To make an appointment, or fix a time.

Aroediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aroed) Assignment.

Arovnavg, *a.* (arovyn) Dreading; timid.

Arovyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ovyz) A graduate disciple.

Arovyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arovyv) Discipline of a higher order.

Arovyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govyn) Intent; design.

Arovyn, *v. a.* (govyn) To intend, or design.

Tculu Owain llary llu, oez anhun trais  
 Yn eu traws arovyn.

The family of Owain the mild host, the turbulent oppression was unjustly designing on them. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Arovyn, *s. m.—pl.* arovnau (ovyn) Terror, or dread.

Arovynawl, *a.* (arovyn) Intentional.

Arovyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arovyn) Intention.

Arovynwr,



## A N P

**Arovynwr, s. m.—pl. arovynwyr (arodyn—gwr)** One that has a design, or intends to do any act.

**Arogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan)** A prophecy.

**Aroganawl, a. (arogan)** Portending; ominous.

**Aroganu, v. a. (arogan)** To portend, or presage.

**Aroglaberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogyl—aberth)** A burning of incense.

**Aroglber, a. (arogyl—pêr)** Odoriferous; aromatic.

**Aroglarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogyl—arth)** Incense; sweet odour.

**Aroglarthawl, a. (arogldarth)** Incense-burning.

**Aroglarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogldarth)** A burning of incense.

**Aroglarthu, v. a. (arogldarth)** To burn incense.

**Aroglarthwr, s. m.—pl. aroglarthwyr (arogldarth—gwr)** One that burns incense.

**Arogledig, a. (arogyl)** Endowed with smell.

**Arogledigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogledig)** The sense of smelling.

**Aroglez, s. m. (arogyl)** Odour, scent, or smell.

**Arogleuaw, v. a. (arogyl)** To smell, or to scent.

**Arogleuber, a. (arogyl—pêr)** Aromatic.

**Aroqli, v. a. (arogyl)** To smell; to yield a scent, or odour.

**Aroqliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogyl)** A smelling.

**Aroqliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arogliad)** One that smells.

**Aroglus, a. (arogyl)** Odorous; perfuming.

**Aroglwr, s. m.—pl. aroglwyr (arogyl—gwr)** A smeller.

**Arogl s. m.—pl. aroglau (rhogyl)** Odour, scent, or smell; perfume.

**Arolo, s. m.—pl. t. oz (golo)** A covering, or shading.

*Dyrryfaia innau yn arelloz i Eingyl;  
Dyrrydez yn Lloegyr rhag llwybyr vy llaw.*

*I also hastened with shrouds for the Angles; lamentations were in Lloegyr from the path of my hand. Gwalchmai.*

**Aroload, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolo)** A covering over.

**Aroloi, v. a. (arolo)** To cover; to overwhelm.

**Arolwç, s. m. (golwç)** Earnest intreaty, or request.

**Arolwg, s. m.—pl. arolygon (golwg)** A survey.

**Arolyçu, v. a. (arolwç)** To intreat earnestly.

**Arolygawl, a. (arolwg)** Surveying, or looking over.

**Arolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolwg)** A surveying.

**Arolygu, v. a. (arolwg)** To overlook, or survey.

**Arolygwr, s. m.—pl. arolygwyr (arolwg—gwr)** Over-seer.

**Aroll, s. m.—pl. t. au (oll)** A cleft, rift, or split.

**Arolli, v. a. (olli)** To split, divide, or lay open.

**Aronan, s. m.—pl. t. au (arawn)** An orator.

**Arofadwy, a. (araws)** Able to stay, or tarry.

**Arofawl, a. (araws)** Staying; tarrying; lingering.

**Arofi, v. a. (araws)** To stay, or tarry; to wait, or expect; to dwell, or abide. **Arofwç oni zelo hi yma, tarry till she comes here.**

*Nid crys Malldraeth ar Owain.*

*The sands of Malldraeth will not stay for Owain. Adage.*

**Arofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (araws)** A tarrying.

**Arofrwy, s. m. (araws)** A delaying, or tarrying.

**Aroftwng, v. a. (goftwng)** To subjugate, or subdue.

**Aroftwngawl, a. (aroftwng)** Subjective.

**Aroftwngedig, a. (aroftwng)** That is subjected.

**Aroftwngedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (aroftwngedig)** Subjection.

**Aroftwngu, v. a. (aroftwng)** To subject; to overcome.

**Arpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (par)** What is ready, or in order.

**Arparadwy, a. (arpar)** Preparable; to be prepared.

**Arparaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** Preparedness; readiness.

## A N S

**Arparawl, a. (arpar)** Preparatory; preparative.

**Arparedig, a. (arpar)** That is prepared.

**Arpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** Preparation.

**Arparu, v. a. (arpar)** To prepare, or provide.

*Moli rhi rhybuç yn arpar,  
Molawdyr maws nid moes ei gydpar.*

*For praising the chief, earnestly in preparing is the sweet  
panegyrist; there exists not his fellow. Llywelyn Varz.*

**Arfad, a. (fad)** Firm, dense, or solid; permanent.

**Arfav, s. m.—pl. t. au (fav)** A station, stand, or post.

**Arfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfav)** Situation.

**Arfain, s. f.—pl. arfeiniau (fain)** A peal.

**Arfang, s. m.—pl. t. au (fang)** Imposition; pressure.

*Na vid yt au zwywau. Yn y gair hwnw yz arç Duw Dâd oll-  
gyvoethawg na wneler rhiniau, nac arfangau, na çyvarwyrodau,  
na fwynau gwaharzedig gan yr eglwys.*

*Thou shalt have no false gods. In that expression God the Fa-  
ther Almighty commandeth that there should not be done any  
mysteries, nor impositions, exorcisms, nor charms forbidden by  
the church. Ll. Gwyn, Hergeß.*

**Arfangawd, s. m.—pl. arfangodion (arfang)** A pres-  
sing down, or treading upon.

**Arfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfang)** Pressure.

**Arfangu, v. a. (arfang)** To tread, or press down.

**Arfar, s. m.—pl. t. on (sâr)** Offence, or insult.

**Arfarz, s. m.—pl. t. au (farz)** Wrath.

**Arfarzain, a. (arfarz)** Abounding with wrath.

**Arfarzu, v. a. (arfarz)** To offer an insult; to offend.

**Arfarig, a. (arfar)** Perverse; rebellious.

**Arfathar, s. m.—pl. t. au (fathar)** A treading upon.

**Arfathrawl, a. (arfathar)** Trampling, or treading.

**Arfathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfathar)** A treading, or  
trampling upon

**Arfathru, v. a. (arfathar)** To trample, or tread upon.

**Arfawd, s. m.—pl. arfodion (fawd)** Opposition.

**Arfawr, s. m.—pl. arfawriau (fawr)** Labour.

**Arfez, s. f.—pl. t. au (fez)** A sitting.

**Arfezawl, a. (arfez)** Sedentary; apt to be sitting.

**Arfeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfez)** A sitting upon.

**Arfevydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fevydliad)** A stationing.

**Arfevyll, v. a. (fevyll)** To stand upon.

**Arfeibiant, s. m. (feibiant)** Leisure, or rest from work.

**Arfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (feiniad)** A resounding.

**Arfeiniaw, v. a. (arfain)** To resound; to ring.

**Arfeiniawl, a. (arfain)** Resounding; sonorous.

**Arfeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (feliad)** Perspicacity.

**Arfelu, v. a. (felu)** To descry; to perceive.

**Arfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (fenw)** Agnomen.

**Arferth, a. (ferth)** Very steep, or abrupt.

**Arferthez, s. m. (arferth)** A great declivity.

**Arferthu, v. a. (arferth)** To render very steep, or  
abrupt.

**Arfill, s. f.—pl. t. au (fill)** A component part; a  
particle.

**Arftain, v. a. (ftain)** To reverberate; to echo.

**Arfteiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arftain)** Reverberation.

**Arfteiniawl, a. (arftain)** Reverberating; echoing.

**Arfwl, s. m.—pl. arfyllon (swl)** A prospect, or view.

**Arfwll, s. m.—pl. arfyllon (fwll)** A steadfast look-  
ing on.

**Arfwilt, s. m.—pl. arfylltau (swllu)** Compactness.

**Arswn, s. m.—pl. arfyniau (swn)** A great noise.

**Arfwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwyd)** Dread; terror.

**Arfwydaw, v. a. (arfwyd)** To dread; to stand in  
awe; to apprehend; to be afraid.

**Arfwydawl, a. (arfwyd)** Dreadful; fearful; terrible.

**Arfwydda, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfwyd—ma)** A place of  
terrors; hell.

**Arfwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfwyd)** A dreading.

**Arfwydolrwy, s. m. (arfwydawl)** Dreadfulness;  
awfulness.



## A R T

**Arfwyduſ, a. (arfwyd)** Dreadful; fearful; awful; timorous.

*Yr hwn fyfz ovnus ac arfwyduſ dyſweled, ac ymadawed y bore o Vynyz Gilead.*

*He that is fearful and timorous let him return, and let him depart in the morning from Mount Gilead. Judg. vii. lii.*

**Arfwyz, s.f.—pl. t. au (fwyz)** An oftenſible office.

**Arfwyzawg, a. (arfwyz)** Oftenſible. Alſo *s.m.—pl. arfwyzogion.* One in an oftenſible ſituation.

**Arfwyzogaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfwyzawg)** Oftenſibility.

**Arfwyn, s.f.—pl. t. ion (fwyn)** Felicity: alſo a charm.

**Arfwynawl, a. (arfwyn)** Very comforting, or foothing; enchanting.

**Arfwyniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfwyn)** Felicitation.

**Arfwys, s.m.—pl. t. ion (fwys)** Torture, or pain.

**Arfwyſawg, a. (arfwys)** Poignant; ſevere.

**Arfyberw, a. (fyberw)** Arrogant; pompous.

**Arfyberwyd, s.m. (arfyberw)** Arrogance; pompoſity.

**Arfyvyd, a. (fyvyd)** Inſtantaneous; immediate.

**Arfylw, s.m.—pl. t. on (fylw)** A keen look; a ſtare.

**Arfylwad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfylw)** A ſtaring, or looking earneſtly.

**Arfylwez, s.m.—pl. t. au (fylwez)** Subſtance.

**Arfylwezawl, a. (arfylwez)** Subſtantial, or ſolid.

**Arfylweziad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfylwez)** Subſtantiation.

**Arfylwezoldeb, s.m. (arfylwezawl)** Subſtantiation.

**Arfylwezu, v. a. (arfylwez)** To ſubſtantiate.

**Arfyllawg, a. (arfwll)** Looking, or gazing earneſtly.

**Arfylliad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfwll)** A gazing.

**Arfyllu, v. a. (arfwll)** To look earneſtly; to gaze.

**Arfyllwr, s.m.—pl. arfyllwyr (arfwll—gwr)** A gazer.

**Arfŷn, a. (fŷn)** Stounded; ſtupified, or amazed.

**Arfŷnawl, a. (arfŷn)** Aſtoniſhing; ſtupifactive.

**Arfŷniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfŷn)** Perception; conſideration.

**Arfŷnied, v. a. (arfŷn)** To conſider, or think upon.

**Arfŷnu, v. a. (arfŷn)** To conſider; to be aſtoniſhed.

**Arfyth, a. (fyth)** Rigid; upright; ſet ſtrait up.

**Arfythiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arfyth)** A rendering rigid.

**Arfythu, v. a. (arfyth)** To make upright; to become rigid.

**Artaith, s.m.—pl. arteithiau (taith)** Torment; torture.

**Arteithva, s.f.—pl. t. au (artaith—ma)** A place of torment.

**Arteithglwyd, s.f.—pl. t. au (artaith—clwyd)** A rack; inſtrument of torture.

**Arteithiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (artaith)** A tormenting.

**Arteithiaw, v. a. (artaith)** To torture; to torment.

**Arteithiawl, a. (artaith)** Tormenting; excruciable.

**Arteithiwr, s.m.—pl. arteithwyr (artaith—gwr)** A tormentor.

**Arteithyz, s.m.—pl. t. ion (artaith)** A torturer; an executioner.

**Arth, s.com.—pl. t. od (âr)** A bear.

*Nerth arth yn ei breſgiau.*

*The ſtrength of the bear is in her fore legs. Adage.*

*Yr arth fy helva gyvarthva, am ei bod yn gig hely o'r pênav, zc am na byz vawr ymlid arni. am na's gall gerzed ond yn arav, zc ni byz ond ei baezu, a'i gyvarth, a'i llaz.*

*The bear is a hunt by barking, becauſe her fleſh is one of beſt of the chace, and becauſe there is no long hunting of her, as ſhe cannot go but ſlowly, and there is only to bait, bark, and kill her. Hunting Laws.*

**Arthaiz, a. (arth)** Having the nature of a bear; bearish.

**Arthal, v. a. (arth)** To bark; to growl, or grumble.

**Arthan, s.f. (arth)** A young bear, or cub.

**Arthawg, a. (arth)** Bearish; like a bear; gruff.

## A R W

**Arthen, s.f. (arth)** A bear's cub, or young one.

*Rhuthyr aruthyr eirthiaw arthen unben.*

*A terrible aſſault of a chief who ſpeaks as gruff as a young bear. Cynzelw.*

**Arthes, s.f.—pl. t. au (arth)** A ſhe-bear.

*Gwell i wr gyvarvod ag arthes wedi colli ei ſenawon, nag a'r fôl yn ei folineb.*

*It is much better for a man to meet with a ſhe-bear after loſing her cubs, than with the fool in his fooliſhneſs. Prov. xviii. xii.*

**Arthvar, a. (arth—bâr)** Having a fierceneſs of a bear; ferocious.

*Yn muſez Arthen arthvar yn ing.*

*In the life of Arthen ferocious in the toil, Cynzelw.*

**Arthgi, s.m.—pl. arthgwn (arth—ci)** A bear-dog. *s.f. arthaft. pl. artheiſt.*

**Arthiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arth)** A barking.

**Arthiaw, v. a. (arth)** To bark; to ſpeak gruffly.

**Arthlev, s.f.—pl. t. au (arth—llev)** A hoarſe voice.

**Arthlevain, v. a. (arthlev)** To cry out hoarſely.

**Arthlwg, s.m.—pl. arthlygau (arth—llwg)** A beſetting by barking.

**Arthlygu, v. a. (arthlwg)** To beſet with barking. *Arthlygu'r arth, to buſſet a bear.*

**Arthu, v. a. (arth)** To bark roughly, or hoarſely.

**Aru, v. a. (âr)** To plough; to till.

**Aruça, prep. (ar—uç)** Over; upon; uppermoſt.

**Aruçav, a. (aruça)** Upmoſt; uppermoſt; topmoſt.

**Aruçavad, s.m.—pl. t. au (aruçav)** Exaltation.

**Aruçavawl, a. (aruçav)** Uplifting; tending to raiſe.

**Aruçavu, v. a. (aruçav)** To exalt, uplift, or raiſe.

**Aruçaw, v. a. (uçaw)** To aſcend; to exalt, or uplift.

**Aruçez, s.m.—pl. t. au (uçez)** The overmoſt; the outſide; the upper part; the top; the ſurface.

**Aruçel, a. (uçel)** Very high; lofty, or exalted.

*Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd*

*Aruçel ei adav,*

*Eizig am gig Cynzylan.*

*The eagle of Pengwern, with the brown beak,*

*Very loud is his ſcream,*

*Jealous for the fleſh of Cynzylan. Ll. Hên, m. Cynzylan.*

**Aruçelder, s.m.—pl. t. au (aruçel)** The higheſt point, or region.

**Aruçelu, v. a. (aruçel)** To exalt, or uplift highly.

**Aruthraw, v. a. (aruthyr)** To wonder; to be amazed.

**Aruthrawl, a. (aruthyr)** Amazing, or wonderful.

**Aruthredig, a. (aruthyr)** That is amazed.

**Aruthrez, s.m.—pl. t. au (aruthyr)** A marvelling; amazement.

**Aruthriad, s.m.—pl. t. au (aruthyr)** Admiration.

**Aruthroldeb, s.m. (aruthrawl)** Amazement.

**Aruthrwr, s.m.—pl. aruthrwyr (aruthyr—gwr)** One that marveilleth.

**Aruthyr, a. (uthyr)** Marvellous; prodigious; dire.

*Y mae'r porth aruthyr heb zim porthorion,*

*A'i dai'n egored i bob dyn gwirion.*

*The prodigious porch is without porters, and his houſes are open to every innocent man. Rhys Bryçan,*

**Arwâd, s.m.—pl. t. au (gwâd)** Publick denial.

**Arwadawl, a. (arwâd)** Denying openly.

**Arwadu, v. a. (arwâd)** To deny openly.

**Arwaez, s.f.—pl. t. au (gwaez)** An outcry.

**Arwaeziad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arwaez)** Exclamation.

**Arwael, a. (gwael)** Very low; vile, baſe, or ignoble.

**Arwaelu, v. (arwael)** To become low, or to become indiſpoſed.

**Arwaen, s.m.—pl. t. au (gwaen)** A rupture, or parting.

**Arwaenawg, a. (arwaen)** Separable; diviſible.

**Arwaered, adv. (gwaered)** Adown; downward.

**Arwaes, s.m.—pl. t. au (gwaes)** Earneſt, or pledge.

**Arwaefav, s.m.—pl. t. on (gwaefav)** Support; maintenance; authority; warranty. *Dewis arzelw aniyail*



# A R W

anivail o arwaefav, to choofe the proving a beaft one's own by warranty: Pallu ei ardwaefav, he failing in his covenant: arzelw arwaefav, to avouch a warranty.

Tri arzelw all vod i zyn o anivel â gollo; geni a meithrin, cadw cyn coll, ac arwaefav.

The three avouchments that can be to a man that has loft a beaft; birth and rearing, keeping before the lofs, and warranty. *Welsh Laws.*

Arwaefawg, *a.* (arwaes) Having earnest, or pledge.

Arwaefedig, *a.* (arwaes) That is certified.

Arwaefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaes) Certification.

Arwaefogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaefawg) Certificate.

Arwaefav â zyco dyn arwaefogaeth yn ei ben, i'w gadw rhag drwg; neu arwaefav â azawo gymmeryd drwg o law dyn.

A warranty is a man's bringing upon himself a suretyship, to keep him from harm; or a warranty is an undertaking to take the harm off a man's hands. *Welsh Laws.*

Arwaefu, *v. a.* (arwaes) To render certain, or secure.

Arwaefwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwaefwyr* (arwaes—gwr) A certifier.

Arwaethyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwaethyl) Contention.

Arwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To conduct, or lead; to bear.

Syllid ev yn dyvoda tharian uge ei law—  
Ac yn arwain clezyv ar ei ytllys.

He was seen coming, with a shield on his arm, and bearing a sword by his side. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Arwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. arweithiau* (gwaith) Superstructure.

Arwall, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwall) Omission; neglect.

Arwâr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar—gwâr) A quiescent state, or state of general rest; pacification.

O arwar daear down i gyd dyzbrawd,  
O arwain peçawd lleidawd lledvryd.

From the silent state of earth we all shall come at the judgment day, for leading a life of sin, and grovelling in exertion of mind. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arware, *v. a.* (gware) To play, or skip about.

Arwarëawl, *a.* (arware) Jocund; sportive; merry.

Arwarëus, *a.* (arware) Playful; sportive.

Arwarëwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwarewyr* (arware—gwr) A player.

Arwaru, *v. a.* (arwâr) To soften, or assuage; to extinguiſh; to pacify; to civilize.

N'ym arwar na çâr, na çywaith;  
N'ym arha araws anghyviaith.

Nor friend, nor mutual aid will pacify me; I shall not be impelled to stay for the barbarian. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arwafg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafg) A prefs; a pressure.

Arwafgawd, *s. f.*—*pl. arwafgodion* (gwafgawd) An overſhade.

Arwafgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwafg) A preſſing upon.

Arwafgodi, *v. a.* (arwafgawd) To overſhadow.

Arwafgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwafgawd) An overſhadowing.

Arwafgu, *v. a.* (arwafg) To prefs upon; to ſqueeze.

Arwawd, *s. m.* (gwawd) Panegyric; praise.

Arwawdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwawd) A panegyricizing.

Arwawdiaw, *v. a.* (arwawd) To panegyricize.

Arwawdus, *a.* (arwawd) Panegyric.

Arwawl, *s. m.*—*pl. arwuloz* (gwawl) A luminary.

Arwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwe) Texture; a woof.

Arwëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwe) A weaving upon.

Arwëawl, *a.* (arwe) Textile; weaving upon.

Arwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwêz) A carriage.

Arwez, *v. a.* (gwêz) To deport, bear, or carry.

Pob pren â arwezo frwyth un werth â çollwyn yw.

Every tree that bears fruit is of the ſame value as a hazel grove. *Welsh Laws.*

Arwezadwy, *a.* (arwez) Portable; that may be borne.

# A R W

Arwezawd, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezodau* (arwez) A carrying, or bearing.

Bum llâd rhag gwledig,  
Bum i arwezawd,  
Rhag Duw bum tylawd.

I have been drunk before a king, I have been a convey, before God I have been poor. *Taliesin.*

Arwezawg, *a.* (arwez) That is carried, or conducted.

Arwezawl, *a.* (arwez) Portable; carrying.

Arwezedig, *a.* (arwez) That is borne, or conducted.

Arweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwez) A bearing; conduct.

Arwezodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezodwyr* (arwezawd—gwr) A bearer.

Arwezu, *v. a.* (arwez) To bear, or carry; to lead, or conduct.

Dangaws eu hyſbardunau â orugant i'r meirç; a gofawd pob un ar eu gilyz y dyrnodiau mwyav â ellynt â wnaethant: ac eiſioes cywreiniaç yd arwezws Arthur ei laiv gan oçel dyrnawd Frollo.

They ſhewed their ſpurs to their horſes; each laid on the other the heavielt blows that they could; and at length it was ſeen that Arthur conducted his ſword more accurately by avoiding the blow of Frollo. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arwezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezwyr* (arwez—gwr) A bearer; a conductor.

Arweizus, *a.* (arwez) Comely, or handſome.

Arwyzion ançeu i'th arweizus dâl,  
A gloes a'r wyal, a glaſu'r wëus.

The ſigns of death on thy comely front, and a pang on the temple, and the lip growing pale. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To adminiſter; to labour.

Arweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwain) A conducting; introduction.

Arweiniadwy, *a.* (arwain) That may be conducted.

Arweiniawd, *s. m.* (arwain) A miniſtring.

Arweiniawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweiniawdwyr* (arweiniawd—gwr) A conductor.

Arweiniawg, *a.* (arwain) Conductitious.

Arweiniawl, *a.* (arwain) Introductory; leading.

Arweiniawr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweinorion* (arwain) A leader.

Arweinid, *s. m.* (arwain) Conduct, or guidance.

Arweinidawg, *a.* (arweinid) Having a leading, or offenſible office. *s. m.* an upper ſervant.

Arweinidogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinidawg) A ſuperior ſervice.

Arweinidogawl, *a.* (arweinidawg) Adminiſtring.

Arweiniedig, *a.* (arwain) That is conducted.

Arweinig, *a.* (arwain) Leading; foremoſt.

Arweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweinwyr* (arwain—gwr) A leader.

Arweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwain) A leader.

Arweinyzawl, *a.* (arweinyz) Miniſterial.

Arweinyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinyz) A female leader.

Arweinyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinyz) The ſituation, or office of a leader.

Arweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaith) Superſtruction.

Arweithiawl, *a.* (arwaith) Superſtructive.

Arwel, *a.* (gwêl) Conſpicious; manifeſt; evident.

Arweled, *v. a.* (arwel) To perceive; to obſerve.

Arwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweled) Perception.

Arwellyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwellyg) Defectibility.

A wnaeth dedwyz er dedvryd iawn,  
Ac arall ar wall, arwellyg zawn,  
Yn eiſiwedig, ac yn zigllawn.

What the prudent has done to reſtore equity, and another failing, from a fallacy of endowment, in want, and wrathful. *Cynzelw.*

Arwellygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwellyg) Defection.

Arwellygiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwellyg) Defectibility.

Arwellygiaw, *v. a.* (arwellyg) To render defectible.

Arwellygiawl, *a.* (arwellyg) Defective.

Arwellygiwr,



# A R W

**Arwellygiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwellygwyr (arwellyg—gwr) A defaulter.  
**Arwellygus**, *a.* (arwellyg) Defective; fallacious.  
**Arwemp**, *a.* (gwemp) Supremely fair, or beauteous.  
**Arwen**, *a.* (gwèn) White topt; covered with white.  
**Arwên**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwên) A simile, or simper.  
**Arwênawl**, *a.* (arwên) Wearing a smile.  
**Arwênu**, *v. a.* (arwên) To wear a smile; to simper.

—I zwyn dyn,  
 Tri gelynyon genon gynt  
 I'r enaid i'r arwenynt.

To entice man, three false enemies of yore to the soul they smiled. *Dr. S. Cent.*

**Arwep**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (gwep) The visage.  
**Arwerth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwerth) A public sale, or auction.  
**Arwerthawl**, *a.* (arwerth) Saleable, or vendible.  
**Arwerthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwerth) A felling publicly.  
**Arwerthiant**, *s. m.* (arwerth) A publick sale.  
**Arwerthrwyz**, *s. m.* (arwerth) Saleableness.  
**Arwerthu**, *v. a.* (arwerth) To set, or offer to sale.

N'ym arwerth er aur i arglwyzi ereill,  
 N'ym arwar arall er vy mherçi.

He will not part with me for gold to other lords, I should not be pacified by another, though I should be respected. *LI. P. Moç.*

**Arwerthwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwerthwyr (arwerth—gwr) Auctioneer.

**Arwerthyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arwerth) Auctioneer.  
**Arwest**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (ar—gwest) The seat of the voice, or the breast: also the utterance of the voice; vocal music.

Cerz arwest, a çerz dannau.

Vocal song, and instrumental song. *Car. Llangarvan.*

Marw Nêst, mae v' arwest yn vor.

Since Nêst is dead, my bosom is drenched with tears. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Arwestzyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arwest—dyn) A minstrel.

Eilliw â orug ei ben a'i varyv a gymmeryd telyn yn ei law;  
 ac yn rhith croesfan, ac arwestzyn, ac yn gwareyd dyvod ynmlith y llu, a'r lluestau.

He shaved his head, and his beard, and taking a harp in his hand, under the appearance of a jester and minstrel he came playing amongst the army, and the tents. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Arwestlawg**, *a.* (arwestyl) Very confused.  
**Arwestrawl**, *a.* (arwestyr) Having loops.  
**Arwestriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwestyr) A looping.  
**Arwestru**, *v. a.* (arwestyr) To loop.  
**Arwestyl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwestlau (gwestyl) A great confusion.  
**Arwestyr**, *s. f.*—*pl.* arwestri (gwestyr) A string, or band, by which a thing is suspended; as a purse, pouch, or fatchel. Arwestri cewyll, the loops of panniers, by which they are hung.  
**Arwir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (gwir) Plain truth.  
**Arwirez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwir) An established maxim.  
**Arwiriant**, *s. m.* (arwir) Certitude; attestation.  
**Arwisg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (gwisg) Upper garment.  
**Arwisgaw**, *v. a.* (arwisg) To enrobe, or to array.

Yr ydym yn oçeneidiaw, gan zeifyvu cael ein harwisgaw a'n tyfyz o'r nev.

We sigh, wishing to be arrayed with our house that is from heaven. *ii Cor. v. ii.*

**Arwisgawl**, *a.* (arwisg) Appertaining to raiment.  
**Arwisgedig**, *a.* (arwisg) That is arrayed, or enrobed.  
**Arwisgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwisg) An arraying.  
**Arwiw**, *a.* (gwiw) Superexcellent, or supreme.  
**Arwni**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (gwni) A sewing over.  
**Arwniaw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwni) To quilt.

# A R W

**Arwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyr (gwr) One above human; more than man; a hero.

Tiaerwr, arwr arwynawl fofawd,  
 Mi a'th wawd a'th wazawl.

Thou man of slaughter, leading hero of the conflict, I will extol thee and endow thee. *LI. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Arwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* ârwyr (âr—gwr) A ploughman.  
**Arwraiz**, *a.* (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or valiant.

Arwraiz dy luniaiz law.

Gallant is thy well-formed hand. *Iolo Goç.*

**Arwraig**, *s. f.*—*pl.* arwreigez (gwraig) A heroine.  
**Arwrawl**, *a.* (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or brave.

Neirthiad fawd, llwyr gymmrawd Llyr,  
 Nerthawl, arwrawl eryr.

The supporter of prosperity, a perfect brother of Llyr; the powerful, heroic eagle. *Gr. ab Mereduz, i Or. ab Tudur.*

**Arwrez**, *s. m.* (arwr) Heroism; gallantry; bravery.  
**Arwriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwr) Heroism.  
**Arwron**, *s. m.* (arwr) A worthy; a hero.  
**Arwrwas**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwrweision (arwr—gwas) A heroic man.

**Arwryd**, *s. m.* (arwr) Heroism, or gallantry.  
**Arwybod**, *a.* (gwybod) Knowing of; aware.  
**Arwybodawl**, *a.* (arwybod) Cognitive.  
**Arwybodus**, *a.* (arwybod) Well-informed.

**Arwyz**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ar—gwyz) That is in presence, or on the prospect; a sign, token, or proof; an ensign, banner, or colours.

Owain hebawg cynvreinnion—  
 Gwraiz blaiz bliant arwyzion.

Owain the hawk of those who hold prerogatives, who is at bottom like a wolf, with his banners of fine linen. *Hywel Voel*

**Arwÿz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (âr—gwÿz) A plough; the same as gwÿzarad.

**Arwyzâad**, *s. m.* (arwyz) Signification  
**Arwyzâawl**, *a.* (arwyz) Significant; that denotes.  
**Arwyzadwy**, *a.* (arwyz) Impliable; signifying.  
**Arwyzair**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyzeiriau (arwyz—gair) A motto.

**Arwyzâu**, *v. a.* (arwyz) To signify; to imply.  
**Arwyzaw**, *v. a.* (arwyz) To signify; to imply.  
**Arwyzawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyzodau (arwyz) A signifying.

**Arwyzawg**, *a.* (arwyz) Intimating; implying.  
**Arwyzawl**, *a.* (arwyz) Emblematic; implying.  
**Arwyzâwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyzâwyr (arwyz—gwr) One that signifies, or implies.  
**Arwyzedig**, *a.* (arwyz) That is signified, or implied.  
**Arwyzedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwyzedig) Implication.

**Arwyzedigawl**, *a.* (arwyzedig) Significatory.  
**Arwyzvarz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyzveirz (arwyz—barz) Herald bard; herald at arms: his office in the field was to be a herald, or bear a flag of truce between contending armies; or, strictly speaking, his uni-coloured dress, or barzgwewll, which he always wore on the occasion, was the distinguishing sign of his inviolable character. In more modern times he had chiefly the domestic employ, of recording and delineating arms and pedigrees.

**Arwyzvarzoniath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwyz—barzoniath) The office of the herald bard; the knowledge of arms and pedigrees; heraldry.

**Arwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwyz) Signification.  
**Arwyzlun**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (arwyz—llun) Emblem.  
**Arwyzluniawl**, *a.* (arwyzlun) Emblematical.  
**Arwyzluniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyzlunwyr (arwyzlun—gwr) Emblematicist.

**Arwyzocâad**, *s. m.* (arwyzawg) Implication; signification.

**Arwyzocâawl**, *a.* (arwyzawg) Symptomatical.

Arwyzocâu,



# A R W

Arwyzocâu, *v. a.* (arwyzawg) To signify; to imply.  
Arwyzocâus, *a.* (arwyzawg) Implying; signifying.  
Arwyzocâwr, *s. m.—pl.* arwyzocâwyr (arwyzawg—gwr) One that informs; a director.

Arwyzohwyz, *s. m.* (arwyzawl) Significancy.  
Arwyzwr, *s. m.—pl.* arwyzwyr (arwyz—gwr) One that gives a sign; a director.

Arwyzyd, *s. m.* (arwyz) Direction; guidance.  
Arwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwyl) The weeping over; funeral solemnities, or obsequies.

Arwyl o vedw irion  
Yvoru â gav dan vrig on;  
Amdo wenwifg am danav,  
A lliain hoyw veillion hâv.

*Funeral obsequies* with green birch I shall have to-morrow beneath the branches of the ash; and a white covering shroud I shall have round me, and my linen will be the lively trefoils of summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arwylad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyl) The act of mourning for the dead.

Arwylaw, *v. a.* (arwyl) To watch and mourn over the dead.

Yr Aiftiaid a'i harwylafant ev zeg niwrnawd a thriugain.

The Egyptians mourned over him thirty days. *Gen. l. iii.*

Arwylawl, *a.* (arwyl) Weeping over; funeral; sepulchral.

Ac wedi eu clazu i'r ervynioez Priav wneuthur gware arwylawl y gyd ag ev.

And after they were interred Priam commanded funeral games to be performed for him. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Arwyledig, *a.* (arwyl) That is wept over; sepultured.

Arwyledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyledig) Sepulture.

Arwyliannawl, *a.* (arwyliant) Funeral.

Arwyliannu, *v. a.* (arwyliant) To perform the funeral obsequies.

Arwyliannus, *a.* (arwyliant) Appertaining to a funeral, or sepulture.

Arwyliant, *s. f.—pl.* arwyliannau (arwyl) Funeral exequies.

Nyniaw—y pymthegved dyz gwedi y wrwydyr â vu varw, ac y'ng haer Lundain, ger llaw porth y goglez, y clazwyd, y gyda breninawl arwyliant.

Nyniaw, the fifteenth day after the battle died, and in the city of London, near the gate of the north he was buried with royal funeral honours. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arwylwifg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (arwyl—gwifg) A mourning dress.

Arwylwr, *s. m.—pl.* arwylwyr (arwyl—gwr) A mourner.

Arwyp, *a.* (gwyp) Very fair, fine, or beauteous.

Arwyp dawn cyviawn, oerav covion vyz  
Llaz Davyz, llyw deon!

A just gift supremely fair was he: most chilling will be the memory that Davyz has been slain, the leader of strangers. *Blezyn Varz, i D. ab Grufur.*

Arwympez, *s. m.* (arwyp) Elegancy; fairness.

Arwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwyn) Blessing; happiness.

Arwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Happy; blessed; sanctified.

Arwyn yw genyv arwain ei vezwl,  
A'i veziant hyd Lundain.

Happy am I that his thought is conducted, and his possession as far as London. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Arwyn o'i drwyzed cyn noi drengi ydoez  
Yn cadw rhag cyhoez anlloez Enlli.

Happy of his freedom was he before he died, keeping from publick view the wealth of Enlli. *Llywelyn Varz, i Gadvan.*

Arwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Very white; splendid; bright.

Ys imi wr â wared ei rad i reidus,  
Galarus geilwad;  
Ys imi ner yn arwyn zillad.

There is to me a hero that will part with his gifts to the necessitous, the cherisher of the mourner; there is to me a hero in shining white robes. *Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Arwŷn, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gwŷn) Violent passion.

# A R W

Arwynawg, *a.* (arwyn) Enjoying happiness.

Cyvarçav ym clodieu llallawg,  
Annwynawg yn lluyz:  
Pwy yr unig arwynawg?

I will greet the partner of my birth, untractable in the wars; who the only one enjoying happiness? *Cyvoesi Myrzin.*

Arwŷnawl, *a.* (arwŷn) Wrathful; violent; passionate.

Dwyn meibion Cynan, cyn bu llwyd yr un,  
Arwynawl yn mhlymnwyd.

Taking away the sons of Cynan, before one was become grey, wrathful in the conflict. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arwyneb, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyneb) Surface, or face.

Pan yw arwyneb y zaeor wedi ei barotoi evelly, gan dân dieithyr, a damweiniawl, i wneuthur forz i'r tân ozivewu dori allan.

When the surface of the earth is prepared in that manner, by a foreign, and casual fire, to prepare the way for the internal fire to break out. *Ier. Owain.*

Arwynebawl, *a.* (arwyneb) Superficial; outward.

Arwynebez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyneb) Surface; superface.

Greidiawl arwynawl arwynebez glyw,  
Gloyw eryr teyrnez;  
Clwyv dygyn Deheu, a Goglez,  
Clywed ei vnyd i'vvez!

Fierly and wrathful is the countenance of the chief, the bright eagle of royalty; it is a severe pang to the South and the North, to hear of his going to the grave. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyneb) A rendering superficial.

Arwŷniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwŷn) One of violent desires.

Gwell trwç nag arwŷniad.

The blusterer is better than the one of violent desires. *Adage.*

Arwyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyn) Consecration.

Arwynieithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyniaeth) A consecrating.

Arwynieithu, *v. a.* (arwyniaeth) To consecrate.

Arwynt, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwynt) Scent.

Arwyntiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwynt) A scenting.

Arwyntian, *v. a.* (arwynt) To scent, or smell about.

Yr ofeiriad i'n amled ni,  
Maent 'n arwyntian am renti.

The priests round about us, they smell about for rents.

*Dr. S. Cent.*

Arwyntiaw, *v. a.* (arwynt) To scent, or smell about.

Duw tri nad imi, vy Nêr, arwyntiaw,  
Ar wantau beth over.

Thou triune God, my Lord! preserve me from scenting on desires for a vain thing. *H. D. ab Ivan.*

Arwyntiawl, *a.* (arwynt) Scenting, or smelling.

Arwŷnu, *v. a.* (arwyn) To bleach; to whiten.

Arwŷnyg, *a.* (arwyn) Glaring; glittering.

Arwŷnygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwŷnyg) A glaring reflection, or glittering.

Arwŷnygiaw, *v. a.* (arwŷnyg) To glare, or glitter.

Arwŷnygiawl, *a.* (arwŷnyg) Very glittering.

Arwyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwŷr) A being uplifted.

Arwyræth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyr) Celebrity; exaltation.

Dor dewdor deon arwyræth,  
Doeth dewr goeth dewr-glod ganymdaith.

A thick shelter the excellencies of the supreme to him, wife, and truly pure with the fame of bravery his attendant. *Cynxelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Arwyrain, *s. f.* (arwyr) Exaltation; encomiastic, hymn, or song of praise.

Arwyrain, *v. a.* (arwyr) To raise, or lift up; to exalt; to praise.

Mi a'th arwyre, a'th arwyrain myvyr.

I will celebrate thee, the contemplative will extol thee. *Ll. ab Llywelyn.*

Arwyrawl, *a.* (arwyr) Exalted; uplifted.

Arwyre, *v. a.* (arwyr) To rise, or spring up. Pedair fynnon yn arwyre o Baradwys, four springs rising from Paradise.

Arwyræawl,



## A R Y

**Arwyrëawl**, *a.* (arwyre) Exalting; extolling.  
**Arwyreiniawl**, *a.* (arwyrain) Encomiastical.  
**Arwyreinyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arwyrain) A panegyrist.  
**Arwyrth**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gwyrth) A cardinal virtue.  
**Arwyrthiant**, *s. m.* (arwyrth) Glorification.  
**Arwyrthiawl**, *a.* (arwyrth) Highly virtuous; miraculous.  
**Arwyrthioldeb**, *s. m.* (arwyrthiawl) Miraculousness.  
**Arwyriv**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwyriv) A spotless virgin.  
**Arwyriv**, *a.* (gwyriv) Very pure, or fresh.  
**Arwÿs**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwÿs) A public summons.  
**Arwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwÿs) A citation.  
**Arwyfiaw**, *v. a.* (arwÿs) To summon; to cite.  
**Arwyfiawl**, *a.* (arwÿs) Citatory; summoning.  
**Arwyflaw**, *v. a.* (arwyfyl) To pledge.  
**Arwyflawr**, *s. m.—pl. arwyflorion* (arwyfyl) A pledger.  
**Arwyfledig**, *a.* (arwyfyl) Pledged; mortgaged.  
**Arwyfleyriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyflawr) The act of mortgaging.  
**Arwyfliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyfyl) A pawning; a mortgaging.  
**Arwyfloriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyflawr) A mortgaging; a pawning.  
**Arwyflwr**, *s. m.—pl. arwyflwyr* (arwyfyl—gwr) A mortgager.  
**Arwyfyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwÿfyl) A pledge; a test; a sacrament.

Grufuz waywruz-elyn  
 Dragon Arwyfli arwyfyl tervyn.

Grufuz a foe with a crimson spear, the exalted head of Arwyfli, the security of the boundary. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Medrefid mawr ri  
 Mawr ran gan deithi  
 Arwyfli arwyfle cad.

The great chief was impressed, great his share, with the disposition of Arwyfli the security of the battle. *Gwalçmai.*

**Arwyth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyth) Fury; violence.  
**Arwythaw**, *v.* (arwyth) To become furious.  
**Arwythawd**, *s. m.—pl. arwythodau* (arwyth) Ferocity.  
**Arwythawg**, *a.* (arwyth) Ferocious; cruel; fierce.  
**Arwythez**, *s. m.* (arwyth) Ferocity; cruelty.  
**Arwythen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (gwythen) An artery.  
**Arwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyth) A rendering ferocious; indignation.  
**Arwythlawn**, *a.* (arwyth) Wrathful to excess.  
**Arwythlonez**, *s. m.* (arwythlawn) Wrathfulness.  
**Aryvez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyvez) Marvellous.

Arglwyz nev a llawr mawr aryvez.

The Lord of heaven and earth greatly marvellous. *Phylip Brydys.*

**Aryfle**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (rhyfle) Defence; security.

Dyçymyg aerfysg yn aryfle aefzur.

Forming the sudden conflict in the protection of a shield of steel. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Aryfle**, *v. a.* (rhyfle) To defend, guard, or protect.

**Aryglez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyglez) Eloquence.

Neud ni'm dyhuz buz; bum aryglyz;  
 Neud na'm dylyd llid lliaws blynez.

Am I not unappeased by benefits; I have been eloquent; am I not haunted by wrath for a number of years. *Gwil. Zu.*

**Arymçwel**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymçwel) Reversion.  
**Arymçweladwy**, *a.* (arymçwel) Reversionable.  
**Arymçwelawg**, *a.* (arymçwel) Reversionary.  
**Arymçweledig**, *a.* (arymçwel) That is reversed.  
**Arymçweliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymçwel) Reversion.  
**Arymçwelyd**, *v. a.* (arymçwel) To revert upon.  
**Arymdaith**, *s. f.—pl. arymdeithiau* (ymdaith) A sojourning.  
**Arymzwyn**, *s. m.* (ymzwyn) Conduct; character.

## A R Y

**Arymzygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygiad) A conducting.  
**Arymgais**, *s. f.—pl. arymgeifiau* (ymgais) An effort.  
**Arymgyrç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyrç) Recurrence.  
**Arymlediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlediad) Expansion.  
**Arymledu**, *v. a.* (ymledu) To expand over.  
**Arymred**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymred) A running about.  
**Arymred**, *v. a.* (ymred) To over-run; to run about.  
**Arymredawl**, *a.* (arymred) Over-running.  
**Arymrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymred) A running about.  
**Arymsawz**, *s. m.—pl. arymsozion* (ymfawz) Adjunct.  
**Arymsozawl**, *a.* (arymsawz) Adjunctive.  
**Arymsoziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymsawz) Adjunction.  
**Arymwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ymwr) Exertion of manhood.  
**Arymwriaw**, *v. a.* (arymwr) To contest manfully.  
**Arynaig**, *s. m.—pl. aryneigiau* (rhynaig) Terror; dread.

Arynaig wyd i'r annoeth.

Thou art a terror to the foolish. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Aryneigiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arynaig) Intimidation.  
**Aryneigiaw**, *v. a.* (arynaig) To intimidate; to be terrified.

Oia! Dwywau nev a daear, vy arglwyz i, y gwr a oez cyn no hyn yn mezu o honav vi, a'r awrhon y mae yn erci i mi ei dang-nevezu ev a'r amherawdwr; yr hwn a vuafai damuned ganzaw cyn no hyny cafael tangnevez i ganzo ev; ac wrth hyny y dylei yntau anrhydezu, ac aryneigiaw y gwr a gymhellw ygyd ag ev amherawdwr Rhuvain o'i gyvoeth.

Hear! Gods of heaven and earth, my lord, the man ere now to whom I belonged, is at present intreating me to pacify him and the emperor; he that once before that time had been glad to have peace from him. From these things he ought to honour and fear the man who put to flight with him the emperor of Rome from his dominion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Aryneigiawl**, *a.* (arynaig) Intimidating; scaring.  
**Aryneigus**, *a.* (arynaig) Timorous; fearful.  
**Arysgain**, *a.* (yfgain) Sprinkling over.  
**Arysgeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgain) A sprinkling over.  
**Arysgawd**, *s. m.—pl. arysgodion* (yfgawd) A shelter.  
**Arysgodawg**, *a.* (arysgawd) Sheltering over.  
**Arysgodig**, *a.* (arysgawd) Affording shelter.  
**Arysgri**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (yfgri) A loud outcry.  
**Arysgriv**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (yfgriv) A writing on the back, or indorsing.  
**Arysgriven**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arysgriv) Indorsement.  
**Arysgriviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgriv) Supercription.  
**Arysgwlv**, *s. m.—pl. arysgylvion* (yfgwlv) Voracity.  
**Arysgwn**, *s. m.—pl. arysgynoz* (yfgwn) Superiority.  
**Arysgwr**, *s. m.—pl. arysgyr* (yfgwr) A branching over.  
**Arysgylviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgwlv) A devouring.  
**Arysgylvu**, *v. a.* (arysgwlv) To devour; to eat up.  
**Arysgynawl**, *a.* (arysgwn) Highly raised, or exalted.  
**Aryspai**, *s. m.—pl. aryspeion* (yspai) A retrospect.  
**Aryspaith**, *s. m.—pl. aryspeithiau* (aryspai) A prospect.  
**Aryspeiaw**, *v. a.* (aryspai) To take a retrospect.  
**Aryspeithig**, *a.* (aryspaith) That is open to view.  
**Arysplan**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysplan) Splendor.  
**Arysplenyw**, *a.* (arysplan) Very splendid, or bright.  
**Arysteiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysteiniad) Detonation.  
**Arysteiniaw**, *v. a.* (ysteiniaw) To detonate.  
**Arysteiniawl**, *a.* (ysteiniawl) Refounding.  
**Arystrin**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystrin) Commotion; tumult.  
**Arystryw**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ystryw) Stratagem.  
**Arystrywgar**, *a.* (arystryw) Very subtil, or wary.  
**Arystrywiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arystryw) Great subtilty, wariness, or cunning.  
**Arystum**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ystum) Curvature.

Arystumiad,



## A S E

**Arystumiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystum) Recurvation.  
**Arystumiaw**, *v. a.* (arystum) To recurve.  
**Arystumiawl**, *a.* (arystum) Recurvous; bent back.  
**Arystwyth**, *a.* (ystwyth) Very pliant, or supple.  
**Arystwythaw**, *v. a.* (arystwyth) To make very pliant, or supple.  
**Arystwythawl**, *a.* (arystwyth) Tending to be pliant.  
**Arystwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystwyth) Pliancy.  
**Arystyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyn) A spreading over.  
**Arystyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystyn) A distending, or expanding over.  
**Arystyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyr) Profound thought.  
**Arystyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystyr) Contemplation.  
**Arystyriaw**, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.  
**Arystyriawl**, *a.* (arystyr) Contemplative; studious.  
**Arystyried**, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.  
**AS**, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. au.* An atom, or small particle; a mere nothing. Ni wnaeth o âs, he has done nothing. Ni chlywais i âs am dano, I have not heard the least of him. *Sil.*

**AS**, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. au.* A plain surface; a plane.

Osid uę y'nghawz  
Neud Urien ai blawz?  
Uę hynt uę as,  
Uę yn mhob camas.

If there is a sigh in oppression,  
Is it not Urien that uttereth it?  
A sigh of a journey over the plain;  
A sigh in every meandering vale.

*Taliesin.*

**As**, *conj.* That is. It is used in S. Wales for *ys*, of N. Wales; so the compound prefix *das*, for *dys*.

*As* is also used as a prefix, giving an idea of parting, or separation; and generally mutates into **es**.

**Afaç**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as—aç) An oath; a troth.  
**Afav**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A plane, or flat body.  
**Afavar**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afav) A shield, or buckler.  
**Afaveiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaveiriad) A shield-bearer.

Yr oez yno—afaveirfaid a fedyz, y rhai ni ellid rhiv arnynt.

There were those that bore shields, and infantry, who could not be counted. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Afant**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A plane; a shield.

**Afbri**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pri) Trick; mischief. Dyn ag afbri ynzo, a person full of mischief, or tricks. Fancy; genius; invention. Nid oes dim afbri ynzo, he has no genius, or invention. *Sil.*

**Afbriaw**, *v. a.* (afbri) To play mischievous tricks.

**Afbriawl**, *a.* (afbri) Mischievous; full of tricks.

**Afdell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afdyll) A board, or plank; a shingle.

**Afdellawg**, *a.* (afdyll) Having boards; planked.

**Afdelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afdyll) A boarding over.

**Afdyllawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afdyll) A planking.

**Afdylledig**, *a.* (afdyll) Boarded; planked.

**Afdyllen**, *s. f.* (afdyll) A board, plank, or shingle.

**Afdyllenlys**, *s. m.* (afdyll—llys) Ribwort.

**Afdyllva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afdyll—ma) A plank yard.

**Afdyllodi**, *v. a.* (afdyll) To cut into boards; to board.

Afdyllodi 'n byst llydain  
Afau'r maes, val feiri main.

Cutting out into ample pillars the ribs of the field, like masons. *O. ab Ll. Moel, am arzu.*

**Afdyllodiawd**, *s. m.* (afdyll) A planking, or boarding.

**Afez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A gashing; a slicing.

Goglysur heigrn llivez  
Llavyn yn afez.

There is little cause for sharpened iron to be a blade in the gash. *Aneurin.*

**Afen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au*, or *afau* (as) A rib. Afen y vran, a spare-rib of pork.

**Afen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (afyn) A she, or female afs.

## A S G

**Afenig**, *s. f. dim.* (afen) A little, or young she-afs.  
**Aferw**, *a.* (as—erw) A flat body, or plane; a board.  
**Afeth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afeth) A kind of small darting spear, used by the Britons; a javelin; a sharp pointed spar to fasten thatch; a wagget.

Goreu wyd Ivor gorwyv fyth, ein rhi,  
Yn rhoi Deivyr ar efyth.

The best is Ivor, strait and comely chief, for putting Deivrians on the spit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Afeth ni flyco nid da.

The shaft that will not bend is not good. *Adage.*

**Afethawl**, *a.* (afeth) Pointed, or formed like a dart.  
**Afethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afeth) A fastening with broaches.

**Afethu**, *v. a.* (afeth) To broach, or fasten with waggets.

**Afeu**, *s. f.* (afw) The left; the left, or shield side.

**Afg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A piece split off; a splinter.

**Afgavaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cavaeth) A prey; game.

Tri afgavaeth milgi, ysgyvarnawg, iwrç, allwynawg.

The three preys of a greyhound, a hare, a roe, and a fox. *Welsh Laws.*

**Afgavaethawl**, *a.* (afgavaeth) Predatory; preying.

**Afgavaethedig**, *a.* (afgavaeth) That is depredated.

**Afgavaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgavaeth) Depredation.

**Afgavaethu**, *v. a.* (afgavaeth) To depredate, or prey.

Pwybyneg, hagen a gyvodaï un o'r tri anivel a'i afgavaethu o'i vilgi, eve a'i pieuvyz

Whoever then that starts one of three animals, and if his greyhound should take it, it belongs to him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Afgavaethus**, *a.* (afgavaeth) Predatory; preying.

**Afgavaethwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgavaethwyr) Depredator, or that seeks after prey.

**Afgavaethyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (afgavaeth) A depredator; a huntsman.

**Afgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afgell) A wing. *Corn.* efel, *pl.* efili, a member.

Digonav ystafell o efgyll ysgwydawr,  
Tra vyzav yn fevyll,  
A vriwed ar angad Pyll.

I can form a room with the wings of shields, for me standing, that have been broken on the grasp of Pyll. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Afgellawg**, *a.* (afgell) Having wings; winged.

**Afgellhaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afgellhaid) A winged swarm. A law term for a swarm of bees that go out of hive after the first day of August.

**Afgelliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgell) The use of wings.

**Afgellu**, *v. a.* (afgell) To wing; to put on wings.

Ar iad bun erioed y bu  
Wifg i allel afgellu.

On the fair one's head hath ever been a dress to make it possible to fly. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Afgellwaith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgellwaith) Flank-work; a flanker.

**Afgellwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgellwyr) One that makes, or uses wings.

**Afgellwryç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (afgell—gwrç) Spray.

O damweinia bod neb yn fevyll ag wyneb ar y llyn Llïvon, o gyvarvai dim o afgellwryç y dwyr hwnw a'i zillad anhawz vyzai izo ymattal hyd na fignai y llyn ev ynzo.

If it happened that any body stood with his face towards the lake of Llïvon, if any of the spray of that water fell on his clothes it would be difficult for him to withstand being drawn into the lake. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Afgellwynt**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (afgell—gwynt) A side wind.

**Afgen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as—cen) Harm; hurt; damage.

Er gloes dy grev zyozevaint,  
Yfgavnâ afgen eu haint.

For the pang of thy violent suffering lighten the severity of their disease. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

T

Afgenawl,



# A S G

**Afgenawl, a.** (afgen) Hurtful; pernicious; harmful.  
**Afgenael, a.** (afgen—cael) Apt to be injured.  
**Afgeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgen) A damaging.  
**Afgenu, v. a.** (afgen) To hurt, injure, or damage.  
**Afgethrawg, a.** (afgethyr) Splintered; spiked.

Gwelid clezyv yfgwn—  
 A lliaws dilacs aes afgethrawg.

There was seen the uplifted sword, and many a *spiked shield* firmly held. *Llyw. ab Llywelyn.*

**Afgethrawl, a.** (afgethyr) Cleaving, or splitting.  
**Afgethriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgethyr) A splintering.  
**Afgethru, v. a.** (afgethyr) To separate, or cleave with a wedge.  
**Afgethyr, s. f.—pl. afgethrau** (cethyr) A splinter, or a piece cleft off with a wedge.  
**Afglawd, s. m.—pl. afglodion** (afg—llawd) A chip, or splinter.  
**Afglinen, s. f.** (afg—llin) Stem; pedigree; lineage.  
**Afglodi, v. a.** (afglawd) To cut into chips; to chip.  
**Afglodioni, v. a.** (afglawd) To cut chips; to shiver.  
**Afglodyn, s. m.** (afglawd) A chip; a shaving.  
**Afgon, a.** (con) Humble; low; brought low.  
**Afgor, v. a.** (afg) To separate, divide, or part.

Nid afgyr â gafa trevgorz.

He that gets an inheritance will not *separate*. *Adage.*

**Afgre, s. f.—pl. t. on** (âs—cre) The first principle; stamina; the heart: because the Bards judged it to be the first part formed of an animal, as well as the fountain of life: also figuratively, the bosom; the conscience.

Afgre lân diogel ei ferçen.

Safe is the owner of a clear *conscience*. *Adage.*

**Afgrëawg, a.** (afgre) Appertaining to the heart.  
**Afgrëawl, a.** (afgre) Proceeding from the heart.  
**Afgri, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cri) A tremor, or shivering:  
**Afgwn, a.** (cwn) Depressed, or debased; humble.

Llid yfgwn afgwn ys gorau,  
 Y gym ryd a'n cyd cyn barau.

The anger that is raised had been better to be *depressed* in order to take what will come before the spears. *Cynzelw.*

**Afgwrn, s. m.—pl. efgyrn** (âs—cwrn) A bone. Afgwrn y goes, bone of the leg; afgwrn y werzyr, share-bone; afgwrn yr ysgwyz, the shoulder-bone; afgwrn cevyn, back-bone; afgwrn twn, a broken bone; caries.

Afgwrn yr hên yn yr angen.

The *bone* of the old in case of necessity. *Adage.*

**Afgyrnaiz, a.** (afgwrn) Bone-like; osseous.  
**Afgyrnawg, a.** (afgwrn) Bony; full of bones.  
**Afgyrnawl, a.** (afgwrn) Like a bone; osseous.  
**Afgyrndy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgwrn—ty) An ossuary.  
**Afgyrmedig, a.** (afgwrn) Boned; made of bone.  
**Afgyrneiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgyrnaiz) Ossification.  
**Afgyrneiziaw, v.** (afgyrnaiz) To become osseous.  
**Afgyrneiziawl, a.** (afgyrnaiz) Tending to ossify.  
**Agyrnva, s. f.—pl. t. au** (afgwrn—ma) An ossuary.  
**Afgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgwrn) Ossification.  
**Af yrnig, a.** (afgwrn) Bony; having large bones; stout.

Oez am dano—  
 Afgyrnig wisg hacarnwez.

There was about him a *stout* ferruginous coat. *H. ab Reinallt.*

**Afgyrnu, v. a.** (afgwrn) To turn to bone; to ossify.  
**Afgyrnwg, s. m.—pl. afgyrnygoz** (afgwrn) An osseous quality.  
**Afgyrnygawl, a.** (afgyrnwg) Formed of bones.  
**Afgyrnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afgyrnwg) A boning, or the structure of bones.

# A S W

**Afgyrnygu, v. a.** (afgyrnwg) To break up a carcase.

Y cynnutai â zyly yzvau yr yfgrubyl â lazer yn y llys; few açaws y dyly, wrth eu hefygryngu a'i vwyall ev.

The fireman has a right to the necks of the beasts that are slaughtered at the court; the reason that he has the right is because they are *cut up* with his hatchet. *Welsh Laws.*

**Afgyrnygwr, s. m.—pl. afgyrnygwyr** (afgyrnwg—gwr) One that cuts up carcases.

**Afgyrayn, s. m. dim.** (afgwrn) An office.

**Afiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (as) A joining; a foldering.

**Afiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (as) A joining of splinters.

**Ashaw, v. a.** (as) To join, or fasten: to folder; to put together.

**Afiedig, a.** (as) Joined, foldered, or put together.

**Afiwr, s. m.—pl. afwyr** (as—gwr) A cementer.

**Afpygan, s. f.** (as—pwg) A daify. Afpygau, daifies.

**Affeza, v. a.** (as—sez) To fit down.

**Affezu, v. a.** (as—sez) To fit down; to take a seat.

**Afferw, a.** (âs—ferw) Sparkling; glittering.

Pell o Vôn vain ydwyd ti dwythwal werin,  
 Efmwyth yfyz yn asferw gyvrin.

Far from fair Mōna art thou, the elastic smooth couch of the people, a *splendid* place of secrets. *Gwalçmai.*

**Affeth, s. f.—pl. effyth** (as—seth) Splinter.

**Affwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (as—fwyn) Absence; a leaving; a dependance on another. In law, an excuse for being absent; effoin.

Ac i Rys, â gâr affwyn,  
 Ac i'r llys wrth gwr y llwyn.

And to Rhys, who loves *excuse*, and to the court hard by the grove. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Affwynadwy, a.** (affwyn) Excusable; remittable.

**Affwynaw, v. a.** (affwyn) To absent; to leave; to leave, or rely on another. In law, to effoin, or excuse absence.

**Affwynawl, a.** (affwyn) Excusing being present.

**Affwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (affwyn) An absenting.

**Affwynwr, s. m.—pl. affwynwyr** (affwyn—gwr) An absentee.

Od a'r trevtadawg ar arall, a mynu myned i wrtho i drev ei dâd ei hun, eve â zyly dalu izo dri ugaint; a hwnw â elwir yn affwynwr.

If a proprietor should become dependent upon another, and should then want to go from him to his own patrimony, he ought to pay to such sixty pence; and that person is called an *absentee*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Aftrus, a.** (trus) Perplexed; intangled; crabbed; austere.

Aftrus pob anav.

*Perplexing* is every deformity. *Adage.*

**Aftrusi, s. m.** (aftrus) Intricacy; perplexity; trouble.

Bu tervysg taer—  
 A dygyvor Lloegyr, a dygyvranc â hi,  
 Ac ei dygyvwrw yn aftrusi.

There was severe commotion with the host of Lloegria, there was contention with it, and the throwing of it into *perplexity*. *Gwalçmai, i O. Gwynex.*

**Afstyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (as—tyr) An adjunct.

**Afu, v. a.** (as) To join, or put splinters together.

**Afur, s. m.** (as—ur) The blue sky; azure.

**Afw, s. f.** (as) The left; the shield, or sinister side.

**Afw, a.** (as) Left; sinister; awkward.

Llyna voz un llun a'r w,  
 Llofawg i'm llaw afw.

Behold a gift of the same form as W that is handsome in my *left* hand. *G. Glyn, i darian.*

**Afwellt, s. m.** (gwellt) Pasture, or land for grazing.

Tair rhwyd brenin ynt; ei deulu; ac afwelt ei re veirç, o bob marc â zalier arni; a'i braiz wartheg; o cyll dyn anivel, a'i gafael ynmhlith aniveiliaid y brenin, eve a zyly bedair ceiniawg am bob un o'r â gafu.

The king's three nets: his family; the *pasture* of his stud of horses, for every horse caught upon it; and his herd of cattle: if a person should lose a beast, and should be found amongst the king's cattle, he is intitled to four pence for every one that he shall find. *Welsh Laws.*

**Afwy, s. f.** (afw) The left; the sinister, or shield side.

Afwynaw,



# A T B

**Afwynaw, v. a.** (fwyn) To conjure, or intreat earnestly.

Afwynaw nawz Duw diammau.

*I will crave the secure protection of God. Cynzelw.*

Nodav arnat cafael i'm Olwen, merch Yspazaden Bencawr; a'i hafwynaw â wna'w ar dy vilwyr.

*I will depend upon thee to procure me Olwen, the daughter of Yspazaden Bencawr; and I do demand her by thy warriors. H. Gwibwç—Mabinogion.*

**Afwynawl, a.** (fwyn) Intreating, or craving.

**Afwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fwyn) Earnest intreaty.

**Afwynwr, s. m.—pl. afwynwyr** (afwyn—gwr) A petitioner.

**Afwys, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afw) The left, or shield side.

Gwnaed—yn llys Baradwys o'i afen afwys.

*She was made in the mansion of paradise from his left rib. Taliesin.*

**Afwys, v. a.** (afw) To choose; to choose with the left hand: as dewys, is, to choose with the right hand.

**Afwysaw, v. a.** (afwys) To choose; to elect.

Afwysaw i hezyw varç gloyw-liw glas.

*I would have chosen to day a steed of bright grey colour. H. ab Owain.*

**Afwysawg, a.** (afwys) That is chosen, or elected.

**Afwysawl, a.** (afwys) Elective; that may be chosen.

**Afwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (afwys) A choosing.

**Afyn, s. m.—pl. t. od** (fyn) A male afs.

**Afynaiz, a.** (afyn) Of the nature of an afs; asinine.

**Afynig, s. f. dim.** (afyn) A young she afs.

**Afynyn, s. m. dim.** (afyn) A little male afs.

**At, prep.** To; toward. Dos at dy waith, go to thy work; hyd at yma, as far as here.

Uçenaid at zoeth.

A sigh towards the wife.

*Adage.*

Tra vo Havren wrth ben bys,  
Tro d' wyneb at dir d' ynys.

*Whilst the Severn is by thy finger's end, turn thy face to the land of thy island. H. Davi.*

**At, a prefix in composition; again; back; answering to re, in regenerate, and the like. It is a mutation of AD.**

**Atav, a compound of the preposition at, to, and pronoun me; to me: atat, or atad, to thee; atawç, to you; atan, atam, and atom, to us; ato, to him; atynt, to them; ati, or atei, to her.**

Oç hyd atat ti, Duw, y dodav yn ze,  
O weled vy lle ar lled eithav.

*A cry to thee, O God, I will give fervently, from seeing my place to the utmost extent. Philip Brydyz.*

**Atbaidh, s. m.—pl. atbeithiau** (paith) A purview.

**Atbarotôad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (parotôad) A reproviding.

**Atbarotôi, v. a.** (parotôi) To reprepare.

**Atbawr, s. m.—pl. atborion** (pawr) Refuse of fodder.

**Atbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atbaidh) Retrospection.

**Atbeithiaw, v. a.** (atbaidh) To lay open to view again.

**Atbeithiawg, a.** (atbaidh) Retrospective; reviewing.

**Atbeithiawl, a.** (atbaidh) Retrospective; reviewing.

**Atbeithig, a.** (atbaidh) Prospective; in view.

**Atberçenawg, a.** (perçen) That repossesses. s. m. a repossessor.

**Atberçenogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atberçenawg) Repossession.

**Atberçenogi, v. a.** (atberçenawg) To repossess.

**Atblyg, a.** (plyg) Reduplicative; redoubled.

**Atblygez, s. m.** (atblyg) Reduplication.

**Atblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atblyg) Reduplication.

**Atblygu, v. a.** (atblyg) To redouble; to refold.

**Atbori, v. a.** (atbawr) To chew again; to chew the cud.

# A T G

**Atborion, s. m. aggr.** (atbawr) Leavings; scraps, or fragments; mammoes.

Wedi'n bwrw yn atborion

Garw-vyd gynt, gorvod a gawn.

*Being cast off as the refuse in the terrible times of yore, yet we shall overcome. D. Llwyd.*

**Atborioni, v. a.** (atborion) To mammoec.

**Atçwaeth, s. m.—pl. atçweithiau** (çwaeth) Ill-taste.

**Atçwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atçwaeth) A retasting.

**Atçwaethu, v. a.** (atçwaeth) To taste a second time.

**Atçwaethus, a.** (atçwaeth) Without favour.

**Atçwedlez, s. m.** (atçwedyl) A reporting; a rumour.

O's dygav ys dygyn atçwedlez.

If I bear what is a severe report.

*Cynzelw.*

Llywelyn llew gwawr clodvawr clezyv-hir,  
Pell yz edmygir ei atçwedlez.

*Llywelyn the lion of the ruddy field, renowned with a long sword, far will be honoured the report of him. Philip Brydyz.*

**Atçwedlu, v. a.** (atçwedyl) To report; to rumour.

**Atçwedyl, s. m.—pl. atçwedlau** (çwedyl) A report, or rumour.

**Atçwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (çwel) A return.

**Atçwelawg, a.** (atçwel) Returning; apt to return.

**Atçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atçwel) A returning.

**Atçwelyd, v. a.** (atçwel) To return; to come back.

Atçwelwynt Wyzyl at eu hênnyz,

Rhyzrçwynt Cymry cadyr gyweithyz.

*The Gwyzelians returned to their original stock, the Welsh raised up a powerful support. Taliesin.*

**Atçwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (çwyl) Repercussion.

**Atzodawl, a.** (dodawl) That is set in apposition.

**Atzodi, v. a.** (dodi) To place, or set in apposition.

**Atzodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dodiad) Parathesis; apposition.

**Ateb, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (at—eb) An answer, or reply.

**Ateb, v. a.** (ateb) To answer; to response.

**Atebadwy, a.** (ateb) Answerable; responsible.

**Atebawl, a.** (ateb) Answering; responding.

**Atebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ateb) An answering; a response.

**Atethol, a.** (ethol) That is outcast; rejected.

Gwarth i'r budyr-beth atethol,  
Murnia varz, mae arnav ol.

*Shame to the nauseous dirty thing, it way-lays a bard, I bear its mark. D. ab Gwilym, i'r vwyaren.*

**Atvod, v. a.** (bod) To be; to be again; to re-exist.

Atvai gell i gi mynyç yz â izi.

*If there should be a pantry for a dog he would often go into it. Adage.*

**Atgor, s. m.—pl. etgyr** (cor) What turns over; a plough team, or a team in general. *Sil.*

A'r atgor—

A roed i'r çweç aradyr çwyrn.

And the team was put to the six ready ploughs.

*D. ab Edmunt, i veib D. ab Ithel.*

**Atgorawl, a.** (atgor) Returning; coming back.

**Atgorz, s. m.—pl. t. au** (corz) A re-circling.

**Atgoredig, a.** (atgor) That is reversed, or returned.

**Atgori, v. a.** (atgor) To turn back; to return; to prepare the team. *Sil.*

Rhag pebyll Madawg pan atgorai,  
Namyn un o gant yno delai.

*The door of Madog's tent when opened, hardly one in a hundred there would come. Anceirin.*

Mwynvawr o garçarawr â gyrçafant—

Neud oç guçwys pawb pan atgorafant.

*A magnanimous prisoner they assaulted, was the sweet not trickling when they returned? O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Atgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (atgor) A returning back.

**Atgrymawl, a.** (crÿmawl) Incurvating; recurvous.

**Atgrymez, s. m.** (crymez) Incurvature.

**Atgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (crymiad) Incurvation.

**Atgrymu, v. a.** (crymu) To incurvate; to bend in.



Atoralw, *v. a.* (goralw) To call again; to reply.

Atorelwis Flamzwy vawr drybestawd:  
A zodyn\* gyngwyfflon a ynt orawd?

Flamzwy yn great battle replied again:—"Would they give  
hostages were they prepared?" *Taliesin.*

Atoralwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atoralw) Replication.

Atorwez, *v. a.* (gerwez) To lie prostrate again.

Atorwezawl, *a.* (atorwez) Recumbent.

Atorweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atorwez) Recumbency.

Atre, *a.* (rhe) Pleasing; jocund; playful.

Neud adnau cogau, coed neud atre?

Are not the cuckoos melodious, the woods are they not pleasant.  
*Ll. P. Moq.*

Atre, *v. a.* (rhe) To please, or delight; to enjoy.

Attaenawl, *a.* (taen) Resperfive; resspreading.

Attaenedig, *a.* (taen) That is resperfed.

Attaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taen) Resperfion.

Attaenu, *v. a.* (taen) To spread again; to resperfe.

Attavael, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (at—dy—gavael) A distraining, attaching, or seizing; attachment: also a giving power to attach; a pledging. Rhoi attavael ar ateb i gyvraith, to enter into a recognizance to answer a suit.

Attavaela, *v. a.* (attavael) To distrain, attach, or seize; to confiscate; to pawn.

Attavaeladwy, *a.* (attavael) Distrainable.

Attavaelaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) Mortgage.

Attavaelai, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) A holder of pledge; a mortgagee.

Attavaeledig, *a.* (attavael) Distrained; confiscated.

Attavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) Confiscation.

Attavaelu, *v. a.* (attavael) To make a distress; to attach; to confiscate.

O dervyz i zyn attavaelu yn anghyvreithiawl, advered yr  
adavael dragevyn, a govyned yr hawl val cynt.

If a man *distrains* unlawfully, let him restore the distress  
again, and let him prosecute the cause as before. *Welsh Laws.*

Attavaelwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael—gwr) A mortgagee.

Attavaelyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attavael) A mortgagee.

Attai, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (at—ty) A vagabond.

—Câs attai

Coes gwylan craig, treiglwraig trai.

An odious *vagabond* with legs like the gull of the rock, the  
wanderer on the strand. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

Attaith, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taith) A return.

Attal, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (at—dal) A stop, let, or hindrance; a withholding, or detaining. Attal dywedyd, an impediment of speech.

Attal, *v. a.* (at—dal) To stay, stop, or hinder; to detain, or withhold.

Na attal air.

Diminiſh not a word.

*Jer. xxvi. ii.*

Gwell maen garw a'm attalio,  
Na maen llyvyn a'm gollyngo.

A rough stone that *will stop* me is better than a smooth stone  
that will let me slip. *Adage.*

Attaladwy, *a.* (attal) Detainable; restrainable.

Attaledig, *a.* (attal) That is repaid, or reimbursed.

Attaledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaledig) Repayment.

Attaledigawl, *a.* (attaledig) Remunerative.

Attalva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (attal—ma) An impediment.

Attalgar, *a.* (attal) Retentive; stopping.

Attaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal) Retention.

Attaliadawl, *a.* (attaliad) Retentive; controlling.

Attaliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal) A checking, or controlling; apostrophe, in rhetoric.

Attaliaith, *s. f.* (attal—iaith) Impediment in speech.

Taled y mab attaliaith,

Tâl am wawd, talm ym o'i waith.

Let the son of *fluttering* repay the price of his praise, I have  
enough of his work. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

Attaliedig, *a.* (attal) Impeded; detained; debarred.  
Attaliedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaliedig) Impediment.

Attaliedigawl, *a.* (attaliedig) Retentive; stopping.

Attaliedigrwyz, *s. m.* (attaliedig) Retentiveness.

Attaliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attaliad) A restrainer.

Attaliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal—gwr) Restrainer.

Attalm, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (talm) Re-action.

Attalmu, *v. a.* (attalm) To act upon a second time.

Attalu, *v. a.* (ad—talu) To repay; to reimburse.

Attalwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (talwr) A reimburse.

Attalyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attal) An impeder.

Attaraw, *v. a.* (târâw) To strike again; to recharge.

Duw difer, newwy,  
Rhag llanw lled ovrwy,  
Cyntav attarwy,  
Attrais tros vordwy.

God of heaven defend against the spreading influence of tyranny;  
the first *recharge* the retaliated wrongs beyond the sea.  
*Taliesin.*

Attarawedig, *a.* (attaraw) Striking a second time.

Attarawedigawl, *a.* (attarawedig) Repercussive.

Attarawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaraw) Repercussion.

Attarz, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tarz) A breaking, or springing out anew.

Attarzawl, *a.* (attarz) Renascent, or springing anew.

Attarzedig, *a.* (attarz) Shooting out anew.

Attarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attarz) Regermination.

Attarzu, *v. a.* (attarz) To spring, or shoot out again.

Attarw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tarw) A gelt bull; a gale.

Attawr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tawr) Repentance.

Cad lwys Lloegrwys liwedawr  
Rhy benyd ar hyd yz attawr.

The bright battle of the tribes of the Lloegyrans great pain  
it will give whilst *repentance* shall last. *Aneurin.*

Atteb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (at—dy—eb) An answer, or reply.

Atteb, *v. a.* (at—dy—eb) To answer, or to reply.

Attebadwy, *a.* (atteb) Responsible; answerable.

Attebawl, *a.* (atteb) Responsive; answerable.

Attebedig, *a.* (atteb) Answering; redditive.

Attebedigawl, *a.* (attebedig) Responsive; redditive.

Attebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atteb) Replication.

Atteboldeb, *s. m.* (attebawl) Responsibleness.

Attebu, *v. a.* (atteb) To response; to answer.

Attebwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atteb—gwr) One that answers.

Atteg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (teg) A support, stay, or prop.

Attegawl, *a.* (attteg) Propping; staying; upholding.

Attegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attteg) A propping.

Attegrwyz, *s. m.* (attteg) An upholding, or staying.

Attegu, *v. a.* (attteg) To restrain, or stay; to uphold.

Byzynt dedwyzon prydyzion Prydain  
Nes gwayw yn adain nid attigid.

The poets of Britain, they would be happy ones, till the spear  
was on the wing they would not be *restrained*.  
*Phylip Brydyz.*

Attegrwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attteg—gwr) A supporter, or upholder.

Attegyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attteg) A supporter.

Atteimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A retouching, or feeling anew.

Atteimladwy, *a.* (atteimlad) That may be felt again.

Atteimladrwyz, *s. m.* (atteimlad) A second feeling.

Atteimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel again.

Atteimlwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlwr) One that feels anew, or that reconsiders.

Atteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaith) A returning.

Atteithiaw, *v. a.* (attaith) To return from a journey.

Atteithiawl, *a.* (attaith) Returning from a journey.  
Atteithiwr,



# A T T

**Atteithiwr, s. m.—pl. atteithwyr** (attaith—gwr) One that returns; a returner.

**Attethol, a.** (dethol) That is rejected; outcast.

Nid edewyd yma namyn attethol bobyl, a cyvnewidwyr, a llavurwyr daear.

There were left here only the *abject* people, tradesmen, and tillers of the ground. *Gr. ab Aribur.*

**Attil, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ad—dy—hil) A conceiving after the first young; a second conception.

**Atill, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ad—dill) Reduplication; place; a rhetorical figure, whereby a word is emphatically so repeated as to denote not only the subject, but the quality of it also. *v. b.* Yr orçest à wneist oez yn orçest iawn!

**Attoez, adv.** (ad—dy—oez) Otherwise; differently.

Ac attoez ev a rygawfai zyrnawd angeuawl.

And *otherwise* he would have received a mortal wound.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Attoi, v. a.** (at—daw) To come on again; to return.

Attoi pen gavlaw heb emmenyz,

Attoi r brain uthyr rhag uthur cedwyr,

A lliaws llaw anmhar cyn gwasgar llŷz.

There *will come again* the head of a salmon without brains; there *will come again* the ominous ravens before the ruthless warriors, and many a pairless hand before scatterers of the host.

*Taliesin.*

**Attolwg, s. m.—pl. attolygion** (dyolwg) Importunity.

**Attolwg, v. a.** (dyolwg) To intreat, or implore.

Dywedwç, attolwn, pa gyvraith yr ydyç çwi yn ei ystyried?

Declare, *we pray you*, what law do you respect?

*Sion Treuredyn.*

**Attolygawl, a.** (attolwg) Craving humbly.

**Attolygedig, a.** (attolwg) That is implored.

**Attolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attolwg) An intreating.

**Attolygu, v. a.** (attolwg) To implore, or beseech.

**Attolygwr, s. m.—pl. attolygwyr** (attolwg—gwr) Importuner.

**Attor, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (tôr) A re-covering; a denuding.

Allmyn ar gyçwyn alltudyz,

Ol wrth ol, attor ar eu henyz.

The Germans preparing an emigration one after another, leaving a *nakedness* the place whence they sprang. *Taliesin.*

**Attorç, s. f.—pl. t. au** (torç) What is folded back.

**Attorçadwy, a.** (attorç) That may be folded back.

**Attorçawl, a.** (attorç) Reduplicative.

**Attorçi, v. a.** (attorç) To fold back; to writhe back.

**Attorçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attorç) A writhing, or folding back.

**Attori, v. a.** (tori) To refract, or break afresh.

**Attoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attori) Recission.

**Attraiz, s. m.—pl. attreiziau** (traiz) A penetrating, or passing through again.

**Attraigyl, s. m.—pl. attreigliau** (traigyl) A return.

**Attrais, s. m.—pl. attreisiau** (trais) A reprisal.

**Attraws, a.** (traws) Recrossing; crossing back.

**Attrev, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trev) A deserted place.

**Attrevawl, a.** (attrev) Deserted, or depopulated.

**Attreviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrev) Depopulation; devastation.

**Attrevnawl, a.** (attrevyn) Reformed; repaired.

**Attrevnawr, s. m.—pl. attrevnorion** (attrevyn) A reformer; a repairer.

Gogwn attrevnawr,

Rhwng nev a llawr.

I know who is the *regulator* between heaven and earth.

*Taliesin*

**Attrevniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrevyn) Reformation.

**Attrevnu, v. a.** (attrevyn) To put into another order; to reform.

**Attrevnwr, s. m.—pl. attrevnwyr** (attrevyn—gwr) A reformer; a repairer.

**Attrevu, v. a.** (attrev) To lay waste; to depopulate.

# A T T

**Attrevyn, s. f.—pl. attrevnau** (trevyn) A repair, or re-ordering.

**Attreg, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tres) Delay, or stop; demur.

Cennyn can ein Duw neud de

Cyvryw attreg, cov atre.

We have it from God, is it not right? such *delay* is a pleasant thought. *Gwalçmai, i'w wraig.*

**Attregawl, a.** (attreg) Hindering; repulsive.

**Attregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attreg) Repulsion.

**Attregu, v. a.** (attreg) To hinder; to stop; to repulse.

**Attregwç, s. m.** (attreg) A delaying, or prolonging.

Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwç.

A *stopping* is common after running.

*Adage.*

**Attreiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attraiz) A repassing.

**Attreizaw, v. a.** (attraiz) To penetrate again; to repass; to re-enter.

Po raid hyd byll i gell attreizawn.

If necessary to the center I would *penetrate* the chamber.

*Taliesin.*

**Attreizawl, a.** (attraiz) Re-entering; repassing.

**Attreizwr, s. m.—pl. attreizwyr** (attraiz—gwr) One that re-enters, or re-penetrates.

**Attreiglad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attraigyl) A revolving.

**Attreiglaw, v. a.** (attraigyl) To roll back again.

**Attreigledig, a.** (attraigyl) Revolving; recurring.

**Attreigledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attreigledig) Revolution.

**Attreigliwr, s. m.—pl. attreiglwr** (attraigyl—gwr) A revolver.

**Attreifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrais) The making a reprisal.

**Attreifiaw, v. a.** (attrais) To make reprisal.

**Attreifiawg, a.** (attrais) That is making reprisal.

**Attreifiawl, a.** (attrais) That is making reprisal.

**Attreifiwr, s. m.—pl. attreiswyr** (attrais—gwr) One that makes a reprisal.

**Attreth, s. f.—pl. t. i** (treth) A reassessment.

**Attrethawl, a.** (attreth) Rateable a second time.

**Attrethu, v. a.** (attreth) To reassess; to tax again.

**Attro, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (tro) A return, or recurrence.

**Attröad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attro) Recurrence.

**Attröawl, a.** (attro) Recurrent; turning back.

**Attroi, v. a.** (attro) To turn back; to return.

**Attrofawl, a.** (attraws) Recurrent; reverting.

**Attrosez, s. m.** (attraws) A second transgression.

**Attrosi, v. a.** (attraws) To pass over again; to repass.

**Attrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attraws) A passing over again; remigration.

**Attrwç, s. m.—pl. attrygion** (trwç) Recission.

**Attrws, s. m.** (trws) A second dress, or garment.

**Attrwfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrws) A dressing over again.

**Attrwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trwyz) Regress; a return.

**Attrwyzed, s. f.—pl. t. au** (attrwyz) A renewed leave, licence, or liberty; regression.

**Attrwyzedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrwyzedawg). Re-acquirement of liberty.

**Attrwyzedogi, v. a.** (attrwyzedawg) To confer, or obtain renewed liberty.

**Attrwyzedu, v. a.** (attrwyzed) To renew leave, or liberty of regression.

**Attrwçawl, a.** (attrwç) Rescissory; abrogating.

**Attrwçedig, a.** (attrwç) Broken again; abrogated.

**Attrwçedigawl, a.** (attrwçedig) Rescissory.

**Attrwçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (attrwç) Rescission.

**Attrwçni, s. m.** (attrwç) Rescission; a re-cutting.

**Attrwçu, v. a.** (attrwç) To refract; to cut anew.

**Attrwçwr, s. m.—pl. attrwçwyr** (attrwç—gwr) A refractor, or one that cuts over again.

**Attuz, s. m.** (tuz) A second cover, or casing.

*Attuzaw,*



# A T T

Attuzaw, *v. v.* (attuz) To cover, or case again.  
 Attuzawl, *a.* (attuz) Covering, or casing again.  
 Attuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attuz) A second covering.  
 Attuez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuez) A contrary bias.  
 Attuezawg, *a.* (attuez) Inclining back.  
 Attuezawl, *a.* (attuez) Having a bias to return.  
 Attueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attuez) Inclination backwards.  
 Attuezoldeb, *s. m.* (attuezawl) A tendency, or bias to return back.  
 Attuezoli, *v. a.* (attuezawl) To give a tendency to return.  
 Attuezrwyz, *s. m.* (attuez) A bias to return back.  
 Attuezu, *v. a.* (attuez) To incline back.  
 Attuezwr, *s. m.—pl. attuezwyr* (attuez—gwr) One that has a bias, or inclination to return.  
 Attuell, *s. f.—pl. t. (tuell)* A new shade, or cover.  
 Attuelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attuell) A shading again.  
 Attuelli, *v. a.* (attuell) To shade, or cover again.  
 Attum, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (tum) A recurve.  
 Attumiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attum) Recurvation.  
 Attumiaw, *v. a.* (attum) To curve; to bend back.  
 Attumiawl, *a.* (attum) Recurved; repandous.  
 Attwv, *s. m.—pl. attyvion* (twv) That which doth not grow up with the first; but after the rest of the seed; seed springing up again; that which grows of itself, without sowing.

*Y vlywz yn hon y bwytdi a dyvo o hono ei hun; ac yn yr ail vlywz yn yr attwv.*

*This year thou shalt eat that which groweth of itself; and in the second year that which groweth from the same.*

*Isaiah xxxviii. 30.*

Attwg, *s. m.—pl. attygion* (twg) A prospering anew.  
 Attwyn, *v. a.* (dwyv) To bring, or carry back; to return.

*Cynghor hên ni'th attwg.*

*The counsel of the aged will not bring thee back. Adage.*

*Or a morwyn wryv yn llathruz heb genad ei genedyl, ei rhad a zigawn ei hattwyn o'i hanvoz rhag ei gwr.*

*If a virgin girl goes to debauchery without the consent of her family, her father can bring her back against her consent, from her husband.*

*Welsh Laws.*

Attwyfsg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (twyfg) A second part, or portion.  
 Attwyfsgaw, *v. a.* (attwyfsg) To subdivide; to rediminish.  
 Attwyfsgawl, *a.* (attwyfsg) Reductive; subdivisible.  
 Attwyfsgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attwyfsg) Reducement.  
 Attwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (twyth) A spring, or a bound back.  
 Attwythaw, *v. a.* (attwyth) To spring back.  
 Attwythawl, *a.* (attwyth) Resilient; rebounding.  
 Attwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attwyth) Resilience.  
 Attyb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tyb) A second opinion.  
 Attybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyb) Reconsideration.  
 Attybiaw, *v. a.* (attyb) To ruminate, or recal to mind.  
 Attybiawl, *a.* (attyb) Ruminant, or meditating.  
 Attyblyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) Reduplication.  
 Attyblygawl, *a.* (attyblyg) Reduplicative.  
 Attyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyblyg) Reduplication.  
 Attyblygu, *v. a.* (attyblyg) To reduplicate.  
 Attybygawl, *a.* (attyb) Reminiscent.  
 Attybygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyb) Reminiscence.  
 Attyciannawl, *a.* (attyciant) Prospering again; re-flourishing.  
 Attyciannus, *a.* (attyciant) Prosperous again.  
 Attyciant, *s. m.* (attwg) Renewed prosperity.  
 Attyciaw, *v. a.* (attwg) To prosper again; to re-flourish.  
 Attyçwel, *a.* (dyçwel) A returning again.

# A T H

Attyçwelawg, *a.* (attyçwel) Reversionary; recurrent.  
 Attyçweledig, *a.* (attyçwel) That is coming again.  
 Attyçweledigawl, *a.* (attyçweledig) Reversionary.  
 Attyçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyçwel) Reversion; revolution; regression.  
 Attyvawl, *a.* (attwv) Having a tendency to grow again; tending to regerminate.  
 Attyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attwv) Regermination.  
 Attyviant, *s. m.* (attwv) Regermination; reproduction.  
 Attyvu, *v. a.* (attwv) To bud again; to repullulate.  
 Attygawl, *a.* (attwg) Prospering, or flourishing anew.  
 Attygu, *v. a.* (attwg) To prosper, or flourish again.  
 Attygynnull, *v. a.* (dygynnull) To re-assemble.  
 Attygynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attygynnull) A re-assembling.  
 Attygyrçawl, *a.* (dygyrçawl) Recurring to again.  
 Attygyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyrçiad) Recurrence.  
 Attygyrçu, *v. a.* (dygyrçu) To recur to again; to revisit.  
 Attymçwel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dymçwel) A recurring, returning, receding, or falling back.  
 Attymçwelawg, *a.* (attyçwel) That is retrograde.  
 Attymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyçwel) Retrogression; retrocession.  
 Attymçwelyd, *v. a.* (attyçwel) To restore back again; to recur back; to return again.  
 Attymzwyn, *v. a.* (dymzwyn) To bear, or go with young again.  
 Attymguziaw, *v. a.* (dymguziaw) To make a second appearance.  
 Attymguziawl, *a.* (dymguziawl) Appearing again.  
 Attymp, *s. m.* (tymp) A second time, or season.  
 Attyrawl, *a.* (tyn) Drawing, or pulling back again.  
 Attyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyn) A drawing back again.  
 Attynu, *v. a.* (tyn) To draw back again; to repul.  
 Attyrçav, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (dyrçav) A lifting again.  
 Attyrçavael, *v. a.* (attyrçav) To re-ascend; to lift up again.  
 Attyrçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attyrçav) Reascension.  
 Attyrçavu, *v. a.* (attyrçav) To reascend; to lift up again.  
 Attyfbenawl, *a.* (dyfbenawl) Inferring again.  
 Attyfbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfbeniad) A second inference, or conclusion.  
 Attyfbenu, *v. a.* (dyfbenu) To re-infer, or conclude.  
 Attywallt, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour again; to regurgitate.  
 Attywalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attywallt) Regurgitation.  
 Attywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) Reflection; refulgence.  
 Attywynawl, *a.* (attywyn) Resplendent; refulgent; reflecting a light; relucet.  
 Attywyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attywyn) Reflection.  
 Attywynu, *v. a.* (attywyn) To reflect; to relumine.  
 Attywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead back; to reconduct.  
 Attywyfaw, *v. a.* (attywys) To lead back.  
 Attywyfawl, *a.* (attywys) Having a tendency to lead back.  
 Attywyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attywys) A leading back; retrodution.  
 ATH, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au.* A pervading quality; heat.  
 Athavar, *a.* (tavar) Magnificent; pompous.

*Pan orvu pen llu llaçar*

*Llywelyn llyw Alun athavar.*

*When the chief of the splendid host overcame Llywelyn the magnificent leader of Alun.*

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Athalmu, *v. a.* (talm) To impress strongly.

Atharzu, *v. a.* (tarz) To gush out violently.

Atharvu,



# A T H

Atharvu, *v. a.* (tarv) To disperse, or scatter; to scare.  
Athaw, *a.* (taw) Very silent, tranquil, or still.

Ufern—

A lluoſ pobloſ, pawb yn athaw,  
A llewod â rhod yn eu rhwydaw.

And a hoſt of people, every one ſilent, and lions with a wheel  
intangling them. *D. Benfras.*

Atheç, *s. m.* (têç) A ſkulking, hiding, or lurking.  
Atheçawl, *a.* (atheç) Apt to be ſkulking, or lurking.  
Atheçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atheç) A ſkulking.  
Atheçu, *v. a.* (atheç) To lurk, or ſulk back again.

Ac er bod a'm deu-veirç o du balç-vre Vreizyn,  
Nid atheçav drin drwy ym gythruz.

Notwithſtanding I was with my two ſteeds by the ſide of the  
towering hill of Breizyn, I will not ſulk from the conflict  
though I ſhould meet with trouble. *Gwalçmai.*

Atheilwng, *a.* (teilwng) Meritorious; deſerving.  
Atheimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A feeling.  
Atheithi, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Quality, or faculty.  
Athelaid, *a.* (telaid) Very fair, or uniform.  
Atheryz, *a.* (teryz) Vehement; ardent, or fierce.  
Atheſawg, *a.* (teſawg) Very hot; ſcorching.  
Athewi, *v.* (athaw) To become ſilent, or tranquil.  
Athirion, *a.* (tirion) Very beautiful, or pleaſant.  
Athlaw, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (llaw) A foreigner.  
Athlwg, *s. m.—pl. athlygon* (llwg) A glance.  
Athlygawl, *a.* (athlwg) Glancing, or looking over.  
Athlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athlwg) Retrospection.  
Athlygu, *v. a.* (athlwg) To take a retroſpect; to  
contemplate.

Y forſ nefav oreu i wybod hyn, yw i çwi droi yn eiç ol; a  
than athlygu ar eiç calon yſtyried pa weithredoſ â aethant  
trwyzi: canys yn wir dyma'r buſ fyz i'r enaid darbwyllus, ei  
bod hi yn gallu athlygu ar ei hunan

The neareſt way to know this is for you to turn back, and by  
looking into your heart, to conſider what actions have paſſed  
through it; for truly the advantage which the reaſonable ſoul  
hath is the being able to examine itſelf. *Sion Treuredyn.*

Athlygwr, *s. m.—pl. athlygwyr* (athlwg—gwr) A  
contemplator.  
Athòn, *a.* (tòn) That is broken, or fractured.  
Athònawl, *a.* (athòn) Having a break, or rent.  
Athòr, *a.* (tòr) Brittle; fragile; breaking.  
Athoraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (toraeth) A ſtore, or heap.  
Athòri, *v. a.* (athòr) To fracture, break, or cut.  
Athòriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athòr) A fracturing.  
Athoſt, *a.* (tòſt) Pungent; ſevere; lamentable.  
Athoſtez, *s. m.* (athoſt) Pungency; intenſeneſs.  
Athrabluz, *s. m.* (trabluz) A tumult, or uproar.  
Athraç, *a.* (traç) Overcoming; vanquiſhing.  
Athravod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (travod) An intermeddling.  
Athravyn, *s. m.—pl. athravnau* (travyn) A turning,  
or putting in action.  
Athrai, *s. m.* (trai) A falling away, or waſting.  
Athraiz, *s. m.—pl. athreiziau* (traiz) A paſſing over  
often.  
Athraigyl, *s. m.—pl. athreigliau* (traigyl) A going  
round.  
Athraill, *s. m.—pl. athreilliau* (traill) A rolling round.  
Athrain, *s. m.—pl. athreimiau* (train) A buſtling, or  
turning about.  
Athrais, *s. m.—pl. athreisiau* (trais) Violence.  
Athramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To traaverse over.  
Athraul, *s. m.* (traul) Great waſte; lavifhneſs.  
Athraw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (traw) A doçtor; an in-  
ſtructor, or teacher; a maſter.  
Athrawaiz, *a.* (athraw) Didactic; inſtructive.  
Athrawawl, *a.* (athraw) Doçtrinal; preceptive.  
Athrawd, *s. m.—pl. athrodion* (trawd) Calumny;  
ſlander; detractiion.  
Athrawdig, *a.* (athraw) That is inſtructed, or taught.  
Athrawdigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrawdig) In-  
ſtruction.

# A T H

Athrawdigawl, *a.* (athrawdig) Inſtructive.  
Athrawiaethawl, *a.* (athrawiaeth) Inſtructing.  
Athrawiaethedig, *a.* (athrawiaeth) That is inſtructed.  
Athrawiaethu, *v. a.* (athrawiaeth) To indoçtrinate;  
to inculcate learning; to inſtruct.  
Athrawiaethus, *a.* (athrawiaeth) Inſtructive.  
Athrawiaethwr, *s. m.—pl. athrawiaethwyr* (athraw-  
iaeth—gwr) Inſtructor.  
Athrawiaethyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (athrawiaeth) An  
inſtructor.  
Athrawlith, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (athraw—llith) Philo-  
ſophy.  
Athrawn, *s. m.—pl. athronau* (trawn) Acquaintance  
with ſtrange matters; metaphyſicks.  
Athrawu, *v. a.* (athraw) To diſcipline; to inſtruct.  
Athrawus, *a.* (athraw) Doçtrinal; edifying.  
Athrawyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (athraw) Inſtructor.  
Athreç, *a.* (treç) Overpowering; vanquiſhing.  
Athreçawl, *a.* (athreç) That is overpowering.  
Athreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athreç) An overthrow.  
Athreçu, *v. a.* (athreç) To overcome, or vanquiſh.

Pybyr pell athreçwys, coed gyrth  
Y godiawd.

The potent overcame far and near, the puſhing wood was the  
miſſive weapon. *Taliefn.*

Athreçwr, *s. m.—pl. athreçwyr* (athreç—gwr) One  
that overcomes; a vanquiſher.  
Athrev, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (trev) A domain, manſion, or  
dwelling.

Pan rauer tir, y mab ieuav biau'r wyth erw athrev, a'r gall-  
awr, a'r vwyall gynnyd, a'r cwlltyr.

In dividing land, the youngſt ſon is intitled to the eight acres  
of the domain, and the cauldron, the felling hatchet, and the  
coultter. *Welſh Laws.*

Athrevawl, *a.* (athrev) Domeſtic; homely.  
Athreviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrev) Domeſtication.  
Athrevig, *a.* (athrev) Domeſticated; homely.  
Athrevnawl, *a.* (athrevyn) Regular; in order.  
Athrevniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrevyn) Regulation.  
Athrevnid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrevyn) Adjuſtment.  
Athrevyn, *s. f.—pl. athrevnau* (trevyn) Rule.  
Athreiaw, *v. a.* (athrai) To diminifh, or to leſſen.  
Athreiawl, *a.* (athrai) Diminiſhing; leſſening.  
Athreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athraiz) Penetration.  
Athreiziaw, *v. a.* (athraiz) To penetrate, or pierce.

Corvynig vy mhwyll yn mhell amgant,  
Hezyw wrth athreiziaw tir tu Eyrnwy.

My paſſions, inflamed with longing, wander far this day,  
whiſt roving through the vale to the banks of Eyrnwy.  
*Gwalçmai.*

Athreiziawl, *a.* (athraiz) Penetrative; piercing.  
Athreiziedig, *a.* (athraiz) That is penetrated.  
Athreiziw, *s. m.—pl. athreizwyr* (athraiz—gwr) A  
penetrator; one that paſſes through.  
Athreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athraigyl) Revolution.  
Athreigliaw, *v. a.* (athraigyl) To revolve, or turn.  
Athreilliaw, *v. a.* (athraill) To revolve, or roll about.  
Athreifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrais) Violation.  
Athreifiaw, *v. a.* (athrais) To oppreſs; to violate.  
Athreifiawl, *a.* (athrais) Oppreſſive; tyrannical.  
Athreifiç, *a.* (athrais) Violate; oppreſſed.  
Athrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (trem) A glance, or look.  
Athremiaw, *v. a.* (athrem) To glance; to view.  
Athremiawl, *a.* (athrem) Glancing; viewing.  
Athremynt, *s. m.—pl. athremynnau* (athrem) A  
glancing; a piercing look.  
Athrewyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trewyn) Pacification.  
Athrewyn, *v. a.* (trewyn) To conciliate, or pacify.  
Athrewynawl, *a.* (athrewyn) Pacificatory.  
Athrewyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrewyn) A pacifying.  
Athrig, *s. m.* (trig) A ſtaying, or tarrying.  
Athrigaw, *v. a.* (athrig) To continue, or abide.

Athrigiad,



# A T H

**Athrigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrig) An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

Gwr athrigiad aer, gwr athrugar,  
Gwr athrist i veirz o'i vod yn wâr.

A man abiding in the conflict, a man that is merciful, a man for whom the bards are pensive. *Cynzelw, m. R. Vlaiz.*

**Athrigiant**, *s. m.* (athrig) Continuance; a tarrying.

**Athrin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (trin) A conflict; a toil.

**Athrinai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrineion (trin) A perturbator.

**Athrinaw**, *v. a.* (athrin) To conflict; to toil.

**Athrined**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrin) A conflicting.

**Athrist**, *a.* (trist) Very pensive, sad, or sorrowful.

**Athristez**, *s. m.* (athrist) Ruefulness; pensiveness.

**Athristwç**, *s. m.* (athrist) Pensiveness; sorrow.

**Athrôaiz**, *a.* (athraw) Masterly; like a teacher.

**Athrôawl**, *a.* (athraw) Doctoral; instructive.

**Athrodawl**, *a.* (athrawd) Defamatory, or reproachful.

**Athroddgar**, *a.* (athrawd) Apt to slander; calumnious.

**Athroddgarwç**, *s. m.* (athroddgar) Calumny.

**Athrodi**, *v. a.* (athrawd) To slander, or calumniate.

Dau davad a'm athrodant,  
Ac yn yr un genau'r ânt.

There are two tongues that slander me and in the same lips they move. *I. Deulwyn.*

**Athrodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrawd) A slandering.

**Athrodiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrawd) Defamation.

**Athrodwaith**, *s. m.* (athrawd—gwaith) A scandalous action.

Athrodwaith o gynfigen.

Defamation from mere malice.

*Adage.*

**Athrodwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrodwyr (athrawd—gwr) A backbiter; a slanderer.

**Athrova**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (athraw—ma) An academy.

**Athrovâawl**, *a.* (athrova) Academical.

**Athrovâus**, *a.* (athrova) Academic; scholastic.

**Athrolith**, *s. m.* (athraw—llith) Philosophy; learning.

**Athrolithawg**, *a.* (athrolith) Philosophical.

**Athrolithgar**, *a.* (athrolith) Philosophical.

**Athrolithiaw**, *v. a.* (athrolith) To instruct in philosophy.

**Athroniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrawn) Philosophy.

**Athronzyfg**, *s. m.* (athrawn—dyfg) Acquired learning; philosophy.

**Athru**, *a.* (tru) Very pitiful, poor, or miserable.

**Athrugar**, *a.* (athru) Pitiful; merciful; vast; huge.

Pwll dwyn athrugar ei vaint, a deep pit of an immense size. *Mabinogion.*

Ac yna y rhoes y cawr lev vawr athrugar. a dygwyzaw yn un cwymp, vegis derwen pan vwrtaf gwynt mawr hi.

And then the giant gave a terrible cry, and fell down all in a heap, like an oak when thrown down by a great wind.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Athrugaru**, *v. a.* (athrugar) To have pity, or mercy.

**Athrwç**, *s. m.* (trwç) A cut through; thickness.

**Athrwrm**, *a.* (trwrm) Very heavy; pensive, or sad.

**Athrwft**, *s. m.* (trwft) A great noise, or tumult.

**Athrwyz**, *a.* (trwyz) Very free, or flowing.

A'th roz yw athrwyz awen.

And thy gift is the flowing muse.

*Edm. Prys.*

**Athrwyzed**, *s. f.* (athrwyz) Perfect freedom.

**Athrybelid**, *a.* (trybelid) Very beautiful, or splendid.

**Athryçawl**, *a.* (athrwç) Excisfory; cutting away.

**Athryçedig**, *a.* (athrwç) Cut quite through.

**Athryçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrwç) Excision.

**Athryçineb**, *s. m.* (athrwç) A cutting off.

**Athryçu**, *v. a.* (athrwç) To cut, or break through.

**Athryvar**, *a.* (tryvar) Malignant. Gair athryvar, an ill-natured, or malignant expression. *Monm.*

**Athrylith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (trylith) A pervading dif-

# A T H

position; intuition; genius; invention; fancy. **O** ba athrylith bynag, by what scheme soever.

Yno yr oez yftavell—ni orug dyniawl athrylith ei çyfelyb.

In there was a chamber, the like human invention had not formed. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Athrylithdawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrylithdodau (athrylith)

Discipleship; discipline, or scheme of instruction.

**Athrylithvawr**, *a.* (athrylith—mawr) Ingenious.

**Athrylithgan**, *s. m.* (athrylith) One that conformeth to discipline.

**Athrylithgar**, *a.* (athrylith) Intuitive; tractable.

Nid athrylithgar ond bytheiad.

There is none so tractable as a hound.

*Adage.*

**Athrylithgarwç**, *s. m.* (athrylithgar) A towardly disposition.

**Athrylithiaw**, *v. a.* (athrylith) To indoctrinate.

**Athrylithiawg**, *a.* (athrylith) Literary; learned.

A mi mal athraw athrylithiawg,  
Myvyr yw ynov côv cadeiriawg.

And I like a well-instructed master, I contemplate the presiding traditions. *Llygad Gwr.*

**Athrylithiawl**, *a.* (athrylith) Instructive; learned.

**Athrylithus**, *a.* (athrylith) That is instructed.

**Athrymder**, *s. m.* (athrwm) Weightiness.

**Athrymez**, *s. m.* (athrwm) Heaviness; weightiness.

**Athryftiaw**, *v. a.* (athrwt) To rumble, or make a great din.

**Athryftiawl**, *a.* (athrwt) Rumbling; very noisy.

**Athrywyllt**, *a.* (trywyllt) Very wild, or ferocious.

**Athrywyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (trywyn) Happiness, or tranquility of mind; pacification.

**Athrywyn**, *v. a.* (trywyn) To conciliate; to reconcile; to part those that quarrel.

**Athrywynadwy**, *a.* (athrywyn) Reconcilable.

**Athrywynawl**, *a.* (athrywyn) Reconciliatory.

**Athrywynedig**, *a.* (athrywyn) That is reconciled.

**Athrywyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athrywyn) Conciliation; pacification.

**Athrywynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrywynwyr (athrywyn—gwr) A reconciler of variances; a pacifier.

**Athu**, *v. a.* (ath) To go. Athwyv, or aethym, and euthym, I went; can ethyw, since he is gone.

Athwyv o'm gwiw-nwyv a'm gwez.

I have left my brisk vivacity, and my colour. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Athwll**, *a.* (twll) Having holes; torn; rent; ragged.

Gwelwn wr yn nefu attav, ac amdano yz oez—gwisg athwll bali.

I perceived a man drawing near to me, and around him was a ragged garment of silk. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Athwn**, *a.* (twn) That is broken, or all in pieces.

**Athwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* athyroz (twr) A heap, or mound.

**Athwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (twyth) Elasticity; spring.

**Athwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athwyth) A rendering elastic.

**Athyn**, *a.* (tyn) Tenacious; cohesive; pulling.

**Athynawl**, *a.* (athyn) Tensible; abstractive.

**Athyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athyn) Tensiveness.

**Athynu**, *v. a.* (athyn) To draw; to attract.

**Athynriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (athwr) A heaping up.

**Athynu**, *v. a.* (athwr) To accumulate, or to heap.

**Athywyll**, *a.* (tywyll) Tenebrous; gloomy.

**Athywyn**, *s. m.* (tywyn) Splendor, or lustre.

**Athywynawl**, *a.* (athwyn) Resplendant.

**Athywynu**, *v. a.* (athwyn) To glitter, or to shine.

**Athywys**, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead, or conduct.

*Av.*



# A W C

**AU**, *s. m. r.—pl. euon.* The liver. Cryd au melyn, the yellow jaundice.

**Au**, *v. a.* To go. So in *Corn.* We do not use it now in the infinitive, but substitute *myned* for it.

Nid â cosp ar ynvyd.

Punishment will not go on (or affect) the fool. *Adage.*

Nid eir â bwyd taewg yn rhâd.

The victuals of the bumkin will not be gone with gratis. *Adage.*

**A'u**, *conjunctive pronoun (a—eu)* And their; with their. Gwyr a'u gwreigez, husbands and their wives; aethoent a'u tynged i'w dylyn, they went with their fate to follow them.

**Auad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (au)* Affection of the liver; a pulmonary consumption.

**Auç**, *pron. (a—yç)* Your; yours. It is the same as **Eiç** and **Awç**.

Afwynav auç nawz,  
Teyrn-welç Prydain prydaç auç priv-gerz,  
Auç priv-glod a zygav,  
Auç barz, auç beirniad vyzav.

I will intreat your protection, royal presidents of Britain. I will sing your superior song, your superior fame I will spread, your bard, your judge I will be. *Cynzelw.*

**AUL**, *s. m. r.* The dung of animals; manure. *Sil.*

**Auon**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (au)* A halfpenny; a scruple.

**Aur**, *s. m. aggr. (air)* Gold. Aur dilin, pure, native gold; aur tawz, solvent gold; aur mâl, maleable gold; aur clamp, bullion; vy aur, my jewel.

Gwell câr yn llys nag aur ar vys.

A friend at court is better than gold on the finger. *Adage.*

Aur yw gair i curaw gwr,  
O bai'n glod i ben gwladwr:  
Yçwi yw'r gair—

A word is gold to adorn a man,  
If it were fame to a chief patriot:  
You are the word—

*Llywarc Pentwrc.*

**AW**, *s. m. r.—pl. t. on.* Fluid; also a flowing. From this expressive root are derived all words that imply fluidity, or the motion, or action of fluids; and also immaterial qualities, as the impulse, or emotion of the will, mind, or soul.

**Awall**, *s. m.—pl. t. on (gwall)* A lapse; an error.

**Awallu**, *v. a. (awall)* To fail; to elapse.

Saith angerz au fengyv dwvyn, dwvyn gwzyn gwazyn awallu,  
Tri gair am dri fair tri theulu.

Seven qualities of a lie was implanted deep, and deep the hollow of the accumulation that will fail; the three words for the three cauldrons of three tribes. *Meigant, m. Cynzylan.*

**Awç**, *pron.* Your; yours. The same as **Eiç** and **Auç**. **Awç**, *tadoliaeth, paternitas vesira*, your reverence.

Monwyfion maon, mawr cynnezyv awç llyw,  
Awç llywiawdwr rhag annezyv;  
Modur fur parâus zezyv,  
Haid myr graid grezyv.

Ye commonalty of the people of Mona, great is the quality of your leader, and your governor against anarchy: a wise regulator whose statute is lasting for the swarm, whose disposition is fiery impulse. *Ein Wan, m. Ll. ab Iorwer b.*

**Awç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aw)* The sharpness, or edge of a weapon; ardency, or vehemency; liveliness; vigour.

Yçwi â gewç wybod awç ein clezyvau ni.

You shall know the sharpness of our swords.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Awçaiz**, *a. (awç)* Keenish; sharp; cutting.

**Awçawl**, *a. (awç)* Keen, or sharp; ardent.

**Awçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awç)* Acuition; a sharpening.

**Awçlydan**, *a. (awç—llydan)* Broad-edged. In the Welsh Laws, Bwyall gynnud, is also called Bwyall awçlydan.

**Awçlyn**, *a. (awç—lly)* Sharp-edged; acute.

**Awçlymder**, *s. m. (awçlym)* Sharpness; eagerness.

# A W E

**Awçlymez**, *s. m. (awçlym)* Keennefs; sharpness.

**Awçlymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awçlym)* A sharpening.

**Awçlymrwyz**, *s. m. (awçlym)* Sharpness.

**Awçlymu**, *v. a. (awçlym)* To sharpen; to acuate.

**Awçruthyr**, *s. m. (awç—rhuthyr)* A violent assault.

Awçruthyr blaiz aruthyr b'le' ai, aerox,  
A fyn, rhag tervyn rhwyg torvoz.

The violent assault of the terrible wolf, where would it go, also the conflicts and the spears, from the end of the tearing of hofs. *T. Aled.*

**Awçu**, *v. a. (awç)* To sharpen; to give ardency.

**Awçus**, *a. (awç)* Keen; ardent; greedy.

Awçus arv â cillio.

Keen is the tool that will shave. *Adage.*

**Awçufwrwyz**, *s. m. (awçus)* Keennefs; greediness.

**Awçwr**, *s. m.—pl. awçwyr (awç—gwr)* A sharpener.

**Awd**, *s. m. (aw)* Season; time; opportunity.

**Awdur**, *s. m.—pl. t. on (awd)* One that gives being, power, or action; an author.

Awdur cerz a'i gwnel.

The author of a song is he that makes it. *Adage.*

**Awduraiz**, *a. (awdur)* Author-like; masterly.

**Awdurawl**, *a. (awdur)* Authoritative; canonical.

**Awdurdawd**, *s. m.—pl. awdurdodau (awdur)* Authority.

**Awdurdodawl**, *a. (awdurdawd)* Authoritative.

**Awdurdodedig**, *a. (awdurdawd)* Authorized.

**Awdurdodi**, *v. a. (awdurdawd)* To authorize.

**Awdurdodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awdurdawd)* Authenticity.

**Awdurdodoldeb**, *s. m. (awdurdodawl)* Authoritativeness.

**Awduredig**, *a. (awdur)* That is authenticated.

**Awduriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awdur)* Authorship.

Yn ail arwar mawr myn yd gyngain  
Yn ail awduriaeth mezwæth madiain;  
Yn ail awen zovyn o zwynn govain,  
Yn valç awyz gwalç goradain.

Like a great calm, when he is in unity like the formation of the mead banquet abounding with pleasure: like the penetrating muse, from intense studying, exalted with disposition of a hawk on the hovering wing. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynes.*

**Awdwl**, *s. m.—pl. awdlau (awd)* Opportunity. Ni çeis i awdwl i weled y gwaith, I did not get an opportunity to see the work. *Sil.*

**Awdwr**, *s. m.—pl. awdwyr (awd—gwr)* An author.

**Awdyl**, *s. f.—pl. odlau (aw—dyl)* The flowing of the mind, or imagination; the name of a principal class of metres; which is subdivided into various sorts; an ode.

Adlais lôn o dlos lanerç,  
Odlau, a mesurau serç.

A cheerful echo from the pleasant dale, of songs, and tuneful notes of love. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r vronvraith.*

**Awz**, *s. m.—pl. ozion (aw)* A participating together.

**Awezwwyr**, *s. m.—pl. awezyvroz (aw—dwvyr)* Running water; fresh water.

Wrth hyny y para y mor yn hallt, er â el ynzo o'r awezwwyr,  
a'r gwlaw

From that arises the cause of the sea being salt, and of what falls into it of running water, and rain. *Delw'r Byd.*

**Awel**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—el)* A gale; a blast of wind; a current of air.

Tawel awel, ti hir-glyw,  
Odid â vo moledyw,  
Nam Urien, cen nid yw i

Silent-breathing gale long wilt thou be heard! there is scarcely another deserving praise, since Urien is no more! *Llywarc Hæi.*

**Awelaiz**, *a. (awel)* Galy; blowing soft gales.

**Awelan**, *s. f. dim. (awel)* A small gale, or breeze.

**Awelawg**, *a. (awel)* Blowing soft breezes; galy.

**Aweliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (awel)* The current of air.

**Awelu**, *v. a. (awel)* To blow a gentle gale.

U

Awelyn,



# A W R

Awelyn, *s. m. dim.* (awel) A short puff, or gale of wind.

Awel, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aw) A medium through which any thing flows.

Awen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aw—en) Genius; fancy; taste. Mae genyv ryw vaint o awen at y peth, I have some degree of taste for it. *Sil.* It means simply that endowment of the mental faculty directing it to a particular object; but it is mostly understood to signify the gift of poetry; the muse.

Tri friv anhebgor awen: llygad yn gweled anian, calon yn teimlaw anian, a glewder a vaiz gydlyned ag anian.

The three primary requisites for a poetical genius: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and boldness that dares to follow nature. *Barzas.*

Awên, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwên) The mandible; also the rein of a bridle.

Awenad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awên) A blow, or slap on the chops.

Awenawl, *a.* (awên) Poetical; harmonious.

Y vwyalçen awenawl,  
Ymlyni gerz yn mlaen gwawl.

The harmonious thrush, thou wilt follow the song before the dawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Awenzrud, *a.* (awen—drud) Having a bold fancy.

Awengar, *a.* (awen) Having a genius, or taste; having a taste for poetry.

Awengerz, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (awen—cerz) A piece of poetry.

Awenu, *v. a.* (awên) To smile; to simper; to smirk.

Ar weiniaid i'r awenai,  
Ac ar draws y gwyda i'r ai.

On helpless objects he would smile,  
And would oppose the men of wealth. *T. Penllyn*

Awenwr, *s. m.—pl. awenwyr* (awen—gwr) A man of genius; one that has a taste for poetry.

Awenyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (awen) One endowed with genius; a poet.

Rhozwç, gwiw rozwç air o'r gwreizion,  
Rhozwç a nozwç awenyzion

Give, give nobly, a word that comes from the root, give to, and protect those who are endowed with the muse. *IV. Lleyn.*

Awenyzawl, *a.* (awenyzy) Scientific; poetical.

Awenyzvawr, *a.* (awenyzy—mawr) Highly poetical.

Awenyzvawr gynnezvau,  
Gwyç, a godidawg y gwau.

Very poetical the qualifications, fine and excellent the tissue. *Parç. Evan Evans.*

Awenyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awenyzy) The production of genius; poetry; the art of poetry.

Nyzu o awenyziaeth,  
Mwynen ym a'i min a wnaeth.

From the store of genius the kind one wove with her lips for me. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Awg, *s. m.* (aw) Keennefs; ardency; desire; eagernefs.

Awgrym, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aw—grym) A sign; a beck, or nod.

Awgrym pawb ni's gwybyz.

The token every body doth not know. *Adage.*

Awgrymawl, *a.* (awgrym) Beckoning; betokening.

Awgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awgrym) A beckoning.

Awgrymu, *v. a.* (awgrym) To beckon, or nod; to make postures.

Awl, *s. m.* (aw) Illumination, or strictly, primeval light considered independent of reflection; and figuratively prayer, or praise, as being a recurrence to that light.

Awn, *s. m.* (aw) A joining, or blending together; a flowing together of particles.

Awon, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (aw—on) A flowing of water; a river.

Awr, *s. f.—pl. oriau* (aw) An hour. Yn awr, or,

# A W Y

yr awr hon, at present; yn awr-hyn, off-hand, presently; yn awr vaç yr aeth, he is but just now gone.

Tân wen orewyn wyçyr wrth drevyz,  
Cyvliw ag arien awr yd gynnyz.

The white bright foaming wave against the towns it boldly raves, tinted like the glaring hoar the time it swells. *H. ab Owain Gwynneç.*

Awran, *s. f. dim.* (awr) A little space of time. It is used adverbially; as, now, at present.

Awrawl, *a.* (awr) Horary; relating to the hour.

Awrvez, *s. m.* (awr—mez) An hour's possession; momentary enjoyment.

Awrgylç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awr—cylç) Horary circle.

Awrhon, *adv.* (awr—hon) Now; at present.

Awrlais, *s. m.—pl. awrleisiau* (awr—llais) A clock, or time piece.

Awrwydyr, *s. m.—pl. awrwydrau* (awr—gwydyr) Hour-glass.

Aws, *s. m.—pl. ofiau* (aw) A beginning to move; a daring, defiance, or challenge. Rhoi aws izo, to give him a challenge.

Awfaiz, *a.* (aws) Beginning to go; ripe; tender; soft. Aval awfaiz, a ripe, soft, tender apple; Dyn o fynwyr awfaiz iawn, a man of very weak understanding.

Awst, *s. m.* (aws) The month of August.

Mae val—  
Aval Awst o velysder.

It is like the apple of August for sweetness. *D. ab Gwilym*

Awyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aw) An ardent desire; eagerness; greediness.

Can ethyw llawr llyw llawn awyz,  
Llawç Gwyndyd, gwendud eangrwyz.

Since to the ground is gone the leader full of ardency, it is Gwyndyd that is the retreat of the prosperity of the blessed region. *Cynzelw.*

Awyzaw, *v. a.* (awyz) To covet, or desire earnestly.

Ac wedi darvod i Iwl Cesar barotoi pob peth ag a oez raid izo, ev a gyçwnws ar y mor y gyd ag aneiriv amllder marçogion, can zarmethu ac awyzaw gwneuthur damunedig aerva o'r Frydeiniaid.

And after Julius Cesar he prepared every thing that was necessary for him, he set out on the sea with an immense number of warriors, with preparing, and thirsting to execute the wished-for slaughter of the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Awyzawg, *a.* (awyz) Eager; full of desire.

Owain vab Grufuz vuz vynogi,  
Awyzawg varçawg veirç digroni.

Owain the son of Grufuz accumulating benefits, the eager rider of prodigal steeds. *Blezyn Varç.*

Awyzawl, *a.* (awyz) Eager; coveting; greedy.

Awyzvalç, *a.* (awyz—balç) Eagerly exulting.

Eryr câd braisç borthiad brain,  
Aerwalç awyzvalç Owain.

The eagle of battle is the great provider of the ravens, the hawk of slaughter is the eagerly exulting Owain. *Blezyn Varç, i O. Goç.*

Awyzvawr, *a.* (awyz—mawr) Full of eagerness.

Awyzvryd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awyz—bryd) Zeal.

Awyzvrydawl, *a.* (awyzvryd) Zealous; eager.

Awyzgar, *a.* (awyz) Covetous, or greedy.

Awyzgarwç, *s. m.* (awyzgar) Covetousness.

Awyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awyz) A hankering.

Awyzu, *v. a.* (awyz) To covet, or be anxious for.

Awyzus, *a.* (awyz) Very desirous; eager; greedy.

Awyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwÿn) The rein of a bridle.

Gwastrawd awyn, a groom of the rein.

Awyr, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (aw—yr) The air, one of the four elements; the sky.

Awyraiz, *a.* (awyr) Partaking of air; aërial; airy.

Awyrw, *v. a.* (awyr) To turn into air; to air.

Awyrwag, *a.* (awyr) Abounding with air; pneumatic.

Awyrawl,



## A W Y

**Awyrawl, a.** (awyr) Tending to be air; aerial.

*Y dan yr awyrolion vynyzer i mae fynonau eglur; ac yn eu cylç hwynt gweirgloziau gwaflad.*

*Beneath the aerial mountains there are pellucid springs: and around them there are level meadows. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Awyrbwyfai, s. m.**—*pl.* awyrbwyfeion (awyr—pwys) A barometer.

**Awyrbwyfiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (awyr—pwys) Aerostatica.

**Awyrzyfg, s. m.** (awyr—dyfg) The science which treats of the property of air; pneumatics.

**Awyrell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Air vessel.

**Awyren, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Air vessel, or balloon.

**Awyrgoe, s. f.**—*pl. t. ion* (awyr—coel) Aëromancy.

**Awyrgylç, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (awyr—cylç) Atmosphere.

## A W Y

**Awyrgylçaiz, a.** (awyrgylç) Atmospheric.

**Awyrnen, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (awyr—nen) A firmament.

**Awyrogaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (awyrawg) Pneumatics.

**Awyrogawl, a.** (awyrawg) Pneumatical.

**Awyrogwr, s. m.**—*pl.* awyrogwyr (awyrawg—gwr) A pneumatist, or one that teacheth on the property of air.

**Awyrolaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (awyrawl) Pneumatics.

**Awyroldeb, s. m.** (awyrawl) Airiness.

**Awyrolï, v.** (awyraw) To render, or become airy.

**Awyryz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (awyr) An aerostatist.

**Awyryziaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (awyryz) Aerostation.

**Awys, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (gwys) A general invitation; marriage solemnities.

## B.

### B A C

**B**, A radical consonant of the class of labials, mutable into *v* and *m*; as *BARA*, *bread*; *EI VARA*, *his bread*; *VY MARA*, *my bread*. It is itself also one of the mutations of *p*; as *PEN*, *a bead*; *EI BEN*, *his bead*.

**BA, s. m. r.**—*pl. t. oz.* A being in; immersion.

**Ba, pron.** (mutation of *pa*) What. *Ba vath*, what fort.

**Baban, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (mutation of *maban*) A babe, or infant; a doll. *Buarth baban*, a baby ring, a lighted stick turned round to divert a child.

**Bacon, s. pl. aggr.** (mutation of *macon*) Berries.

**Baconyn, s. m. dim.** (bacon) A berry.

**BAÇ, s. m. r.**—*pl. t. au.* A hook; crook; tenter; grappling-iron. *Baç arad*.

*Mal tynu baç trwy goed.*

*Like drawing a hook through a wood. Adage.*

**Baç, a.** Little; small. *Da 'ngenerth vaç i*, that's my good little girl.

**Baçawg, a.** (baç) Hooked; having many windings, turnings, or bendings; crooked.

**Baçawl, a.** (baç) Tending to hook, or to grapple.

**Baçdro, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (baç—tro) A sharp, or acute turn.

**Baçdröad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (baçdro) A turning sharply.

**Baçdröawl, a.** (baçdro) That turns round acutely.

**Baçdrova, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (baçdro) A labyrinth.

**Baçdroi, v. a.** (baçdro) To turn in an acute angle.

**Baçell, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (baç) A corner; a grapple, or grasp; a snare.

**Baçelliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (baçell) A getting into a corner; a grappling.

**Baçellu, v. a.** (baçell) To grapple; to ensnare; to trip one's heels; to supplant.

**Baçellwr, s. m.**—*pl.* baçellwyr (baçell—gwr) A grappler; one that ensnareth.

**Baçes, s. f. dim.** (baç) A term of endearment; a pretty little woman.

*A gwnenthur, llayur nid lles,  
Yn veigïawg vy nyn vaçes.*

*And occasioning (a labour of no benefit) to be pregnant my fair, my little one. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Baçgen, s. m.**—*pl.* beggyn (baç—cen) A boy; a child.

*Rhoz ac adrawz, rhoz baçgen.*

*A gift and telling, is the gift of a child. Adage.*

**Baçgënaiz, a.** (baçgen) Boyish; childish; like a boy.

*Mi â rois heibio bethan baçgënaiz.*

*I have cast away childish things. i Cor. xiii. ii.*

**Baçgeneiziaw, v. a.** (baçgënaiz) To become boyish.

### B R E

**Baçgeneizrwyz, s. m.** (baçgënaiz) Boyishness.

**Baçgënes, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (baçgen) A young girl.

*Cell bid rhag gwrid gwres  
I gain vaçgënes.*

*A retreat let it be against the flush of shame for the fair young girl. Sians Thomas.*

**Baçgënos, s. pl. aggr.** (baçgen) Little youngsters.

**Baçgenyn, s. m. dim.** (baçgen) A little boy; a youth.

**Baçiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (baç) A hooking, or grappling; a bending like a hook; a winding, or turning.

**Baçig, a.** (baç) Smallish; diminutive; very little.

**Baçigyn, s. m. d. m.** (baçig) A very little thing; a minutiae.

*Yçydig baçigyn etto.*

*For yet a little while. Heb. x. xxxvii.*

**Baçogrwyz, s. m.** (baçawg) Crookedness; aduncity.

**Baçu, v. a.** (baç) To hook, or hitch; to grapple; to go into recesses; full of windings; to lurk; to bend.

*Baçu 'r wyd yn mhob buçes.*

*Thou dost lurk in every dairy yard. D. ab Ieuan Du.*

**Baçwr, s. m.**—*pl.* baçwyr (baç—gwr) One that hooks, or hitches; a grappler.

**Bâd, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ba) A boat; a ship's boat.

*Nid rhaid març buan danad,  
Nen bent ar aber, na bâd.*

*There need no fleet speed under thee,  
Nor a bridge over the river, nor boat. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Badaid, s. m.**—*pl.* badeidiau (bâd) A boat-full.

**Badwr, s. m.**—*pl.* badwyr (bâd—gwr) A boatman.

**Badwriaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (badwr) A boatman's calling.

**Baz, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (ba) A bath; a bathing place.

*Y byd o zynion val i'r bâz, â â oziyna i'r nozva naz.*

*A world of people, like to the bath then will go to the fair built refuge. L. G. Colbi.*

**Bazon, s. m. aggr.** (bâz) A bathing place; a bath.

**Baez, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (aez) A boar. *Baez gwyllt*, a wild boar; *baez cenvaint*, a boar set apart for breed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Baezaiz, a.** (baez) Boarish; like a boar.

**Baezan, s. m.** (baez) One that is like a boar: a warrior in the time of Arthur was so called.

**Baezawg, a.** (baez) Like a boar; apt to be boarish.

**Baezawl, a.** (baez) Like a boar; boarish.

**Baezgen, v. a.** (mutation of *maezgen*) To verberate.

**Baezgig, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (baez—cig) Boar's flesh; brawn.



# B A I

**Baeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*mutation of maeziad*) Verberation.

**Baezredawg, a.** (baez—rhedawg) Going after the boar.

Teithi hwy yw na bo baezredawg, ac nad yfo ei ferçyll.

The lawful qualities of a sow is that she is not apt to follow the boar, and doth not devour her young. *Welsh Laws.*

**Baezu, v. a.** (*mutation of maezu*) To verberate, beat, or thump; to pound or bruise.

Pob edn o'r byd alltud-ryw  
A'i baez, ond rhyvez ei byw.

Every bird of this heterogeneous world beats her, is it not a wonder that she lives. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Dylluan.*

**Baezwr, s. m.—pl. baezwyrr** (baezu—gwr) One that thumps; a bruiser.

**Baefg, s. f.—pl. t. au** (aes) The ring of a wheel.

**Bagad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*mutation of magad*) A cluster, or bunch; a troop; a multitude. Bagadau, pendants.

**Bagadawg, a.** (bagad) Clustered, or in bunches; hung with clusters; having pendants.

Nid forest rywiawg,  
Heb goed bagadawg.

It is not a genuine forest that hath no clustered trees.

*L. G. Cothi.*

**Bagadu, v. a.** (bagad) To cluster; to bunch.

**Bagell, s. m.—pl. t. au** (baçell) A corner; a snare.

Yr oez o yn y vagell; or, yn y vaig, he had a hand in it, or was in the secret. *Sil.*

**Baglan, s. f.—pl. t. au** (bagyl) A crook; a hook.

Baglan bren, neud cynhauav  
Rhuz rhedyn, melyn calav?  
Neu'r digerais à garav!

My wooden crook, is it not the time of harvest when the fern is brown, the reeds are yellow? Have I not once disliked what now I love! *Llywarc Hên.*

**Baglawg, a.** (bagyl) Having a crook; crutched.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum eirian,  
Oez cynwayw vy mhar;  
Oez cynwyw cevyn-grwm;  
Wyv trwm wyv truan.

Before I appeared on crutches I have been comely, the foremost of the spears was my lance; my round back was first in vigour—I am heavy; I am wretched *Llywarc Hên*

**Baglu, v. a.** (bagyl) To hold with a crook; to hook.

**Bagwn, s. m.** (cwn) Strength; potency, or might.

**Bagwnawg, a.** (bagwn) Strong; potent.

**Bagwy, s. m.—pl. t. on** (*mutation of magwy*) A cluster. Bagwy on, the hanging clusters of the ash.

Rhiain arçvain—  
Ac uç wyncb gwyn gwineu vagwy.

A maiden of slender waist, and above her fair face flowed the brown locks. *Cynzelw.*

Gorwyn blaen avall blodau vagwy,  
Balç caen coed, bryd pawb parth yd garwy.

Brightly glare the branches of the apple-trees with blossoms; in clusters the woods display their proud robes; all look pleased towards those they love. *Gwalçmai.*

**Bagwyaw, v. a.** (bagwy) To cluster; to bunch.

**Bagwyawg, a.** (bagwy) Clustering; in clusters.

**Bagwyawl, a.** (bagwy) Clustering; bunching.

**Bagyl, s. f.—pl. baglau** (baç) A crook; or crutch.

**BAI, s. m. r.—pl. beiau.** A fault; a vice; a crime.

Câs à ogano arall am y beiau à vo arno ei hun.

Hateful is he that blames another for the faults he hath himself. *Adage.*

Amyl bai lle ni çarer.

Frequent are the faults where there is no love. *Adage.*

Ni wyl diriad arno vai

The mischievous sees in himself no fault. *Adage.*

**BAIÇ, s. m. r.—pl. beçiau.** A burden, or load.

Nid baiç ond baiç o beçod,  
Yn y varn gwae zyfi o'i vod.

There is no such a burden as a burden of sin; in the judgment woe to man it should be. *D. M. ab Tudur.*

**Baiç, s. m.—pl. beçiau** (aiç) An outcry, or scream.

# B A L

**Baid, s. m.—pl. beidiau** (aid) Briskness; liveliness.

**Baiz, s. m.—pl. beiziau** (aiz) A challenging, daring, or adventuring.

**Bais, s. pl. aggr.** (bâs) Flats, or shallows; a ford.

Y dôn—

Na luz, goel buz, i'm gael bais.

Thou wave—hinder not, omen of prosperity, me from finding the ford. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bal, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (al) A prominence, or what jets out. It is applied to mountains that terminate in a peak, in some parts of Wales, for which *moel* is used in other parts: the bud, or first shooting out of trees and plants, is also called *bal*, Bal o lin, a boll, or bundle of flax. Gwez eiry y val, a hue like the snow of the peak.

A'th dâl, lliw manod baloz,  
'Y Ngwen wyl—

Thy forehead is of the hue of the fine snow of the hills, my bashful fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on** (bal) A shooting out, or discharge; eruption. Bala coed, the budding, or blossoming of trees; bala llyn, the outlet, or efflux of a lake: hence it is the name of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

A mal balaon Saeson syrthyn,  
Cynmry cynnyrçaid cyvun zullyn.

And like the budded blossoms the Saxons fell, the Welsh gathering strength with union of actions. *Taliesin.*

**Balaen, s. m.—pl. balain** (*mutation of malaen*) Steel.

Ban wisgoez, ruz gymmloez ri,  
Balain uç llethyr ben Beli.

When he put on, the ruddy chief of tumult, the steel over the side of Beli's head. *Iolo Gog.*

**Balalwyv, s. f.—pl. t. au** (bala—llwyv) A palm tree.

**Balannawl, a.** (balant) Springing, or shooting forth; budding.

**Balannu, v. a.** (balant) To spring, or shoot forth; to bud.

**Balant, s. m.—pl. balannau** (bal) A springing, or shooting out; a sprouting, or foliation.

Am bren dyvaler ei dwv teg ei vaint, a'i vrig, a tharziad ei vlagur, a'i valant, a'i vlodau, a'i frwyth.

With respect to a tree describe its fair growth, size, branches, the springing out of its sprigs, its budding, its blossoms, and its fruit. *Barzas.*

**Balafar, s. m.** (llafar) Azure; sky-colour; sky-blue.

**Balafarn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llafarn) Ballast.

**Balafarnawl, a.** (balafarn) Having, or in ballast.

**Balafarnu, v. a.** (balafarn) To put in ballast.

**Balâu, v. a.** (bal) To spring out; to drive out.

**Balaw, s. m.—pl. t. on** (bal—aw) Efflux of water.

**Balawg, s. f.—pl. balogion** (bal) What springs up, or juts out; what is uppermost; a pinnacle; tongue of a buckle; a fibula; a priest, *Arm.* a flap, or valve; an apron; the flap of the breeches. Balawg van, a plant. See Melfugyn.

Y marçawg ag arwyz balawg arno.

A knight with a blazonry of a fibula on him.

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Balawg, a.** (bal) Springing up; jetting; having an outlet. Balawg veçni, a security that is imperfect, or defective; where one party out of the three necessary to constitute a lawful suretyship is wanting; these are the creditor, debtor, and surety.

Oni byz y tair llaw, wrth rozi mâç, Balawg Veçni y gelwir: anlawz Balawg yw bod y naill ben izo yn rhwym, a'r llall yn rhyz.

If the three hands are not together in giving bail, it is called Bail with an opening: the nature of a Balawg is that one end is fast and the other loose. *Welsh Laws.*

**Balc, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (bal) A balk of land; in ploughing, a break in the furrow.

**Balciad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (balc) A breaking of the furrows.

Balciaw,



## B A L

- Balciaw, v. a. (bale)** To break down irregularities in furrows.
- Balciawg, a. (bale)** Having balks, or breaks in furrows.
- Baleiedig, a. (bale)** That is balked, or broken out.
- Balciwr, s. m.—pl. balcwyr (bale—gwr)** One that breaks furrows.
- Balç, a. (bal)** Prominent; towering; superb; proud. Gwenith balç, fine grown wheat; tyvu yn valç, to grow up fine, or lofty; ecrzediad balç, an erect airy walk; balçvre Vreizin, the towering hill of Breizin; mae hi gan valçed o'i fwyz, she is so proud of her office.
- Dwg hyn yn valç, vwyalç vau,  
Yn gariad i'r dyn gorau.
- Bear this proudly, my dear oozle, as a token of love to the best of men  
*D. ab Gwilym.*
- Balçaiz, a. (balç)** Rather proud, or proudish.
- Balçder, s. m. (balç)** A towering up; pomp; pride.
- Balçder heb droed.  
*Pride without a foot. Adage.*
- Balçez, s. m. (balç)** Haughtiness; pomp, or pride.
- Tri feth â wna wraig yn anniwair: tegwç yn ei hwyneb, folineb yn ei fen, a balçez yn ei çalon.
- Three things that will make a woman unchaste: beauty in her face, foolishness in her head, and *pride* in her heart. *Trioz Mocs*
- Balçiaw, v. (balç)** To become proud, or high-minded.
- Balçineb, s. m. (balç)** Arrogance; pomp, or pride.
- Baldar, s. pl. aggr. (bal—tar)** The herb fatyrion.
- Baldarz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—tarz)** A budding, or breaking out of the buds.
- Baldarz, v. a. (bal—tarz)** To bud; to spring out.
- Baldarzawl, a. (baldarz)** Budding; sprouting.
- Baldarzu, v. a. (baldarz)** To bud; to shoot buds.
- Baldarzus, a. (baldarz)** Budding, or sprouting out.
- Baldawg, s. m. (bal—tawg)** A short punch; a squab.
- Oes baldawg o Sais boldyn.
- Is there a *short punch* of a tight bellied Englishman. *G. Tew.*
- Baldorz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—torz)** A babbling, prattling, or idle talk.
- Baldorz, v. a. (bal—torz)** To prattle; to tattle.
- Baldorzi, v. a. (baldorz)** To prattle; to mutter.
- Baldorzus, a. (baldorz)** Prattling; tattling.
- Baldorzwr, s. m.—pl. baldorzwyr (baldorz—gwr)** A prattler, or an arrant babbler.
- Baldorvi, v. a. (bal—torv)** To mutter; to speak foolishly.
- Balgur, s. m.—pl. t. on (bale)** A breaking, or springing out.
- Balogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (balawg)** Presidency; priesthood. *Arm.*
- Balon, a. (llôn)** Contented; willing; at ease.
- Balwg, s. pl. aggr. (bal)** The tufts, or feed of flax. *Sil.*
- Balwyv, s. m. aggr. (bal—llwyv)** The palm wood.
- Balwyven, s. f. (balwyv)** A palm tree.
- Ball, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** Eruption; a protuberance; the plague. *Lib. Land.* Ball a newyn, plague and famine. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Ballafg, s. m.—pl. t. au (ball—afg)** The prickly, or rough shells of fruit; the husk of nuts; a porcupine.
- B'ond ballafg tew fy'r cnewyll.]
- Have not the nuts thick *husks*. *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Ballafgawg, a. (ballafg)** Covered with prickles; prickly.
- Ballafgawl, a. (ballafg)** Tending to be prickly.
- Ballafgu, v. a. (ballafg)** To form into a husk; to shoot out prickles.
- Ballaw, v. a. (ball)** To shout out, cry, or scream.
- Ballawg, s. m.—pl. ballogion (ball)** A hedgehog.

## B A N

- Ballaweg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ballaw)** A wear-net.
- Balleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ball)** A wheel, or bow net.
- Y gwr dall mawr ei valleg,  
Yn nhrev Aber, dyner dëg.
- Great is the *net* of the blind man in the fair and pleasant town of Aber.  
*R. ab Dav. Llwyd.*
- Ballegrwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (balleg-rhwyd)** A wear-net.
- Bàn, s. m.—pl. t. au (àn)** Prominence; what is conspicuous. It is the appellative of several mountains; as, Bàn-ug-dëni, in Breconshire; also Bànau Bryceiniawg, and the high lands of Tai y Vàn, in Glamorgan: bàn hyz, a hart's horn; hence a drinking cup, or horn, is called bàn; bàn pennill, a division, or part of a stanza; a strain; bàn cowyz, a distich of a poem.
- Gwelais hael yn heiliaw bàn llawn,  
Yn mezu mezged i oru eirçiawn.
- I saw the generous one ministering the full *horn*, possessing the boon of mead to supply those that asked.  
*Gwalçmai.*
- Ev a'm rhozes mez a gwin o wydrin bàn.
- He gave me mead and wine from the transparent *horn*.  
*Taliesin.*
- Bàn, a. (àn)** Conspicuous; high; lofty. Adar bàn, mountain birds; uçenaid vàn, a loud sigh; cög vàn, the loud cuckoo.
- Bàn gwir pan zyfglair,  
Bànag pan levair.
- High is truth when it shines,  
Higher when it is spoken  
*Taliesin.*
- Ban, adv. (mutation of pan)** When. Ban yw, when it is.
- Banad, s. pl. aggr. (ban)** Broom, a shrub so called.
- Banadlawg, a. (banadyl)** Abounding with broom.
- Banadlawr, a. (banadyl)** Of, or relating to broom.
- Gerth ysbail Taliesin—  
Un yw hyzgre hyz yn divant,  
Un yw blaiz banadlawr ançwant.
- The price of the spoil of Taliesin—one is the cry of the flag, in its flight; one is the wolf uncovetous of the broom. *Taliesin.*
- Banadlen, s. f. (banadyl)** A broom bush, or plant.
- Banadlos, s. pl. aggr. (banadyl)** Sweet broom; dyer's weed. See Eurvanadyl.
- Banadyl, s. m.—pl. banadlau (banad)** Broom. Banadyl pigawg, thorny broom.
- Banal, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban)** Broom, a shrub so called.
- Bànan, s. m. (bàn)** Alarm; an alarming report. *Sil.*
- Banâu, v. a. (bàn)** To render conspicuous; to exalt.
- Bànawg, a. (bàn)** Prominent; conspicuous; notable. Nôd bànawg, an article in grammar. Yçain bànawg, the large horned oxen, were some kind of animals formerly in Wales; probably either the moose, the elk, or bison, most probably the latter. These gave rise to many stories, which are current over all Wales; and there is hardly a lake, but is asserted in the neighbourhood to be the one out of which the Yçain bànawg drew the *Avanc*; another terrible animal under the name of the beaver. At Llan Zewi Brevi, they shewed, till lately, some very large horns, which they asserted were those of the Yçain bànawg. Caint yr Yçain bànawg is a strange piece of music, still known to a few, intended as an imitation of the lowing, and rattling of the chains of the Yçain bànawg in drawing the *Avanc* out of the lake.
- Banc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bàn)** A platform; a table.
- Yffid hyn ar vryn gwyn goleu uçel,  
Gan oçel drygoz drygweithredau;  
Mynogi, a fërçi â fârç beinciau,  
Yn eglwys, a çynnwys, a çanwyllau;  
Yffid gyvezaç gan gyvezau,  
A çaru Duw yn dreç na fënaethau.
- All this is on a blest bright and lofty hill, by eschewing the evils of bad actions; kindness and reverencing with the honour of *tables* in the church, and accommodation and tapers; there is feasting in the feasts, and loving God more than princes.  
*Gw. Bryceiniawg, i Zewi.*
- Bancaw,



# B A R

**Bancaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bàn—caw)** A tying of the top, or end; a tuft.

Tyr izi, o etiveziaeth, gyrs aur,  
Val bancaw ar faeth.

There grows to her of inheritance, a golden crop, like the feather on the arrow. *D. ab Edmunt, i Wallt Merg.*

**Bancawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bancaw)** A tying the end, or forming into a tuft.

**Bancawiaw, v. a. (bancaw)** To tye, or whip round the top; as, bancawiaw bâs, to whip a hook to the end of a line.

**Bancawiawg, a. (bancaw)** That is tied, or whipt round the end.

**Bancyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bàn—cwr)** A basket made with rods, or rushes; a dorser.

**Baner, s. f.—pl. t. au (bàn)** A banner, or ensign.

Fan zel hael o hil Llywelyn,  
A'i vaner o goç ac o velyn,  
A'i vrys ar ziva a gorefygn,  
Y vo piauw'n wir dir tervynau Cynvyn.

When the generous of the line of Llywelyn comes, with his banner of red and of yellow, and his passion for destroying and conquering, he in truth shall possess the land of the borders of Cynvyn. *Goronwy Zu.*

**Bangaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ban—caw)** The conspicuous band; the bandage of honour.

**Bangaw, a. (ban—caw)** Highly compact together: so iaith vangaw, poetical language, as flowing in harmony, being bound together, as the lines, or strains, agreeable to the metres; fluent; eloquent.

Y vronvraith—  
Ac êaws gain vain vangaw,  
Ogwr y llwyn ger ei llaw.

The thrush—and the sweet eloquent nightingale, near her in the corner of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bangawrwyz, s. m. (bangaw)** Compactness; eloquence.

**Bangeibyr, s. f.—pl. bangeibrau (ban—ceibyr)** High rafters, or high roof. It was an appellative for a principal, or collegiate church; as, Bangeibyr Henllan, and Bangeibyr Dudoç.

Na cam leveryz ar lid Eçdor,  
Ni çablwyd yigwyd ar yigwyz ior;  
Ni çablav vy nâv yu ei açor varan,  
Bangeibyr gadw Gadvan vegys Bangor.

Make no false report on the wrath of Hector, never was insulted a shield on the shoulder of the chief; I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the protecting cathedral of Cadvan, like that of Bangor. *Llywelyn Iarç.*

**Bangor, s. f.—pl. t. au (bàn—côr)** The conspicuous, or principal row, or circle; the upper row of rods, thicker than the rest, in a wattle fence, that strengthens, or locks the inner parts together; and in high fences, it was common to have two or three such plattings: Tair bangor â zyly vod ar ysgubawr o Galan Gauav allan. *Welsh Laws.* Bangor is used metaphorically for defence, or security: Enwir bangor ar yr hawl yn gadernid i'w harçwiraw, the defence of a cause is called a strengthening of it to render its truth manifest. *Welsh Laws.* Bangor was a name given to some of our most noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, another in Ireland, and another in Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany.

**Bangoren, s. f. (bangor)** The top row joined, or wattled together; a coping.

**Bangori, v. a. (bangor)** To cope, or bind together; to wattle the top, or binding row of a fence.

**Banfagliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (banfagyl)** A making a bonfire.

**Banfaglu, v. a. (banfagyl)** To make a bonfire.

Fug-lyvyr, rhaid ei vanfaglu.

A book of falsehood it must be made a bonfire of.

*Sion Brwynawg.*

**Banfagyl, s. f.—pl. banfaglau (ban—fagyl)** A bonfire.

# B A N

**Banhwç, s. f.—pl. banhyçod (ban—hwç)** A wild fow.

Bum fyw, bum fwç,  
Bum ban, bum banhwç.

I have been a fage, I have been a snout, I have been a horn, I have been a wild fow. *Taliessin.*

**Baniar, s. f.—pl. banieri (bàn)** A banner.

**Banicrawg, a. (baniar)** Bearing an ensign, or banner.

**Banieryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (baniar)** A standard-bearer.

**Banllew, s. f.—pl. t. au (bàn—llew)** A loud shout, or outcry.

**Banllevain, v. a. (banllew)** To set up a shout, or outcry.

**Banllewyr, s. m.—pl. banllewyr (banllew—gwr)** One that makes an outcry; a screamer.

Gofteg yn enw'r brenin! ebe rhyw vanllewyr cythreulig.

Silence, in the name of the king! bawled some infernal screamer. *E. Wyn, Barç Cwsg.*

**Bannas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—das)** A mat. Bannas gwely, a bed mattress, made of bulrushes woven together in large plaits. *Sil.* A kind of straw hangings to cover walls. *Mona.*

**Bannod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bàn—nôd)** A clause; a part of a sentence; an article, in grammar.

**Bannodawl, a. (bannod)** Clausai; divided in parts.

**Bannodi, v. a. (bannod)** To make a clause; to divide into parts, or clauses.

**Bannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bannod)** The forming of a clause, or principal part.

**Banon, s. f. (bàn)** One that is exalted; a queen.

Mal Arthur glez ilaçar,  
A'i vanon Gwenhwyvar.

Like Arthur with his gleaming sword,  
And Gwenhwyvar his fair queen.

*W. Wyn.*

**Bant, s. m.—pl. bentyz (bàn)** A high place; a height. *Gwent.*

**Bant, a. (bàn)** Prominent; high; loft. Tir bant, a thir morva, upland, and lowland. *Gwent.*

**Bànu, v. a. (bàn)** To raise up, or render prominent; to erect.

**Banw, s. m.—pl. t. od (bàn)** A swine; a barrow pig, *Gwent.* because he turns up the ground for food.

Gnawd i vanw vagu hôr,  
Gnawd i voç tyriaw cylor.

A pig is apt to breed vermin, the swine are apt to turn up the ground. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Banwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (bàn—gwel)** A looking up; the upward look; the sky. *Sil.*

Un o'i llongau, yn null angel.  
O nêv enwau, yn ei vanwel.

One of their ships in an angel's form, of heavenly names, in his front. *D. ab Edmunt.*

**Banwes, s. f.—pl. t. od (banw)** A fow; a barrow fow, *Gwent.* also the fish called gilt-head.

**Bar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar)** The top, or summit; an excrescence; a bunch, or tuft; the branch of a tree. Bryn Barlwm, the bare-topt hill, in Glamorgan; and Mynyw Berwyn, the white-topt mountain, in Powys.

**Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bar)** Affliction; wrath; fury; impulse.

Rhan o'th vaeth, a rhan o'th vâr  
A zwg vun ziwg veinwar;  
Cyfredin cyf o radau  
Yw yç da rhyngoç yç dau.

A share of thy food, a share of thy trouble, she will take, the spotless gentle fair one; a common source of benefits are your goods between you both. *S. Philip, i Briodas.*

**Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** A bar, or bolt; a rail; the shaft of a spear.

**Bara, s. pl. aggr. (bar)** Bread; sustenance. Bara gwyn, white bread; bara canrhyg, brown bread, or rye and wheat mixt; bara rhyg, rye bread; bara



bara haiz, barley bread; bara ceirg, oat bread; bara cog, brown bread; bara coesed, bara peillied, bara man-gan, and bara gwyn, white bread; bara cri, and bara croyw, unleavened bread; bara furdoes, leavened bread; bara plymryd, muffins, and the like sort of bread; bara gwiawg, sugar bread; bara gwerfyll, ammunition bread; bara planc, bara lleç, and bara greidell, household cake-bread, baked on a griddle; bara gofawd, shew bread; bara miod, fritters; bara lawr, and bara lavan, laver bread; bara'r hwç, fow-bread, in botany.

Baran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (bar) What is open, or in view; a presence; the countenance; a wren.

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan,  
Dywyre dy dae'rad arnan;  
Dyçryn twryv torvôz yn eban.  
Dyçyrç hynt dyçre gwynt gwaezvan;  
Dyçymuriw tôn amlw am lân,  
Dyçymmer uveliar bâr barn.  
Dyçrys gwrys gwres tanze allan.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will uplift itself over us: a panic of the noise of legions in the conflict, will urge on the flight; harshly the shrill voiced wind will call: the motley-tinted wave will lave with foamy rage around the shore, the glancing flame will take to itself the vengeance of justice, recruited by the heat of contending fires ever breaking out.

*Casnodyn.*

Baran, *a.* (bâr) Appearing, or that is in view.

Barânez, *s. pl. aggr.* (baran) Presence; appearance.

Ugain punt o'i voz  
A'm rhozes yn rhoz:  
O'i varânez ni'm didoles.

Twenty pounds with good will he as a gift on me bestowed;  
from his presence he did not separate me.

*Cynzelw.*

Baranres, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (baran—rhes) A rank, or file of soldiers.

Hof digoni a zigones llew,  
A'r llu tew trylew trwy varanres.

Delighting in satiating with what satiated the lion, and the thick vigorous host through the front rank.

*Cynzelw.*

Baranu, *v. a.* (baran) To appear; to come in view.

Baranwg, *s. m.* (baran) A presence; appearance.

Y forz yd gerzwyv gwrz yd gre branes,  
Gwr yffy o varanwg yn ei haryfle,  
Llawer ugenaid i'm rhaid yd re.

The way I walk eagerly do the ravens cry: a man who out of presence defends her, many a sigh escapes for my fate.

*Ll. P. Maf, i Wenlliant.*

Barawg, *a.* (bâr) Wrathful. *s. f.* a spur.

Barcud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar—cud) A kite; a puttock.

Hawe gwnethur hebawg o varcud, na marçawg o dacawg.

It is easier to make a hawk of a kite, than a knight of a bum-kin.

*Adage.*

Barcutan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (barcud) A kite, or glead.

Bardys, *s. pl. aggr.* (bar—tys) Shrimps. *sing.* bardysen.

Barz, *s. m.*—*pl. beirz* (bâr) One that makes conspicuous; a priest; a philosopher, or teacher; and as poetry was a principal requisite, and the vehicle for spreading of knowledge, he was necessarily a poet. The system of Bardism having fallen to almost total oblivion, poetry is the only characteristic preserved, by which the ancient Barz is recognized by the vulgar of the present time; therefore they consider him in no other view, but simply a poet, the same as prydyz. After passing the gradations of tuition, as an *Awenyz*, he was stiled Barz Ynys Prydain, or Bard of the Isle of Britain; a title that originated with the system. His dress was unicoloured, of sky blue, an emblem of peace and truth, his person was sacred; for he might pass in safety through hostile countries; he never appeared in an army but as a herald, or under the modern idea of a flag of truce, and never bore arms, neither was a naked weapon to be held in his presence. Such of the order as performed the

functions of religion were called *Derwyon*; and *Ovyzian* were persons admitted into the order by diploma, in consideration of their merits, without going through a regular tuition. Barz Ynys Prydain was a character formed in the school of Nature, far beyond the tracings of history, that flourished in various spheres till the death of the last Llywelyn, and in consequence of that shock has remained secluded to this day, amongst a few votaries in the obscure parts of Wales. On the introduction of Christianity the Barz still acted as priest under the privilege of his order, as his maxims were perfectly consonant, as far as they went, with the doctrines of Revelation, his system still remained the same. But about the fourth century the clergy of the Roman church gained an ascendancy so as to deprive the Bards of being exclusively eligible for the priesthood, and consequently the patronage for which no longer remained in the order. Barz Taleithiawg was a Bard that presided at a provincial *Gorsed*; but he, nor Barz Ynys Prydain, had supremacy no longer than whilst he actually presided; and was elected to the Chair just whenever a meeting was held. The Barz Teulu, or Domestic Bard, was the eighth officer in the prince's household. A graduated Bard was stiled Barz worth vraind a deuaod Beirz Ynys Prydain; he was also in later times called Barz Caw, Cadeir Vurz, and Barz Cadeiriawg. The leading maxims of the institution were for perfect equality, peace, moral rectitude, and the investigation of nature, having for its motto—Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD, *The Truth against the World.*

Pan vyner canu cerz. y Barz Cadeiriawg a zyly zegren a'r canu cyntav o Zuw a'r ail o'r brenin bieuvo y llys: ac oni byz izo ev â ganer, caned o vrenin arall. Gwedy y Farz Cadeiriawg, y Barz Teulu biau ganu y trydyz canu ogerz amgen.

When a song is desired to be sung, it is the duty of the presiding Bard to begin with the first song addressed to God, and the second to the king to whom the court belongs; but if there is none to him that sings, let him make mention of another king. After the presiding Bard, the domestic Bard is to compose the the third piece on an indifferent subject.

*Welsh Laws.*

Barzaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (barz) Bardism, or the system, and maxims of the Bards.

Ac nid a'i o gnwd awen  
Barzaeth bwyll heb orz i'p' th ben.

Of the fruit of genius, agreeable to the reason of bardism, there would not be driven a word into his head without a hammer.

*Edm. Pry.*

Barzair, *s. m.*—*pl. barzeiriau* (barz—gair) The bard's word; penegyric.

Yffid ym arglwyz argledyr anaw beirz  
A'm barzair yn eizlaw.

To me there is a lord, the protector of the harmony of the Bards, and who possesses my commendation.

*Cynzelw.*

Barzas, *s. f.* (barz) The system of Bardism; the learning and maxims of the bards; philosophy.

Mez y barzas urzafawl,  
Byd baç yw dyn iac dan wawl.

Saith the revered Bardism, a little world is man in his vigour, under the light.

*Ior. Vynghwyd.*

Barzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. barzodau* (barz) The bardic science; the sciences in general; philosophy.

Barzawl, *a.* (barz) Bardic, or relating to the order of the Bards.

Barzawr, *s. m.*—*pl. barzorion* (barz) The genius of the Bards; the muse.

Haezws deivniawg ri devnyz vy marzawr,  
Llwrw llawnawr llawr llawryz.

The accomplished chief merited the substance of my bardic learning, from the effect of the blade in the ground is the liberal hand.

*Cynzelw.*

Tyvwys anghydvod rhyngzynt trwy eiriau'r barzorion a'r cerzorion.

There grew dissensions between them by means of the words of the Bards and songsters.

*Cur. Llangarvan.*

Barzes,



**Barzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (barz)** A female bard; a poetess.  
**Barzgan, s. f. (barz—cân)** Bardic song; poetry.  
**Barzgar, a. (barz)** Fond of patronizing the bards.  
**Barzgwccwll, s. m.—pl. barzgyccyllau (barz—cwc-cwll)** The bard's cow, or *bardocuccullus*; the principal part of the bard's unicoloured dress of distinction, of sky-blue; its form was the Roman Toga, with a hood. The bard always appeared in this dress, in his public character; it served to distinguish him in battle as a herald, or bearer of a flag of truce, where he was always listened to, for both parties recognized him as the emblem of peace, and of truth—

Barz â adwaenir wrth ei wisg unlliw, canys unlliw yw gwirionez.

A Bard is known by his unicoloured garment; for truth is unicoloured. *Barzas.*

**Barzlev, s. m.—pl. t. au (barz—llev)** The voice of the bard; bardic lay.

Vy marzlev is nêv nid anghyvan.

My bardic lay here below is not discordant. *Cynzelw.*

**Barzlith, a. (barz—llith)** Drawing, or alluring the bard.

**Barzon, a. (barz)** That is taught by the Bards.

**Barzonawl, a. (barzon)** Belonging to bardism; poetical.

**Barzoneg, s. f. (barzon)** Bardic science; poetry.

Cyvarçav ym Rhêen,  
 Cyvarçvawr awen,  
 Cyvreu Cyrridwen,  
 Rhwyv barzoni;  
 Yn null Taliesin,  
 Yn dillwng Elfin,  
 Yn dyllest barzrin,  
 Beirz vanieri.

I will greet my Lord, with a greatly extolling muse, from the treasures of Cyrridwen, prince of bardic lore; Similar to Taliesin liberating Elfin, surrounding the bardic mystery the banners of the bards. *Ll. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Barzoniaeth, s. c.—pl. t. au (barzon)** The science of bardism; poetry.

Dygywoez i'r Varzoniaeth Gynmrëig yn gyvlwyr y peth a zygwyz i bob dysg o'r byd, unwaith y coller cyviawn bwyll a sylw arno.

It has happened to the Bardism of the Cynmry intirely what will happen to every learning in the world, once a just idea and view of it shall be lost. *Edward Davys.*

Tair ansawz barzoniaeth: athrylith awen, barn wrth zysg, a gwynnyd mezwil.

The three qualifications of poetry: endowment of genius, judgment from experience, and happiness of mind. *Barzas.*

**Barzoniaethawl, a. (barzoniaeth)** Relating to bardism, or to the art of poetry.

**Barzoniaethu, v. a. (barzoniaeth)** To follow the bardic science or the art of poetry.

**Barzoniaiz, a. (barzoni)** That is after the bardic manner.

Ni çel i Hywel loyw garuaiz lwybyr,  
 O bur zawn ewybyr barzoniaiz.

There would not be hid from Howel the bright lovely path of the pure ready bardic endowment. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Barzrin, s. f.—pl. t. iau (barz—rhin)** Bardic mystery.

Ar hez, ar zyhez, ar zehcu rhi  
 Yr yvais i win, o valç vuelin,  
 A'i wisgoz eurin a'i vynegi,  
 Yn llys Aberfraw yn lloçi barzrin,  
 Yn nghaer vawr Vyrzin vyrzoz beri.

In peace and tranquility on the right hand of the chief I have drank wine from the superb horn of the buffalo, and received his golden garments and his kindness, in the court of Aberfraw encouraging the bardic lore, and in the great town of Myrzin, the spreading out of tables. *Ll. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Barzwawd, s. m. (barz—gwawd)** Bardic panegyric.

**Baren, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** What projects from the top; a branch.

**Barv, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** A beard. Barv y gwr

hên, winter creffes; barv yr avyr, or, barv y bwç, the herb goat's beard, or Joseph's flowers.

Yr oed y dylyir gwneuthur dyn yn yngnad, yn ei bum mlwyz ar hugaint; fev açaws yw wrth na byz barv arno hyd yna; ac na byz gwr nebun hyd pan zel barv arno; ac nad teg gweled gwas ieuanc yn barnu ar wr oediawg.

The proper age when a man ought to be made a judge is his five-and-twentieth year; the reason is because he has no beard till then; and that no one is to be considered a man till he has a beard; and that it is unseemly to see a young youth judging an aged man. *Welsh Laws.*

**Barvawg, a. (barv)** Having a beard, or bearded; the fin-fish; also the lesser wood-chat; a bird.

**Barvawl, a. (barv)** Tending to be, or like a beard.

**Barvedig, a. (barv)** Bearded, or having a beard.

**Barviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barv)** A bearding.

**Barvle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (barv—lle)** The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

Enyçav Gwrlas tywyfawg, Cernyw a'i vyzin yn dyvodd attynt, ac yn gwaflu y Saefon: fev a orug Eidawl yna, yn hyder hyny cymmyrd Hengefyr erbyn barvle ei benffest, a'i zwyn ymhlith ei vyzin, a dywedyd o hyd ei lev—"Cyvarfengwç y Saefon!"

And behold Gwrlas prince of Cornwall with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons; and what did Eidol then do, under such encouragement, but took pengist by the beaver of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might—"Bear down the Saxons under foot!" *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Barvlwyd, a. (barv—llwyd)** Grey-bearded. *s. m.* grey beard.

**Barvogyn, s. m. dim. (barvawg)** One that has a little beard; a barbel, a fish.

**Barvrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (bar—brwyn)** Sea rushes.

**Barvrwynen, s. f. (barvrwyn)** A sea rush.

**Barvu, v. a. (barv)** To beard; to grow into a beard.

**Barvwr, s. m.—pl. barvwyr (barv—gwr)** A barber.

**Bargawd, s. m.—pl. bargodion (bar—cawd)** A springing, or shooting out; the eaves of a house; a skirt, or border. Bargodion, the inhabitants of the marches.

Byz tervysg—

Pan vo'r Gwyzelod yn margodion Môn.

There will be tumult, when the Gwyzelians shall come to the borders of Mona. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Bargodawg, a. (bargawd)** Having eaves.

**Bargodawl, a. (bargawd)** Prominent above, or over.

**Bargodedig, a. (bargawd)** Furnished with eaves.

**Bargodi, v. a. (bargawd)** To overhang, or jut out, like eaves; to spring up.

**Bariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bâr)** Mischievousness; viciousness.

**Bâriaw, v. a. (bar)** To bar, or bolt; to fasten.

**Baril, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—îl)** A barrel, or cask.

**Barilaid, s. f.—pl. barileidiau (baril)** A barrel-full.

**Barilan, s. f. dim. (baril)** A small barrel; an anker.

**Barilaw, v. a. (baril)** To put in a barrel; to barrel.

**Barlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—llen)** The lap.

**Barlys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—llys)** Bread corn; barley.

**Barn, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** Judgment, or sentence.

Barn dremyg, a nugatory judgment, or a sentence rendered null.

Rhyz barn i bawb.

Judgment is free to all.

*Adage.*

Tair colovyn barn; çon amcan, mynyç arver, a mynyç gamfynied.

The three foundations of judgment: bold design, frequent practice, and frequent mistakes. *Barzas.*

**Barnadwy, a. (barn)** Condemnable, or culpable.

**Barnawd, s. m.—pl. barnodau (barn)** The act of judging, or passing sentence.

**Barnawl, a. (barn)** That is judging, or condemning.

**Barnedig, a. (barn)** Judged, or adjudged; ratified, or established by law, so that there can be no appeal; condemned.

Barnedigaeth,



## B A S

**Barnedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (barnedig) Judgment; condemnation.  
**Barnedigawl**, *a.* (barnedig) Decretory; condemnatory.  
**Barniad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (barn) A judging, or condemning.  
**Barnodyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (barnawd) One that judges, or that passes sentence; a condemner.  
**Barnu**, *v. a.* (barn) To judge; to cast, or condemn.  
*Ni eill barnu ni wrandawo.*

He cannot judge who doth not listen. *Adage.*

**Barnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* barnwyr (barn—gwr) A judge.  
**Barnyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (barn) A judge.  
**Baron**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (bar) A chief, or president; a baron.  
**Baroniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (baron) A barony.  
**Barth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bâr) A ground floor; the ground.

*Açaws i'r bysen vod ar y barth.*

There is cause for the pea's being on the floor. *Adage.*

**Barug**, *s. m. aggr.* (bar) Rime, hoar, or hoar-frost.  
**Barugaw**, *v. a.* (barug) To cast a hoar-frost, or rime.  
**Barugawg**, *a.* (barug) Abounding with hoar, or rime; rimy.  
**Barugawl**, *a.* (barug) Casting a hoar-frost; inclining to be hoary.  
**Barugiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (barug) The casting of hoar-frost.  
**Baruglyd**, *a.* (barug) Rimy; covered with hoar.  
**Barus**, *a.* (bâr) Mischievous. *Bâgen barus*, an unlucky boy; having a froward disposition.  
**Baryw**, *a.* (bar) Topmost, or uppermost; superior.  
**Barywlen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (baryw—llen) The outermost covering.

*Swç—a barywlen ei darian.*

The point and outer covering of his shield. *Hanes Arthur.*

**Bâs**, *s. m.*—*pl.* beisiau (âs) A shallow, shoal, or flat.  
**Bâs**, *a.* Shallow. A proverb, applicable to loquaciousness, says,

*Bafav dwvyr pan yd levair.*

The water is most shallow when it makes a noise—Empty vessels have the greatest sound.

*Nid wyv cerz yâs.*

I am of no shallow science. *Taliesin.*

**Basaiz**, *a.* (bâs) Shallowish, or rather shallow.  
**Basawl**, *a.* (bâs) Tending to be shallow, or shoaly.  
**Basdarz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid, or, ion (bâs—tarz) What is of base growth; a bastard.  
**Basdarzaiz**, *a.* (basdarz) Of base origin; spurious; base born; adulterine.  
**Basdarzawl**, *a.* (basdarz) That is basely originated.  
**Basdarzes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (basdarz) A female bastard.  
**Basdarziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (basdarz) A springing from base origin; a bastardizing.  
**Basdarziaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (basdarz) Baseness of origin; bastardy.  
**Basdarziaw**, *v. a.* (basdarz) To make to come from a base origin; to bastardize.  
**Basdarzu**, *v. a.* (basdarz) To spring from a base origin.

**Basder**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.

**Basderzyn**, *s. m. dim.* (basdarz) A little bastard.

*Na zeued basderzyn i gynnulleidva yr Arglwyz.*

Let not a bastard come into the congregation of the Lord. *Deut. xxiii. 2.*

**Basedig**, *a.* (bâs) That is made shallow, or shoaly.  
**Bafez**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.  
**Bafg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (afg) A netting, or plaiting of splinters; basket-work.

## B A W

**Bafgawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* bafgodau (bafg) A basket.  
**Bafged**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (bafg) A basket. *Bafged gyrs*, a reed basket; *bafged clezyv*, the guard of a sword.  
**Bafgedaid**, *s. f.*—*pl.* bafgedeidiau (bafged) A basket-full.  
**Bafgedan**, *s. f. dim.* (bafged) A little basket.  
**Bafgedawg**, *a.* (bafged) Basketted; having a basket.  
**Bafgedawl**, *a.* (bafged) Basket-like; basketted.  
**Bafgedu**, *v. a.* (bafged) To put in a basket.  
**Bafgedwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bafgedwyr (bafged—gwr) A basket-maker.  
**Bafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bâs) A becoming shallow.  
**Baile**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (bâs—lle) A shallow place.  
**Bafriwyz**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.  
**Bafu**, *v. a.* (bâs) To render shallow; to fall, or lower.  
**Batel**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (tel) A stretching; a drawing the bow; a battle, combat, or fight.

*Dir yw. gwnai—*

*Vyd teilwng o vatelo.*

It is certain he would make a time meriting of battles.

*Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndŷrdwy.*

**Batelu**, *v. a.* (batel) To battle, war, or to fight.  
**Batelus**, *a.* (batel) Battling; quirelsome.  
**Batelwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* batelwyr (battel—gwr) A combatant.  
**Bath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ath) Likeness; emblem; a copy; a coin. *Maent o'r un wath*, they are of the same stamp, or, they are of the same likeness; a well ç çwi baith y rhai'n erioed? Did you ever see such as (the likenesses of) these before? *Arian bath*, coin, or current money; *bath y welwç*, as you see. *Sil.*

*Bran a hael, zianhael zyn,*

*Bath Iyor, pawb a th olyn.*

Frank and generous, no illiberal man, like Iyor, every one asks of thee. *T. Pry.*

**Bathadwy**, *a.* (bath) That may be made like.  
**Bathain**, *ger.* (bath) Giving, or producing resemblances. *s. m.*—*pl.* batheiniau, a hieroglyphic; a medal.  
**Bathawg**, *a.* (bath) Abounding with coin; rich; wealthy.  
**Bathawl**, *a.* (bath) That is stamped, or coined.  
**Bathawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bathorion (tawr) A dormouse. *Sil.*  
**Bathdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bath—ty) A coining house; a mint.  
**Bathedig**, *a.* (bath) That is made similar; coined.  
**Batheiniaw**, *v. a.* (bathain) To make medals.  
**Batheiniawl**, *a.* (bathain) Hieroglyphic; medallie.  
**Batheinyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bathain) A medallist.  
**Bathell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bath) A coin; a halfpenny.  
**Bathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bath) Coinage; a coining.  
**Bathu**, *v. a.* (bath) To make a resemblance; to coin.  
**Bathwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bathwyr (bath—gwr) A coiner.  
**Bau**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (ba) A hoof of any beast.  
**Buad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bau) The bearer of a saw-pit.  
**Bauol**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bau) A broad butt.

*Ni vyn elw. ond vy nilid,*

*Ar vol y Boly Bauol bid.*

He will accept of no wealth, but following me,

On the belly of old Tun-belly may he be. *D. Ll. Ll. ab Gruffydd.*

**Baw**, *s. m. aggr.* (ba) Dirt; mire; excrement. *Baw diawl*, affarctida.

**Baw**, *a.* Dirty; filthy; mean; vile. *Bawed*, so vile,

*O byr neb yn ol bid y bawav.*

If there is any left behind let him be the vilest. *Adage.*

*Perçi gwr er ei vawed.*

Reverencing a man however so vile.

*Adage.*

*Bawai,*

# B E D

Bawai, *s. m.*—*pl.* baweion (baw) A dirty, fordid wretch.

Bwyd drwg â vo i'r bawai.

Evil life attend the forry wretch *Redo Ph. Baç.*

Bawaiz, *a.* (baw) Dirty; mean, or vile; fordid.

Ba er hezyw ni weza.

Bawaiz yw dyn ni byz da.

Nobility to day will not avail.

Vile is the man that is not good. *Ior. I'nglwyd.*

Bawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* bodiau (awd) A thumb. Bawd troed, the great toe; bawd câr, a piece of wood under a drag; bawd y melinyz, the bull-head, a fish.

Bawdvedi, *v. a.* (bawd—medi) To reap over the thumb; a particular manner of reaping.

Bawdvys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (bawd—bys) The opposite finger; the thumb.

Bawdle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bawd—lle) A sewed piece of leather for a fore thumb; a thumb-stall.

Bawdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (baw—ty) A necessary-house.

Bawz, *s. m.* (ba) A drowning; demerſion. Ar vawz, juſt drowning; a drowning perſon.

Bawzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (baw—dyn) A mean, or baſe fellow.

O eſſiau gwrda y dodir bawzyn ar y bwrz.

For want of a gentleman is a ſcoundrel placed at the head of the table. *Adage.*

Pawd a'i cenvyz lle byz bai,

A bawzyn, er na byzai.

Every one ſees a fault where there is one, and a ſcoundrel where there is none. *Gronwy Owain.*

Bawedi, *s. m. aggr.* (baw) Naſtineſs; filthineſs.

Glythni, bawedi, heb wez.

Ni zaw heb zrwg i'w ziwz.

Gluttony, filthineſs out of meaſure it will not come to its end without evil. *R. ab Iauz, o Lan Elidan.*

Baweizdra, *s. m.* (bawaiz) Dirtineſs; meanneſs.

Baweiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bawaiz) A becoming dirty.

Baweiziaw, *v.* (bawaiz) To become dirty, or mean.

Baweiziawl, *a.* (bawaiz) Apt to become mean.

Baweizlyd, *a.* (bawaiz) That is dirty, or naſty.

Baweizrwyz, *s. m.* (bawaiz) Dirtineſs; niggard-lineſs.

Bawlyd, *a.* (baw) Dirty; filthy; miry; vile.

Bawlydrwyz, *s. m.* (bawlyd) Mirineſs; dirtineſs.

Bawyn, *s. m. dim.* (baw) A dirty, mean fellow.

Be, *conj.* (mutation of pe) If. Be gwyzwn y fyf iawn, hyny a gai vod, if I knew what is right, it ſhould be ſo.

Be â bawd y gwëid gwe

If with the thumb a web might be woven. *Adage.*

Beçan, *s. f.* (baç) A little female; a little girl.

Beçan, *a.* (baç) Small; little; puny; diminutive.

Azaw mawr a rhoz veçan.

Great promiſe and little gift. *Adage.*

Beçanig, *a.* (beçan) Very little, or diminutive.

Beçanigen, *s. f. dim.* (beçanig) A very diminutive female; a term of endearment.

Wrth gàmu brwynen braiz na zygwyz,

Beçanigen wen wan ei gogwyz.

In bending a ruſh hardly is ſhe kept from falling, the fair little charmer delicate in her gait. *H. ab Owain.*

Beçgynos, *s. pl. dim.* (baçgen) Little youngſters.

Beçyn, *s. m. dim.* (bâç) A little hook, or grapple.

Bed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ed) A ſtate of aptneſs, readi-neſs, or preparation.

# B E D

Bedlemaiz, *a.* (bed—llam) Apt to run about; gipſey-like, or ſtrolling.

Bedlemes, *s. f.* (bed—llam) A gipſey; a ſtroller.

Bedlemod, *s. pl. aggr.* (bed—llam) Gipſies; vagabonds.

Bedlèmyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bed—llam) A male gipſey; a vagabond.

Bedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (bed) Birch. Dail bedw! or, Dail y bedw! an exclamation of harmleſs threatening, and of ſurprize. The birch was an emblem of readineſs, or complacency in doing a kind act. If a young woman accepted of the addreſſes of a lover, ſhe gave him the birchen branch, moſtly formed into a crown; but if he was rejected, ſhe gave him a *Collen*, or *Hazel*.

Bedw ar ei vawr vryd,

Bu hwyr gwifgyfyd;

Nid er ei lyvrez,

Namyn er ei vawrez.

The birch with full intent, it was late that he was armed; not becauſe of his cowardice, but for his magnanimity. *Taliessin.*

Bedwen, *s. f.* (bedw) A birch tree; alſo a May-pole; becauſe it was always made of birch. It was cuſtomary to have games of various ſorts round the *Bedwen*; but the chief aim, and on which the fame of the village depended, was, to preſerve it from being ſtolen away; as parties from other places were continually on the watch for an opportunity; who, if ſucceſſful, had their feats recorded in ſongs, on the occaſion.

Aed vedwen yn advydig,

Heb obaith bronraith i'w brig.

Let the birch droop into wretchedneſs, without a hope of ſeeing a thruſh in its branches. *D. ab Ilywel.*

Bedwèni, *s. pl. aggr.* (bedwen) A grove of birch.

Bedwerw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (bedw—erw) A birch grove.

Gorwyn blaen derw oerverw dwyr,

Cyrçyd bwi blaen bedwerw;

Gwnelid aeth faeth y fyberw.

Glittering ſeems the top of the oak; coolly purls the ſtream; I with to obtain the top of the birchen grove; abruptly goes the arrow of the haughty to give pain. *Llywarch Hir.*

Bedwin, *a.* (bedw) Of the nature of birch; birchen; alſo a proper name of men.

Bedwlwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (bedw—llwyn) A birchen grove.

Rezlun wyv i'r ganiadaeth,

Bedwlwyn o'r coed mwyn ai maeth.

Contented I am with the charming ſong, it is the birchen grove in the merry wood that feeds it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bed) A giving, gift, or appropriation; baptiſm. Bedyz yr Yfbyd Glân, the gift of the Holy Ghoſt; bedyz ofgob, confirmation.

Bedyzva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bedyz—ma) A baptiſtry; a font.

Bedyzvaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* bedyzvain (bedyz—maen) A font for baptiſm.

Bedyzvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bedyz—man) A baptiſtry.

Bedyziaw, *v. a.* (bedyz) To chriſten, or baptiſe.

Bedyziaw y mab â wnaethlwyd, a gyru Culhwç arno, wrth ei gafaél yn rhedgyr hwç.

The boy was chriſtened, and Culhwç was the name given him, becauſe he was found in the haunt of the ſwine. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bedyziawl, *a.* (bedyz) Appertaining to baptiſm.

Erbyn vi vy Rhi, rwyv bedyziawl.

Erbaç ugel-faint braint breiniawl.

Receive me my Lord, baptiſmal leader, to the honour of the holy hierarchy's royal privilege. *Ilecryn Iarç.*

Bedyziedig, *a.* (bedyz) That is baptiſed.

Bedyzleſtyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bedyzleſtri (bedyz—lleſtyr) A chriſtning bowl.

Bedyfawd,



**Bedyfawd, s. m.** (bed—fawd) The whole world, or universe; the macrocosm.

Crefi y daw rhag llaw, yn llwrw anfawd,  
Un dyz, a Dovyz ini ai dyfawd.  
Y colpir anwir y colpawd aer gyd  
A'r genedyl vedyfawd.

Mark well there shall come in the future, in the train of the evils of one day, the Renovator declares it to us, that the wicked shall be punished with the punishment that shall afflict the family of the universe. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

**Bez, s. f.—pl. t. au (ez)** A grave, or a sepulchre.

Gwell araws o alltudez, nag araws o vez.

It is better to be absent in exile than absent in the grave. *Adage.*

**Bezaid, s. f.—pl. bezeidiau (bez)** A grave-full.

**Bezawl, a.** (bez) Belonging to a grave; sepulchral.

**Bezvaen, s. m.—pl. bezveini (bez—maen),** A tombstone.

**Bezgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (bez—cor)** A mausoleum.

Gogyvarç pob diara':  
Fiau yr vezgor yffy yma?  
Bez Einiawn ab Cuneza:  
Cwl yn mhrydain ei ziva!

Salute every one in haste: whose mausoleum is this here? It is the grave of Einiawn the son of Cuneza: disgraceful that in Britain he should be slain. *Taliesin.*

**Bezlec, s. f.—pl. t. i (bez—lleç)** A gravestone.

**Bezrawd, s. m.—pl. bezrodau (bez—rhawd)** A sepulchre; a burying place.

Bezrawd a'n daerawd, pob dewr-uz prydu:  
Pryderwn yn aqluz:  
Daear un cyvar a'n cuz,  
Deon, derw maredw 'Mereduz!

The grave will swallow us, and every comely gallant chief: let us contemplate with awe the gloomy scene: the earth in one mass will hide us—God! and the oak holds the dead Meredith! *Ll. P. Moç. m. M. ab Cynan.*

**Bezrodawl, a.** (bezrawd) Sepulchral.

**Begegyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cegyr)** A drone; a hummer.

Mab Gwgan, mae begegyr  
Gyda çwi, o gedwç wyr.

Son of Gwgan, there is a drone with you: O good men fly from him. *D. ab Gwilym, am y Bwa Bag.*

**Beiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bai)** A blaming, or censuring.

**Beiadwy, a.** (beiad) Blameable; culpable.

**Beiaw, v. a.** (bai) To blame; to find fault; to censure.

**Beiawl, a.** (bai) Blaming; censuring; finding fault.

**Beiçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baiç)** A bellowing; a crying loudly.

**Beiçiw, v. a.** (baiç) To bellow; to cry, or to bawl.

Udai, a beiçiau heb wez;  
Udaw am vyn'd i adwez.

We would howl and bellow out of all order; a howling for returning back. *T. Prys, i Cadwal. y Cluglau.*

**Beiçiw, v. a.** (baiç) To load, or burden, or lay on.

**Beiçlawg, a.** (baiç) Having a burden; pregnant, or with child.

**Beiçlawl, a.** (baiç) Apt to be burdening, or loading.

**Beiçiedig, a.** (baiç) That is burdened, or loaded.

**Beiçiogawl, a.** (beiçlawg) Having a burdening tendency; impregnative.

**Beiçiog, v.** (beiçlawg) To become burdened; to conceive; to get with child.

**Beiçiog, s. m.** (beiçlawg) The cause of burdening; a fetus.

Rhai fyz arbetrus am veiçiog gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth a zylyir am dano.

Some are doubtful about a woman's being with child, from being debauched, what should be done respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*

**Beiçiogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiçlawg)** A burdening; a becoming with child; impregnation.

**Beiçiogrwyz, s. m.** (beiçlawg) The state of being burdened, or with child; pregnancy.

**Beiçiogwr, s. m.—pl. beiçiogwyr (beiçlawg—gwr)** One that begets a child.

**Beidiawg, a.** (baid) Lively; vigorous. *s. f.* an evergreen, the name of several plants. *Artemisia*, a genus of plants comprising mugwort, wormwood, and southernwood; *absinthium*. Y veidiawg lwyd, mugwort, heart's-ease; y veidiawg las, mantel y cor, palv y llew, llyfiau'r gerwyn, llyfiau llwyd, llyfiau y ganwraiz, eizew'r zaeaz, or, cidal, ground-ivy.

**Beizgar, a.** (baiz) Presumptuous; venturesome.

**Beizgarwç, s. m.** (beizgar) Presumptuousness.

**Beiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baiz)** An adventuring; presumption; defiance; one that dares.

Sid blaiz beiziad a dwyllo,  
Çwannawg yz lieen llwyzaw llawzino.

Let the adventurer that deceives be a wolf; desirous will the clerical be that Llawzino should prosper. *Ll. Wynab Glawr.*

**Beiziaw, v. a.** (baiz) To dare; to adventure.

Ni veiziaw rhag anvozion,  
Dryç yr hâv, edryç ar hon.

I dare not, fearing displeasure, to look on her who is the image of the summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Beiziawl, a.** (baiz) Daring; apt to be defying.

**Beiziedig, a.** (baiz) That is defied, or adventured.

**Beiziwr, s. m.—pl. beizwyr (baiz—gwr)** A defier; one that defies.

**Beiedig, a.** (bai) That is blamed, or censured; faulty.

**Beigri, s. m.** (bai—cri) A great misfortune.

Pâr o waed Robert ydwyd,  
Bwa croes rhag beigri yd.

Thou art a pillar of the blood of Robert, a crossbow against misfortune thou art. *L. Mân.*

**Beili, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** An outlet; a mound; a court before a house. *Sil.* It is also an appellative for a tumulus, from its terminating in a point. A ruin near Aberfraw, is called *Eglawys y Beili*; *Pen y Beili Bedw*, a tumulus in Cardiganhire; another, near the Wyzgrug, is called *Bryn y Beili*, and *Bryn y Bâl*; and another, in Glamorgan, is called *Beili Glis*.

**Beiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** A projecting out.

**Beiliaw, v. a.** (bâl) To erupt, burst out, or shoot up.

**Beiliawg, a.** (bâl) Bursting, or shooting out.

**Beilliedig, a.** (bal) That is projected; cuminated.

**Beiri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bai)** A kite; a glade.

**Beirniad, s. m.—pl. beirniaid (barn)** A judge.

**Beirniadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (beirniad)** Jurisdiction.

**Beirniadawl, a.** (beirniad) Conformable to judgment; critical.

**Beifdon, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—tôn)** The breakers on the shore; the sea-side; the beach.

**Beifva, s. f.—pl. t. on (bais—ma)** A shoal, or shallow place.

**Beifvâawg, a.** (beifvi) Having shoals; shallow.

**Beifvâawl, a.** (beifva) Shoaly; shallowy.

**Beifvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—man)** A shallow place.

**Beifvaogrwyz, s. m.** (beifvâawg) Shoalness.

**Beifvor, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bais—mor)** A shallow sea.

**Beifgawn, s. m.—pl. beifgawnau (bais—cawn)** A heap, or stack of corn. *Sil.* Beifgawn haiz, barley-m. w. *Sil.*

**Beifgawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beifgawn)** A stacking of corn.

**Beifgawnu, v. a.** (beifgawn) To stack corn; to tread it down close.

**Beifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bai's)** A becoming shallow.

**Beifiaw, v. a.** (bais) To render shallow; to feel the bottom; to wade, or ford; to dare. *Sil.*

**Beifiawg, a.** (bais) Abounding in shallows; shelvy.

**Beifiawl, a.** (bais) That is becoming shallow.

**Beifle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bais—lle)** A shallow place.

**Beifleawg, a.** (beifle) Abounding with shallows.

**Beius, a.** (bai) Faulty; to be blamed, or censured.



# BEL

Beisfwrwyz, *s. m.* (beius) Faultiness; blameableness.  
Beiwr, *s. m.—pl.* beiwyr (bai—gwr) A blamer; a censor.

Bel, *s. m.—pl.* byl (el) Tumult; havoc; war. From Roman-British altars, dedicated to *Mars*, we find he was called *Bel*; for on one that was found in the north of England occurs the epithet *BEL Y DUW CADYR*, or, *Mars the puissant God*.

Gwirion oez : gwae rai â wnaeth  
Y bêl yn ei vabolaeth.

He was innocent : woe to those who made war in his youth.  
*Hywel Swardwal.*

Bid oreu i bawb, o daw'r bel,  
O's diçon, geisfaw d' oçel.

Let it be the best for every one, if the war should come, to avoid thee if he can.  
*Edm. Prys.*

Bela, *s. m.—pl. t.* on (bel) A wolf; the herb henbane.

Bela, *v. a.* (bel) To wrangle; to war, or to battle.

Yn lle delant merced gwelant,  
Er â velant o arvolion.

Wherever they come maidens will see, notwithstanding how the armed ones may war.  
*T. Prys.*

Belaç, *s. m.* (bel) Trouble; or molestation.

Belawg, *a.* (bel) Apt to be ravaging, or over-running.

Bele, *s. m.—pl. t.* od (bel) A marten. Bele'r graig, the rock marten; bele'r côed, the wood marten, known for its fur.

Belg, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (bel) An overwhelming, or bursting over. Gwyr Belg, the Firbolgs, as called by the Irish, or the Belgians.

Belgiad, *s. m.—pl.* belgiaid (belg) One that overruns; a ravager. A Belgic Gaul; a colony of this nation settled on the south-east coast of Britain about two or three centuries prior to the Roman invasion, and extending westward, they got footing in Ireland; where, under the name of *Firbolgs*, they contributed to people that country, by mixing with the earlier colonists; and hence the greater affinity of the Irish with the Latin, in the words common to both, than the Welsh has; and hence also the number of words of Teutonic origin, in the Irish. These people were, it seems, from the original Cumbrian stock, but as they were such tribes as bordered on other nations, they spoke a mixt dialect. From their proximity to Italy, under the name of Ligurians, they acquired much of the Latin peculiarities; and on the other side they borrowed much from the Teutonic, in their progress to, and settlement in the Belgic provinces. They brought their peculiar name with them to Britain, for that part where they inhabited was called *Lloegyr*.

Belgwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (belg) Those who make irruptions; the ravagers; the Belgæ.

Beli, *s. m.* (bel) Havoc; devastation: also a proper name; as, *Beli Mawr*, the father of *Cadwallo*, who opposed *Cæsar's* landing in Britain. *Beirz Beli*, or *Beliad*, irregular bards, or those who break the rules by taking up arms; or more probably so called from their conforming to the rules laid down by *Beli ab Bealli Gawr*, a British prince who lived in the fourth century.

Wyre llu fflaes yigwydau  
Yigwyd vrw rhag biw beli bloezvawr.

An army with long shields will uplift a broken shield before the loudly-bellowing kine of devastation.  
*Aneurin.*

Belu, *v. a.* (bel) To bicker; to commit an outrage.

Belwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (bel) Depredators; the people of Belgia.

Belys, *s. pl. aggr.* (bel) Helm for thatching: also called *cloig*, and *piliwl*. *Sir.*

Belyfen, *s. f.* (belys) A bundle of thatch, or helm.

# BER

Bellaç, *adv.* (mutation of *pellaç*) Now; at this time; at length.

Bellaç, bellaç, val çwedyd y barcud.

Now then, now then, like the song of the kite. *Adage.*

Bèn, *s. f.—pl. t.* i (mutation of men) A carriage; wain, or cart.

Bènaid, *s. f.—pl.* bèneidiau (bèn) A wain-full; a cart load.

Y porthawr â zyly bren o bob bènaid, nid amgen pren â allo ei dynu a'i unllaw heb lefdair ar gerzed y meirç a'r yçain.

The porter ought to have a billet out of every cart-full: that is, a billet that he can pull out with one hand, without stopping the pace of the horses, or oxen  
*Welsh Laws.*

Benen, *s. f. dim.* (mutation of menen) A young female; a bird.

Bennywen, *s. f.* (bun—dyw) A nymph; a goddess.

Benw, *s. f.—pl. t.* od (mutation of menw) A female person; a female; a woman.

Benwyd, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (benw) Personal activity, or liveliness; mirth.

Benyn, *s. m. dim.* (bèn) A wain. Tri benyn bÿnau, the three cart loads. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Benÿw, *s. f.—pl. t.* od (mutation of menyw) A female; a woman; a young woman. *N. W.*

Benywaiz, *a.* (benyw) Feminine; womanish.

Benywawl, *a.* (benyw) Female; of the female sex.

Benywen, *s. f. dim.* (benyw) A little female.

Benywetaç, *s. pl. dim.* (benyw) Little giggling females.

Ber, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (er) A spear, lance, or pike; a spit.

Ywç ni byz mazau  
Vy ngwân â berau.

To you there will be no forgiveness for piercing me with spears.  
*Taliesin.*

Bèr, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (er) A shank, or leg. Bèrau byrion, shortshanks.

Ber, *a.* (f. of bÿr) Short. Cyhydez ver, short metricity; a verse of four syllables.

Angen y gyhydez ver yw ban pedeirfyll, ac o bedwar ban i wyth yn y pennill.

The requisite of short metricity is a verse of four syllables, and from four to eight lines in the stanza.  
*Barzas.*

Bera, *s. m.—pl. t.* on (bar) A pyramid; a stack of corn, or hay.

Berad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (mutation of merad) A dropping, drizzling, or running of water.

Beraden, *s. f. dim.* (berad) A single drop.

Beraes, *s. f.* (ber—aes) A buckler; a short shield.

Beraí, *s. m.—pl.* bereion (bêr) A turn-spit; a jack.

Berân, *s. f. dim.* (bêr) A little spit; a broach.

Berafcell, *a.* (ber—afcell) Short-wing. *s. f.* the bird called penguin.

Berdroell, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (bêr—troell) A jack wheel.

Berdas, *s. m.—pl.* berdys (mer—tas) A shrimp.

Berdyfyn, *s. m. dim.* (berdas) A little shrimp. *f.* berdyfen.

Berzig, *a.* (barz) Bardic; scientific; poetical.

Berva, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (bêr) A barrow. Berva zwy-law, a hand-barrow; berva olwynawg, and berva drol, a wheel-barrow.

Bervain, *a.* (bêr—main) Thin, or slender shanked.

Berväyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (berva) A barrow-man.

Berväyzes, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (berväyz) A barrow-woman.

Bergam, *a.* (bêr—cam) Bow-legged; crooked-legged.

Berí, *s. m.—pl. t.* on (bar) A kite, or glade.

Beriau, *s. f.—pl.* berieiau (ber—iau) Short yoke.

Beriawg.



## B E R

**Beriawg, a. (bêr)** Shanked; having large shanks.

Cryc vyr yw, craç veriawg,  
Cryd gwern, nid cariad y gôg.

A short curly-pated one, with short *shanks*, with a tottering frame, and not the cuckoo's lover. *D. ab Gwilym, i Eizig.*

**Berllyfg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ber—llyfg)** A truncheon.

Y dryfwr â zyly rwyzâu forz i'r brenin a'i verllyfg; a fa zyn bynag â darawo i ar y forz o hyd ei vraig a'i verllyfg, cyd govynd iawn izo, ni zyly ei gafael.

The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his *truncheon*, and whatever man he may strike at arms length, out of the way with his *truncheon*, should such seek for redress he ought not to have it. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bêroes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ber—oes)** A short age; a transitory life.

**Berrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (bêr—rhwy)** A fetter for the leg.

**Berrwyawg, a. (berrwy)** Wearing a fetter. *s. a slave.*

**Berth, s. m.—pl. t. on (erth)** Perfection; beauty.

Ban baifg beryon, a bywftgynion coed,  
Cadwr bonez buz a berthôn.

When the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, are fed by the potent nobility, there will be profit and *riches*. *Gwalchmai.*

**Berth, a. (erth)** Fair; pleasant; ornamented; rich.

Myn y bai aer-vab Iorwerth, yn rhyvel  
Cyn rhyvawr zrygyrverth,  
Oez cadarn draig benaig berth,  
Oez ced gynnyz cad gannerth

Where the slaughtering son of Iorwerth appears in the battle, ere excess of lamentation came, he was the mighty dragon and the *beauteous* chief, he was the encourager and supporter of the battle. *Elezlyn Varz.*

**Berthaiz, a. (berth)** Pleasing; well-favoured.

**Berthawg, a. (berth)** Opulent; wealthy; endowed.

Y rhai berthawg a çywaethawg â anrheithiai.

Those who were *wealthy* and enjoying possessions he despoiled. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Berthdud, s. m.—pl. t. on (berth—tud)** A pleasant, fruitful region.

Dy vyd wrth dy vryd, vranes oborthiant,  
Wyd berthdud oziwes.

Thy life agreeable to thy will, giving sustenance to the ravens, thou art possessed of a *beautiful region*. *Gw. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

**Berthez, s. m. (berth)** Opulence; endowment; splendor; elegance.

O'r Dëau iрдanc haelonez,  
Ardal harz i varz am verthez;  
Por eifor, un eifiau ni'm gwez,  
Pen elyv, pan elwyv Wynez.

From the South there is surprizing liberality; a fair region for a Bard to meet with *splendid gifts*; he is like a prince, he will not let me experience one want, chief of elegance, when I go to Gwynez. *Ll. P. Mof.*

**Berthva, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—ma)** A pleasant spot.

**Berthvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—man)** A pleasant, rich spot.

**Berthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth)** A perfecting; a beautifying.

**Berthogi, v. a. (berthawg)** To endow, or to enrich.

Ev â verthoges eglwys i'r grôg.

He *endowed* a church to the cross. *Hanesion.*

**Beithogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berthawg)** Endowment.

**Berthogrwyz, s. m. (berthawg)** A state of opulence.

**Berthu, v. a. (berth)** To endow, or to enrich.

Ym aelwyd yd berthwyd berthez,  
Berth wartheg anreg enrhydez.

My home was *endowed* with fair gifts, *beauteous* kine the honourable present. *Cynzelw.*

**Berthus, a. (berth)** Tending to enrich, or endow.

**Berthwr, s. m.—pl. berthwyr (berth—gwr)** One that enriches.

## B E U

**Berthyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth)** A beauty; a jewel; wealth.

Ni çrônes, rhozes radau, walloviad  
Rhuzaur, a dillad, vad verthydau.

He hoarded not, he gave gifts, the distributor of the ruddy gold, and garments, goodly *embellishments*. *Gwyn. Bryçeiniawg.*

**Berthyll, a. (berth)** Elegant; splendid; enriched.

Mi ydwyv berthyll,  
Ac ydwyv drythyll,  
O ormes feryll.

I am *splendid*, I am wanton, from the oppression of the chymist. *Taliesin.*

**Bêru, v. a. (bêr)** To run through with a spear; to spit.

**Beru, v. a. (mutation of meru)** To drop, or drizzle; to flow.

**Berw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar)** A boiling, or ebullition. Mae rhyw verw rhyvez yn ei ben, there is some odd whim in his head; berw'r cylla, concoction, or digestion in the stomach.

**Berwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw)** A decoction.

**Berwadwy, a. (berwad)** Decoctible; that bubbles.

**Berwawl, a. (berw)** Boiling; bubbling.

**Berwedig, a. (berw)** Boiling; that is decocted.

**Berwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwad)** A boiler.

**Berwez, s. m. (berw)** Ebullition; a boiling.

**Berwezu, v. a. (berwez)** To brew; to decoct.

**Berwi, v. a. (berw)** To boil; to bubble.

Dau gevnderw oeynt ni verwynt vrâd,  
Cadvan, i gadw llan, ev a lleuzad.

They were two cousins who *boiled* no plots, Cadvan to guard the choir, with him *lleuzad*. *Llywelyn Varz.*

**Berwr, s. pl. aggr. (berw)** Cressies. In *N. Wales* they use berw, and in *S. Wales* berwy.

**Berwy, s. pl. aggr. (bar—gwy)** Cressies. Berwy'r dwyr, water cressies; berwy'r dwyr melyn, belders; berwy'r ieir, or candwm, centinody, or blood wort; berwy'r vam, berwy'r vamawg, or berwy'r torlanau, charlock, or hedge mustard; berwy'r gauav, winter cressies; berwy gwyllt, dittander; berwy frainc, berwy ireinig, or berwy'r arz, garden cressies; berwy Taliesin, sabaria; berwy'r moch, swine cressies.

**Berwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw)** An ebullition.

**Berwydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwyd)** A boiler; a brewer.

Neu pren purawr vyz,  
Tra ythlawn ei gyanyz,  
Rhoi iâs berwydyz,  
Oz uç pair pum vyz.

Or if a cultivated tree it should be, fruitful of increase, there must be given a *brewer's* heat over a cauldron with five sorts of wood under it. *Taliesin.*

**Berwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berw)** A boiler; a brewer.

**Berwyza, v. a. (berwyz)** To brew. Mae e'n berwyza diawd za, he brews good drink. *Sil.*

**Berwyzva, s. f.—pl. berwyzvëyz (berwyz)** A brewery.

**Bery, s. m.—pl. t. on (ber)** A kite; a glede.

**Berysgriven, s. f.—pl. t. au (ber—ysgriven)** Brachygraphy.

**Beth, pron. (mutation of peth)** What. It is used contractedly for *pa beth*, what thing, or what.

Beth â dâl onid dialez,  
Da'r byd, wrth vuned i'r bez.

What will it avail but vengeance the things of this world, in going to the grave. *Mer. ab Rhys.*

**Beudag, s. f.—pl. t. au (pau—tag)** The head, or top of the windpipe; the larynx.

**Beudail, s. m. aggr. (bu—tail)** Cow dung.

**Beudy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty)** A cow-house.

Bi, *v.* (*fut. of bod*) Will be; there will, or shall be.

Nid vu, nid vi,  
Yn nghymhelri  
Ei gyveitor.

There was not, *there will not be* in the mutual combat his second. *Taliesin.*

Bicra, *v. a.* (*bicre*) To fight, or skirmish; to bicker.

Bwa croes yn bicra oez.

It was a crossbow *skirmishing*.

*L. Môn.*

Bicre, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cre*) A conflict; a bickering.

Bid, *v.* (*imper. of bod*) Let it be, or be it.

A vo hael, gavael gyvun,  
A hy, bid o'i za ei hun.

He that would be generous, to be in unison, *let him be so with his own.* *Gr. Gryg.*

Bid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*mutation of mid*) A hedge; a quickset hedge. *Sil.*

Bidan, *s. f. dim* (*bid*) A twig, or slender branch; a weakly, or sorry wretch.

Oes haeza maes i hezwg  
I'r bidan truan vab trwg.

Existence without peace is the desert of the sorry *wretch*, the son of rudeness. *T. Prys.*

Bidawg, *s. f.*—*pl. bidogau* (*bid*) A hanger; a short sword.

Bidiaw, *v. a.* (*bid*) To make a quickset hedge; to plash a hedge.

Bidiawg, *a.* (*bid*) Having hedges; inclosed with a hedge; encircling.

Bidogan, *s. f. dim.* (*bidawg*) A small hanger; a dagger.

Bidogi, *v. a.* (*bidawg*) To poniard; to stab.

Bidogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. bidogwyr* (*bidawg*) A cut-throat.

Bidogyn, *s. m. dim.* (*bidawg*) A dagger, or poniard.

Bidrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*bid—rhad*) A table. *Taliesin.*

Bidwal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*bid—gwal*) An encampment: also a proper name.

Bidwofeb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*bid—gwofeb*) A visiting.

Y penbetogyz a zyly ei dir yn rhyz, a'i varç bidwofeb, a dwy ran izo o'r eoran, a'i vrethynwysig i gan y brenin, a'i llinwysig i gan y vrenines.

The chief hawker is intitled to have his land free, and his *visiting* horse, with two ratios of provender, and his woollen garments from the king, and his linen garments from the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Bigwrn, *s. m.*—*pl. bigyrnau* (*mutation of migwrn*) The ankle-bone.

Biswal, *s. pl. aggr.* (*biw—gwal*) The stale; the drain in a cow house; dung; cow dung. Plant y Biswal, and Plant Alis y Biswal, a name of reproach for the English. Clezyv biswal, clezyv y zwyais, and clezyv blezyn, the milt.

Mal rhaw yn miswal.

Like a spade in the *dung*.

*Adage.*

Bisweiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*biswal*) A dunging.

Bisweiliaw, *v. a.* (*biswal*) To dung; to drop dung.

Bisweilyn, *s. m. dim.* (*biswal*) Cow-dung.

Lletav vyz y bisweilyn o'i fathru.

Broader will the *cow-dung* be from being trodden. *Adage.*

Bittolws, *s. m.* (*bid—tolws*) A buffalo; a bull.

Biw, *s. pl. aggr.* (*bu*) Kine; cattle; horned cattle.

Wyth ugain uniliw  
O loi a biw —  
Biw bliith, ac ygain,  
A tob cain amgen.

Eight scores unicoloured of calves and *kine*, milch cows, and oxen, and every fair variety. *Taliesin.*

Blaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*bal*) A point; the extremity; the top; the former, or foremost part; priority; precedency. Blaen clezyv, the point of a sword; blaen ac ol, first and last; açub y blaen, to secure priority, or to get first; blaenav, first, or foremost; blaen newyz, the new moon; blaenau avonyz, the

sources of rivers; blaen yr iwrç, dog's mercury; blaen y gwayw, heart's-ease; blaenau, the extremities, the borders of a country; also where valleys terminate, or are interrupted by mountains, as Blaenau Gwent in Monmouthshire.

Rhoi'r càr o blaen y març.

To put the cart *before* the horse.

*Adage.*

Blaenaviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen*) Primacy; priority.

Blaenanedig, *a.* (*blaen—geni*) That has been born before; primogenial. *s.* firstling, or first-born.

Molwg—

'R hwn a d'rawoer yr Aipht i'w zig,  
A'r blaenanedig ynzi.

Praise him who smote Egypt in his ire, and the *first-born* in it. *Edm. Prys.*

Blaenawl, *a.* (*blaen*) Going foremost; primary.

Blaenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. blaenorion* (*blaen*) A principal, or leader; a ringleader.

Beth a yr blaen byth ar blaid?  
Blaenawr a byw ei lonaid.

What will ever give the precedency in a party? a *leader* full of life. *T. Aled.*

Blaendarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen—tarz*) The first springing, or budding; a germ.

Blaendarzawl, *a.* (*blaendarz*) That is budding out.

Blaendarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaendarz*) Germination.

Blaendarzu, *v. a.* (*blaendarz*) To spring out; to germinate.

Blaendociad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen—tociad*) A cutting, or bearding of wool.

Blaendociaw, *v. a.* (*blaen—tociaw*) To beard wool.

Blaepdori, *v. a.* (*blaen—tòri*) To cut the end.

Blaendoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen—tòriad*) A cutting off the end; aphæresis.

Blaendrwc, *s. m.*—*pl. blaendryçion* (*blaen—trwc*) Aphæresis.

Blaendrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen—trwyth*) A prime solvent.

Bwriwyd erylllwyd i'r llân

Blaendrwyth breniallwyth Henllan.

The grey eagle has been consigned to the grave, the *first active* germ of the royal tribe of Henllan. *T. Aled.*

Blaenzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. blaenzodion* (*blaen—dawd*) A prefix.

Blaenzodawl, *a.* (*blaenzawd*) Prefixable.

Blaenzodedig, *a.* (*blaenzawd*) That is prefixed.

Blaenzodi, *v. a.* (*blaenzawd*) To prefix, or put to.

Blaenzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaenzawd*) A prefixing.

Blaeneudir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (*blaen—tir*) Bordering land, or marches.

Blaenvain, *a.* (*blaen—main*) Fine, or sharp-pointed.

Blaenved, *a.* (*blaen*) Antecedent, or foregoing.

Blaenveiniaw, *v. a.* (*blaenvain*) To make sharp-pointed, or to acuminate.

Blaenfrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*blaen—frwyth*) The first-fruit.

Blaengar, *a.* (*blaen*) Presumptuous; daring; bold.

Blaengar ymadrawz fol.

*Presumptuous* is the conversation of the silly.

*Adage.*

Blaengeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengeiniaid* (*blaen—ceiniad*) A precentor.

Blaengis, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*blaen—cîs*) The onset, or first assault in battle; the first blow.

Blaengnaiv, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengneivion* (*blaen—cnaiv*) The bearding of wool.

Blaengneiviaw, *v. a.* (*blaengnaiv*) To beard wool.

Blaengnwd, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengnydau* (*blaen—cnwd*) The first crop, or annates.

Blaenhogi,



## BLA

- Blaenhogi, v. a. (blaen—hogi)** To sharpen the point; to acuminate.
- Blaenhogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—hogiad)** Accumination.
- Blaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen)** A forming into a point; a getting foremost; a preceding, or leading.
- Blaeniaw, v. a. (blaen)** To form into a point; to precede.
- Blaenllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—llaeth)** The first milk.
- Blaenllaw, s. f. (blaen—llaw)** The first hand. *Yn mlaenllaw*, beforehand, or previously.
- Blaenllym, a. (blaen—llym)** Sharp-pointed; cusped.
- Blaenllymedig, a. (blaenllym)** That is sharpened, or brought to a point.
- Blaenllymez, s. m. (blaenllym)** Sharp-pointedness.
- Blaenllymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenllym)** A sharpening to a point; acumination.
- Blaenllymu, v. a. (blaenllym)** To sharpen the point; to cusped.
- Blaennewyz, s. m. (blaen—newyz)** The new moon.
- Blaenorawl, a. (blaenawr)** Antecedent; leading; precedaneous.
- Blaenori, v. a. (blaenawr)** To precede; to lead.
- Blaenoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenawr)** A preceding; a leading.
- Blaenoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenawr)** Antecedence; precedence; preference; priority.
- Blaenred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen)** Precursor; one that goes foremost.
- Blaenred wrth vined oez vo,  
Ac olav pan vai gilio.
- The *foremost* in leading on was he, and last when a retreat was necessary. *I. Deutwyn.*
- Blaenredawl, a. (blaenred)** Precurrent; going before.
- Blaenrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenred)** A precurring.
- Blaenredu, v. a. (blaenred)** To forerun; to precede.
- Blaenu, v. a. (blaen)** To form into a point; to out-run, over-run, or get foremost; to outdo, or perform before another.
- Blaenwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—gwez)** The summit, or highest point.
- Cafael a orug—blaenwez Rhueiniawl enrhydez.
- He obtained the *summit* of Roman grandeur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Blaenwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen—gwel)** The farthest point of vision; the visible horizon; the summit.
- Gau edw yn dechryn o dechreu blaiz  
Uc blaenwel yn gwl llo:  
Gnaws a gaws yn y cyn alro,  
Gnawd ei laz ni lwyd ei abo.
- By recognizing danger when the wolf begins to be on the heights, when yet but of the age of a cub, there will be reason ere he becomes of full growth to make it customary to kill him though his carcass be useless. *Ll. P. Moq.*
- Blagur, s. pl. aggr. (mutation of balgur)** The budding of a tree, or herb; young sprigs.
- Blaguraw, v. a. (blagur)** To branch; to bud, or sprout; to blossom. See *Braguraw*.
- Blagurawg, a. (blagur)** Full of buds; budding.
- Blagurawl, a. (blagur)** Having a tendency to shoot out, to bud, or to blossom.
- Blaguriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blagur)** A budding; a blossoming.
- Blaguryn, s. m. dim. (blagur)** A bud; a young twig.
- Blai, s. m.—pl. bleion (bal)** A depredator; a wolf.
- Cynzylan gulhwg gynniad llew,  
Blai zilyn zifgyniad,  
Nid adfer Twrc trev ei dâd!
- Cynzylan the hungry boar, a depredator, as a lion bold, or like the *wolf* tracing the fallen carcass: Twrc will not restore the patrimony of his sire. *Llywarc Hên.*
- Blaiz, s. m.—pl. bleiziau (blai)** The look, visage,

## BLE

- or aspect; that part of the face that is without hair, or bare; a wolf.
- Sev yw blaiz bugail.
- A *wolf* is the shepherd. *Adage.*
- Teneu vy llen, i mi nid llenyz,  
Llwyd yw vy mlaiz ni'm traiz Gwenyz.
- Thin is my face, to me giving pain, pale is my *visage*, Gwenyz visits me not. *Aneurin.*
- Blanc, s. m.—pl. blaine (llanc)** A colt; a young horse.
- Blas, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** The sense of tasting; taste; relish.
- Eu truan dyngedven angen gywir,  
A dyngyd i dudwlc a gywlc hir;  
Cyd yven' vez gloyw wrth liw babir,  
Cyd vai da ei vlas, ei gas bu hir.
- Miserable was the fate brought by just necessity, that was fated to Tudwlc and the tall gywlc; though they drank the clear mead by the light of the torch, though its *taste* might be good, long was the dislike of it. *Aneurin.*
- Blaiaiz, a. (blas)** Having some relish, or favour.
- Blafeiziaw, v. a. (blafiaiz)** To give a relish, or taste.
- Iei dyvelid y gwanwyn, dyger yn y gerz, fôn a myvyrdawd  
am ferç, neu ryw beth arall ozan i'r galon; a hyn a bair awg-  
lymu'r gerz a i blafeiziaw,
- If the spring should be described, let there be introduced into the song, a mention and contemplation on love, or something else pleasing to the heart; and this will be the means of pointing and *relishing* of it. *Barzas.*
- Blafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blas)** A tasting, or relishing.
- Blafu, v. a. (blas)** To taste; to relish; to like.
- Blafus, a. (blas)** Well-tasted; relishing; savoury.
- Blafusaw, v. a. (blasus)** To sauce; to give a relish to.
- Blaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw)** A flowing out; effusion; a cry; also the flooding of the sea.
- Blawd, s. m.—pl. bionion (bal)** Meal. *Blawd lliv*, sawdust; *blawd gwyz*, the bloom, or blossom of trees; *avall-clawd*, appletree blossom.
- Blawz, s. m.—pl. blozion (blaw)** Activity; tumult.
- Blawz, a. (blaw)** Active; nimble; swift; ready.
- Rhuthyr blawz, a quick assault.**
- Cof cad vlawz a'm cawz, a'm carai  
Câr cerzawr, cêrzau a i cyrçai!
- The memory of the *active* battle gives me displeasure: he that loved me, the friend of the songster! Songs were addressed to him. *Cynzeiw, m. Owain Gwynes.*
- Blawr, s. m. (bal)** A grey colour; an iron grey.
- Blawr, a. (ba)** Grey; of an iron grey; hoary.
- Yn nws rhyd gwelais i wyr lledruzion,  
Lirv ziliwag rhag blawr govedon.
- In the pass of the ford I saw gory-tinted men, dropping their arms before the *grey* curling wave. *Taliesin.*
- Blawigog, s. m. (blawr—cog)** A russet, or reddish brown. *a. russet.*
- Blawriaw, v. (blawr)** To become grey, or hoary.
- Blawrwyn, s. m. (blawr—gwyn)** A whitish grey.
- Ble, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal)** A plain. *Dimet. Aerle*, a field of battle.
- Bleizadwy, a. (blaiz)** That can over-run, or ravage.
- Blezynt bleizadwy yn adwy yd llas  
Y llezeld a vai lwy.
- Blezynt *that was apt to depredate*, in the pass he was slain, where others have been slain who might still have been. *Cynzeiw, m. blez, l'arz.*
- Bleizdag, s. m. (blaiz—tag)** Wolf's-bane, or accnite: also called *lysfau'r blaiz*.
- Bleize, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaiz)** A quick irruption.
- Cacawg cynhorawg bleize maran  
Gwevrawr godrwyawr torçawr am ran.
- Cacawg the *foremost* in giving aid, with a *spreading course* like the wave on the shore, with wreaths of amber encircling his countenance. *Aneurin.*
- Bleizvar, a. (blaiz—bâr)** Having the ferocity of a wolf.
- Bleizgi, s. m.—pl. bleizgwn (blaiz—ci)** A wolf-dog; also a man's name.
- Bleizgrwydyr,



Bleizgrwydyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bleizgrwydrau (blaiz—crwydyr) The prowling of the wolf.

Bu gelyn Brynaig, branes gywyrain,  
Barz goelvain, beirz gyvles;  
Bleizgrwydyr brwydyr brydau aces;  
Bryd yn arvod â zodes

He was the foe of the men of Bernicia, at his presence the ravens hover, he was the omen of gladness to the bard, the general advantage of bards, in the battle like the *prowling of the wolf*; the heats of the impulse of the passion in the stroke he gave.

*Cynzelw, m. O ab Madawg.*

Bleizian, *s. m.*—*pl.* bleizian (blaiz) A wolf: also a man's name.

Diwyttav i vleizian  
Ei genad ei hunan.

The most trusty for the *wolf* is his own messenger. *Adage.*

Bleiziaf, *s. f.*—*pl.* bleizieist (blaiz—gaist) A wolf-bitch.

Bleizig, *a.* (blaiz) Having the nature of a wolf, or wolf-like; depredatory: also a man's name.

Ysgyvrang nid oez bleizig mab Eli.

In the conflict the son of Eli was not *savage*. *Taliesin.*

Bleizwç, *s. m.* (blaiz) A tendency to project, or to appear.

Bleizyçva, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bleizwç) The countenance.

Bleizyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (blaiz) A depredator; a wolf.

A bleizyd gorllwyd goreu avain  
Dimpyner ozug llad, pwy llaz coviain.

And the hoary *wolf*, the best in retreat, I shall be satiated, with the beverage that kills the memory. *Taliesin.*

Bleizyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blaiz) A wolf's cub: also a man's name.

Bleizynez, *s. m.* (bleizyn) A cadaverous aspect; a melancholy.

Bleiniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* bleiniaid (blaen) One that is at the head; a leader: also an ear of corn.

Blaen blawz bleiniad gwyrenig,  
Blaiz gawr B'elynt vab Cynwrig.

The foremost in assault, the magnanimous *leader* with the voice of a wolf is B'elynt the son of Cynwrig. *Cynzelw.*

Bleinied, *v. a.* (blaen) To lead, or to go before.

Blew, *s. pl. aggr.* (bal) Hair, in general; but the hair of the head is called gwallt; the long hair of tails and manes of animals is rhawn.

Yn y lle'z ymgreinio'r març yz edy beth a'i vlew.

Where the steed tumbles about he will leave some of his *hair*. *Adage.*

Blewawg, *a.* (blew) Abounding with hair; hairy.

Blewiag, *s. pl. aggr.* (blew) Small, tender hairs; down.

Blewiaw, *v.* (blew) To grow, or become hairy.

Blewogi, *v.* (blewawg) To become, or to grow hairy.

Blewogrwyz, *s. m.* (blewawg) Hairiness.

Blewyn, *s. m. dim.* (blew) A hair; a blade of grass.

O vlewyn i vlewyn yz a'r pen yn voel.

By *hair* after *hair* the head becomes bald. *Adage.*

Nid trymaç y blewyn llwyd na'r gwyn.

The grey *hair* is not heavier than the white. *Adage.*

Yn ceisiaw'r blewyn glas y bozes y gafeg.

In attempting to get the green *blade* the mare was drowned. *Adage.*

Blewynawg, *s. f.* (blewyn) A fine: also called cluft llygoden, mouse-ear.

Bliant, *s. m.*—*pl.* bliaint (lliant) Fine linen; as cambric, or lawn. Lliain bwyd o vliant, a tablecloth of fine linen. *H. Arthur.* Pais vliant, a gown, or coat of fine linen.

Gwr gwrthawd gwarthruz, gwrz yn gwrthryn Lloegyr,  
llywelyn ar gycwyn,  
Ymblaen eadn cawod unbyn,  
Yn mliant gwyrz, ac un gwyn.

A man resisting reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegyr is llywelyn, when he goeth forth before the covering of the shower of royalty, in the green *linen*, and the white. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Bliv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bal—hiv) A warlike engine to throw stones, or other things; a catapult. Maen bliv, a stone, or ball, that is projected.

Curaw â bliv zyliv zelw,  
Ceryg Caer Verwig vur-welw.

Battering with the *catapulta*, like a torrent the stones against the gloomy walls of the castle of Berwick. *Iolo, i Edward III.*

Hi â davlai o'i deuvlaen  
Ergyd bliv ar goed o'i blaen.

It would impel forward the shaft from its two points, with the force of a *catapulta*. *T. Aled, i vwa.*

Blivai, *s. m.*—*pl.* bliveion (bliv) A projectile.

Blivaiz, *a.* (bliv) Very fleet, or swift. Mae hynt vliveiz arno yn awr, he is now on some hasty journey.

Nil eryr hael cryrod,  
Vliveiz, nid gwladaiz ei glod.

The offspring of an eagle of the generous eagles, *swift* and not vulgar is his fame. *Iolo Gec.*

Blivawl, *a.* (bliv) Having a projectile force.

Blivedig, *a.* (bliv) Endowed with swiftness; that is projected.

Bliviaw, *v. a.* (bliv) To project, or throw from an engine.

Blivwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* blivwyr (bliv—gwr) One that works a catapult; artillery-man.

Blivyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bliv) A projectile; a ball.

Blîn, *a.* (bal) Turbulent; troublesome; molesting; weary; tired. Dyn blin, a turbulent man, or one of a restless, bad temper.

Blinadwy, *a.* (blîn) Capable of, or apt to trouble.

Blinaw, *v. a.* (blîn) To trouble, or vex; to weary; to become tired, or fatigued.

Blinccwra, *s. m.* (bling—cwr) A blister, or wheal.

Blinder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blîn) Trouble; affliction; weariness.

O açaws byçan y daw blinder.

From small cause will *trouble* come. *Adage.*

Blinderawg, *a.* (blinder) Afflicted; wearisome.

Blinderogrwyz, *s. m.* (blinderawg) Wearisomeness.

Blinderus, *a.* (blinder) Tirefome; tired; weary.

Blinderusrwyz, *s. m.* (blinderus) Tirefomeness; troublefomeness.

Blinedig, *a.* (blîn) Wearied; troubled; disturbed.

Blinez, *s. m.* (blîn) Fatigue; trouble; weariness.

Blinvyd, *s. m.* (blîn—byd) Tribulation; trouble.

Blinwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* blinwyr (blîn—gwr) A disturber.

Bling, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blîn) A rising up; a flaying, or rising of the skin.

Blingaw, *v. a.* (bling) To flay, or pluck off the skin; to excoriate.

Mawrth â laz, Ebrill â vling.

March doth kill, and April will *flay*. *Adage.*

Y gath â vo da ei groen â vlingir.

The cat that hath a good skin will be *flayed*. *Adage.*

Blingawi, *a.* (bling) Excoriative; tending to flay.

Blingedig, *a.* (bling) That is excoriated, or flayed.

Blingiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bling) Excoriation.

Blingwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* blingwyr (bling—gwr) A flayer.

Blisg, *s. pl. aggr.* (bal—isg) The shells, or husks of fruit.

Blisgaw, *v. a.* (blisg) To shell, or take off the husks.

Blisgedig, *a.* (blisg) Shelled; having the husk, or covering taken off.

Blisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blisg) A peeling, or taking off the shells.

Blisgyn, *s. m.* (blisg) A shell, or husk. Blisgyn wy, an egg-shell.

Blith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lith) Milk. Diawd o v lith aniveillaid,



# B L O

aniyeiliaid, drink of the milk of animals. *Mabinogion*. Also, metaphorically, what brings profit.

Ei blith a'i gwenith—  
Sy'n doraeth i'r holl diroz.

Its *milk kine* and wheat yields plenty to all the countries round.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Vorgauwg.*

Blith, *a. (blith)* Giving milk. Gwartheg blithion, milch cows.

Anllad ruad i'w riain  
A wna'n vlith ei nith a'i nain.

He wantonly roars to his mate, and makes his niece and grandam to be *yielding milk*.  
*I. Tew, i darw.*

Blithawg, *a. (blith)* Abounding with milk. Da blithawg, milch kine.

Blodau, *s. pl. aggr. (blawd)* Flowers; blossoms. Blodau'r gwynt, anemone; blodau'r gôg, or blodau cennin y brain, blue-bells; blodau'r brenin, peony.

Blodau cyn mai  
Goreu na bai.

Flowers before May, it would be better they were not. *Adage.*

Bloden, *s. f. dim. (blawd)* A floweret; a blossom.

Blodeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blodau)* A flowering; efflorescence.

Blodeuaw, *v. a. (blodau)* To flower; to bear flowers; to flourish: also to mature.

Tyv gwr yn lân ei waneg,  
A rhagzo blodeuo'n dëg;  
Ac yn ei vrain, dëg iawn vri,  
Ei daraw lawr a'i dori.

A man grows up comely in his gait, and forward fairly blooms; and in the fair prerogatives of his honour he is struck down and destroyed.  
*Ieuan Llwyd Siefre.*

Blodeuawg, *a. (blodau)* Flowery; bloomy; gay.

Blodeuawl, *a. (blodau)* Flowering; blooming.

Blodeuvag, *a. (blodau—mâg)* Floriferous.

Blodeulyd, *a. (blodau)* Flowered; mothery.

Blodeuogrwyz, *s. m. (blodeuawg)* Floweriness; efflorescence.

Blodeuwez, *a. (blodau—gwez)* Having the appearance of flowers; the owl is sometimes so called: also a woman's name.

Sev yw blodeuwez tyllhuan, o'r iaith yr awr hon.  
The *flower-visage* is an owl in the language of this day.  
*Mabinogion.*

Blodeuwr, *s. m.—pl. blodeuwyr (blodau—gwr)* A florist.

Blodeuwyz, *s. m. aggr. (blodau—gwyz)* Flowering trees.

Blodeuyn, *s. m. (blodau)* A flower; a blossom.

Diau megis blodeuyn  
Marwaiz dwv, yw mawrez dyn.

Truly like the *flower* of momentary growth is the glory of man.  
*Rice Jones.*

Blodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blawd)* A making into meal.

Blodiaw, *v. a. (blawd)* To make into meal: also to cover, or sprinkle with meal.

Blodiawg, *a. (blawd)* Farinaceous; mealy.

Blodiwr, *s. m.—pl. blodwyr (blawd—gwr)* A meal-man.

Blodon, *s. m. (blawd)* A blossom; a flower.

Blodwaith, *s. m. (blawd—gwaith)* A meal-dust.

Blodwraig, *s. f.—pl. blodwreigez (blawd—gwraig)* A meal-woman.

Blodwy, *a. (blawd)* Farinaceous; mellow, or ripe.

Blodwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blodwy)* A becoming mellow.

Blodwyaw, *v. (blodwy)* To grow mealy, or mellow.

Blodwyawl, *a. (blodwy)* Becoming mellow; tending to ripen.

Blodwyez, *s. m. (blodwy)* Mellowness; ripeness.

Blodyn, *s. m. dim. (blawd)* A flower; a floweret.

# B L O

Blozeft, *s. f.—pl. t. au (blawz)* A rejoicing, applause, or acclamation.

Dygafant i vyny arç yr Arglwyz trwy vlozeft, a sain udgorn.  
They brought up the ark of the Lord with *rejoicing*, and the sound of the trumpet.  
*ii Sam. vi. xvi.*

Blozeftgar, *a. (blozeft)* Joyous, rejoicing, or shouting for joy.

Bloez, *s. f.—pl. t. iau (blaw)* A shout, or outcry.

Bloezvawr, *a. (bloez)* Vociferous; shouting.

Bloezgar, *a. (bloez)* Apt to be vociferating.

Bloezian, *v. a. (bloez)* To scream; to vociferate.

Bloeziaft, *s. f.—pl. bloeziaft (bloez—gaft)* A yelping bitch.

Arw vloeziaft, oervel izi,  
A'm efgar meinwar a mi!

The terrible *screamer* may she be frozen for separating the gentle fair one and me.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r daran,*

Bloeziaw, *v. a. (bloez)* To shout; to scream.

Bloeziawl, *a. (bloez)* Screaming; vociferous.

Bloeziwr, *s. m.—pl. bloezwyr (bloez—gwr)* A shouter, or screamer.

Blöen, *s. f.—pl. t. au (blaw)* A blossom; a floweret.

Blöenawl, *a. (blöen)* Blossoming; blooming.

Blöeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blöen)* A blossoming, or blowing.

Blöenu, *v. a. (blöen)* To blossom; to bloom.

Bloesg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (blaw—efg)* A broken, or creaking noise.

Bloesg, *a. (blaw—efg)* Lispering; not speaking plain.

Bloesgez, *s. m. (bloesg)* A lispering; a defect in speech.

Bloesgi, *s. m. (bloesg)* A faltering, or lispering.

Bloesgi, *v. a. (bloesg)* To lisp; to speak lisperingly.

Bloesgni, *s. m. (bloesg)* A lispering, or faltering.

Bloesgwr, *s. m.—pl. bloesgwyr (bloesg—gwr)* A lisper.

Bloesgyn, *s. m. dim. (bloesg)* A lisper; one that lisps.

Blofi, *v. a. (llof)* To mingle, intermix, or mix.

Blofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blofi)* A mingling.

Blofied, *v. a. (blofi)* To mingle, or mix together.

Bloneg, *s. m. aggr. (blawn)* Lard, or swine's grease; also the fat of some birds, and animals. As bloneg dyn, the fat of a human body; bloneg cath, the fat of a cat; bloneg pren, the sap of a tree, the fatty part of a tree; bloneg y zaeaf, rhwym yn y coed, llyfiau'r twrc, eirin gwiawn, grawn y perthi, and gwinwyzen wen, briony.

Iraw tân hwç â bloneg.

To grease a sow's backside with lard. *Adage.*

Blonegen, *s. f. (bloneg)* The leaf of a swine; also of a goose, a cat, and of a man.

Blonegyn, *s. m. (bloneg)* The same as blonegen.

Blong, *a. (f. of blwng)* Sour; crabbed; blunt.

Rhoes hwrc i'm llang, rhoes vlong vloez.

He gave my ship a push, he gave a *hoarse* scream. *Gr. Grys.*

Blota, *v. a. (blawd)* To meal, or gather meal; to go a begging of meal.

Rhiv annigriv eneu-grest,  
Blota, gwiana, gwera, gwest;  
Cawfa, cica, mincocaeth,  
Cafat pwnc, ceislaw pob peth;  
Llawer cyfaid hên wenith,  
Llawer baiç ar ei braiç brith.

A catalogue not very diverting to the scabhy lin: to gather meal, to gather wool, to gather tallow, and drink, to beg cheese, to beg meat, which causeth the smacking of her lips; most hateful article, she craves for every thing; many the loads on her spotted arm.  
*Iolo Goch.*

Blotai, *s. c.—pl. bloteion (blawd)* A meal-dealer; a beggar of meal.

Bloteiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blotai)* A dealing in meal; a begging of meal: also fancy flower-work.

Blotty, *s. m.—pl. t. au (blawd—ty)* A meal-house.

Blot, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (f. of blyth)* A blast, or puff.  
*Blothaç,*



## B L Y

**Blothaç, s. f. (bloth)** A fat chumpy woman.  
**Blŷn, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaw)** A blossom, or flower.  
**Blŷnawl, a. (blŷn)** Budding, or blossoming.  
**Blŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blŷn)** A blossoming.  
**Blŷnou, v. a. (blŷn)** To blossom; to flower.  
**Blwç, s. m.—pl. blychau (bal)** A box.  
**Blwng, s. m.—pl. blyngau (bal—wng)** Anger; frown.

*Eryr gwyn Gwynez gwn nad eçwng,  
 Cyd ev zigoner, ni çymmer vŷang.*

*The eagle of the heroes of Gwynez I know he is not near;  
 though he may be appeased he will not take an affront.*  
*Ein. ab Mad Rabawd.*

**Blwng, a. (bal—wng)** Obdurate; crabbed; blunt; frowning.

*Gwazawd gwythloner gair blwng.*

*An ill-natured word is the ice of animosity.* *Adage.*

**Blwth, s. m.—pl. blythion (glwth)** A puff, or blast; a fit.

**Blwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—gwŷz)** The spring, or budding of trees; a year. **Blwyz oed, a year old.**

*Ni çwery câth dros ei blwyz.*

*A cat will not play after she is a year old.* *Adage.*

**Blwyzawl, a. (blwyz)** Annual; yearly.

**Blwyziaid, s. m.—pl. blwyziaid (blwyz)** A yearling.

*Aberthwç un bwç geiçyr yn beçaberth, a dau oen blwyziaid yn aberth hez.*

*We shall sacrifice one he goat for a sin-offering, and two lambs that are yearlings for a peace-offering.* *Lev. xxiii. xix.*

**Blwyzyn, s. f.—pl. t. ez (blwyz)** A year. **Blwyzyn a blwyzyncz, many years.** *Welsh Larus.*

*Y naill vŷwyzyn a vyz mam i zyn, a'r llall vyz ei eiltrewyn.*

*One year is a man's mother, and the other will be his step-mother.* *Adage.*

**Blyçaid, s. m.—pl. blyçeidiau (blwç)** A box-full.

**Blyçu, v. a. (blwç)** To put in a box.

**Blyçwr, s. m.—pl. blyçwyr (blwç—gwr)** A box-maker.

**Blyçyn, s. m. dim. (blwç)** A little box.

**Blyz, a. (bal—yz)** Sappy; soft; tender; delicate.

**Blyzez, s. f.—pl. t. au (blyz)** The lapping, or rising of the sap; also a year.

**Blynez, s. f.—pl. t. au (llynez)** The rising of the sap; the year.

**Blynezawl, a. (blynez)** Annual; relating to the year. **Yn vlynezawl, annually.**

**Blyngâad, s. m. (blwng)** A becoming turbulent.

**Blyngaiz, a. (blwng)** Turbulent; passionate.

**Blyngâu, v. (blwng)** To become ruffled; to be angry; to frown.

*Ac wedi gwelod o Cynan Meiriadawg. Caradawg yn rhozi y cyngor hwnw, blyngâu a tŷri a erug; canys ei holl ynni, a'i holl lavur ev oez yn ceisiaw y vreniniaeth izo ei hun,*

*And when Cynan Meiriadog saw that Caradog gave such advice, he became angry, and was displeased; for his whole intention and labour was to obtain the government to himself.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Blyngder, s. m.—pl. t. au (blwng)** Turbulence, or ruffled temper; anger.

**Blyngu, v. a. (blwng)** To ruffle, or rouse up the passion.

**Blyngyn, s. m. dim. (blwng)** A turbulent person.

**Blys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bal—ys)** A longing; a craving for; an inordinate desire.

**Blysgar, a. (blys)** Longing, hankering, or craving; having an inordinate desire.

**Blysgarwç, s. m. (blysgar)** A longing habit; cravingness.

**Blysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blys)** A longing, or craving.

**Blysiaw, v. a. (blys)** To desire, or to long after.

**Blysiawl, a. (blys)** Disposing to long, or desire.

## B O D

**Blyfig, a. (blys)** Craving to please the appetite; epicurean.

*—A thrallawd cegin,  
 A thralliad trablin,  
 A thri lliw ar win  
 I wan blyfig.*

*And the trouble of the kitchen, and the over-wearied butler, with wine of three colours for the voluptuous feeble one.*  
*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

**Blyfigrwyç, s. m. (blyfig)** Epicureanism.

**Blyfion, s. pl. aggr. (blys)** Dainties, or niceties.

*Oezwn—*

*I'w blaiau yn cael blyfion beunyz.*

*I was at his mansions daily receiving dainties.* *Gut. Owain.*

**Blythaç, s. m. dim. (blwth)** A fat paunch; a bloated person. *Sil.*

**Blythai, s. m.—pl. blytheion (blwth)** A guzzle-gut; a bloated person.

**Blythar, s. m.—pl. blytheiriau (blwth)** A belch.

**Blytheiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blythar)** A belching.

**Blytheiriaw, v. a. (blythar)** To belch; to eructate.

**Blytheiriwr, s. m.—pl. blytheirwyr (blythair—gwr)** A belcher.

**Bo, v. (potential of bod)** May be; he, she, or it may be. **Mal bo gwell, as may be better; boed, be it, or let it be.**

*Cath anwydawg hên—*

*Bo a vo arni byw vyz.*

*The old chilly cat, be that may be to her, yet will she live.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bo, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A bugbear; a hobgoblin; one set to keep an eye on people; an overlooker.

**Bo, interj. of threatening, scaring, or terrifying.**

**Bocfaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (bog—faç)** A vaunting, or bragging.

**Bocfaçu, v. a. (bocfaç)** To puff out the cheeks; to vaunt.

**Bocfaçus, a. (bocfaç)** Vaunting.

**Bocfaçwr, s. m.—pl. bocfaçwyr (bocfaç—gwr)** A braggadocio.

**Boç, s. f.—pl. t. au (oç)** A cheek; the chop.

**Boçaid, s. f.—pl. boçeidiau (boç)** A chop-full.

**Boçawg, a. (boç)** Abounding with cheeks; having great cheeks; blub-checked.

**Boçdew, a. (boç—tew)** Blub-cheeked; fat-cheeked.

**Boçzant, s. m.—pl. boçzaint (boç—dant)** A grinder, or double tooth.

**Boçvoç, a. (boç repeated)** Cheek to cheek; touching.

*Oezynt a'u clezyrau vinvin—*

*Eu ysgwydau voçvoç.*

*They were with their swords edge to edge, and their shields side to side.* *Cynzelw.*

**Boçgern, s. m.—pl. t. au (boç—cern)** A jole.

**Boçgernaid, s. m.—pl. boçgerneidiau (boçgern)** A chop-full.

**Boçglug, a. (boç—clug)** Blubber, or blub-cheeked.

*Ev gwnaeth yn erthyft byst boçglug.*

*A glyw brlw branes dy orlwg.*

*He made a testimony with round checked pillars, which the ravens hovering round thee for wounds shall hear.* *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Boçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boç)** A mouthing, or chopping.

**Boçlaes, a. (boç—llaes)** Flabby-cheeked; hollow-cheeked.

**Boçlwyd, a. (boç—llwyd)** Pale-cheeked.

**Boçlwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (boç—llwyth)** A chop-full.

**Boçlwythaw, v. a. (boçlwyth)** To stuff greedily; to gobble.

**Bôd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bo—cd)** A being, or existence; also



# B O Z

also a dwelling, or a place of existence; a being stationary; also station in life.

Gwell mefyl vōd na mefyl gerzed.

A curse that has a *station* is better than a curse that runneth about.

*Adage.*

Ni ellir parç, nag annharç, na bonez, nag anvonez, o vōd a gorvod; eithyr o za neu zrwg ymzwyn herwyz bōd a gorvod.

There cannot arise honour nor dishonour, nobility nor meanness, from *station* and condition; but from the good or evil conduct according to a *station* and condition.

*Traith Bonez ac Arvan.*

Bōd, *v.* To be; to exist. Bu, was; bae, might be; byz, will be; bid, boed, and byzed, let it be.

Brodyr am bwyd innau,  
Ni's cwynai glevyd cornwydau;  
Un Elvan, Cynzytan dau.

Brothers *there were* to me also, who would not complain of the raging of plagues; one was Elvan, Cynzytan was another.

*Llywarc Hên.*

Bod, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (po)* A kite; the mountain kite. Bod y gwerni, bod tinwyn, and bwncath y wern, the bald buzzard; bod y mêl, honey-buzzard.

Boda, *s. m.—pl. t. aid (bod)* A mountain kite. Also a man's name.

Bodawl, *a.* (bōd) Being; existing, or existent.

Bodiaw, *v. a.* (bawd) To thumb; to touch with the thumb.

Bodlon, *a.* (bod—llōn) Pleased; contented.

Bodlondeb, *s. m.* (bodlon) Satisfaction; pleasure.

Bodloni, *v. a.* (bodlon) To please, or satisfy.

Bodo, *s. f. dim.* (modryb) Aunty, a word for aunt in familiar language.

Bodolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bodawl)* Existence. Ar-veriaeth a bodolaeth, custom and existence.

Bodrwy, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bawd—rhwy)* A ring.

Bodrwyaz, *a.* (bodrwy) Like a ring; circular.

Bodrwyaw, *v. a.* (bodrwy) To make into a ring; to put on a ring.

Bodrwyawg, *a.* (bodrwy) Wearing a ring.

Bodrwyawl, *a.* (bodrwy) In a ring; circular.

Bodrwywr, *s. m.—pl. bodrwywyr (bodrwy—gwr)* A ring-maker.

Bodrydav, *s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of modrydav)* A place of resort, or gathering together; a bee-hive: also metaphorically a leader of an army, considering him as the nucleus of it.

BOZ, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.* The will, consent, or good pleasure. Trwy voz ac ewylllys da, by content and good will.

Nid oes rhez namyn o voz.

There is no gift but by good will.

*Adage.*

Boza, *s. m.—pl. t. aid (boz)* A red-shank, a bird; called also, troedgoç.

Bozâd, *s. m.* (boz) A pleasing, or satisfying; satisfaction.

Bozâawl, *a.* (boz) Tending to please, or satisfy.

Bozâed, *v. a.* (boz) To please, or content.

Dywallaw di heilyn, gan vozâed,  
Y corn yn llaw Rhys, yn llys llyw ced.

Pour out, thou waiter, to yield pleasure, the horn in the hand of Rhys, in the court of the prince of gifts. O. Cyveiliawg.

Bozâu, *v. a.* (boz) To please, or satisfy; to be contented.

Bozawg, *a.* (boz) Contented; pleased; willing; having a disposition for. Cathyl vozawg, solacing with songs.

Ystafell Cynzytan ys peithiawg heno,  
Gweddy cedwyr vozawg;  
Elvan, Cynzytan, Caeawg.

The hall of Cynzytan is exposed this night,  
After the contented warriors;  
Elvan, Cynzytan, and Caeog.

*Llywarc Hên.*

Bozawl, *a.* (boz) Willing; contented; pleasing.

# B O L

Bozâwr, *s. m.—pl. bozâwyr (boz—gwr)* One that pleaseth; a satisfier.

Bozedig, *a.* (bawz) Immersed; drowned.

Bozgar, *a.* (boz) Easily pleased, or satisfied; contented.

Bozgarwç, *s. m.* (bozgar) Contentedness.

Bozi, *v. a.* (bawz) To drown; to immerse.

Ni wa'n'r mor waeth na bozi.

The sea can do no worse than drowning.

*Adage.*

Çwerthin â wna ynyd yn bozi.

The fool will laugh whilst drowning.

*Adage.*

Boziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bawz)* A drowning, or immersion.

Boziant, *s. m.* (bawz) Immersion; a drowning.

Boziaw, *v. a.* (boz) To please, or satisfy.

Boziedig, *a.* (boz) Pleased; contented; pacified.

Bozineb, *s. m.* (boz) Contentment; satisfaction.

Boziwr, *s. m.—pl. bozwyr (boz—gwr)* A satisfier.

Bozlawn, *a.* (boz) Contented, or at ease; willing.

Bozlonadwy, *a.* (bozlawn) Capable of pleasing.

Bozlonawl, *a.* (bozlawn) Tending to please, or satisfy.

Bozlondeb, *s. m.* (bozlawn) Satisfaction; contentment.

Bozlonedig, *a.* (bozlawn) Satisfied; contented.

Bozlonedigawl, *a.* (bozlonedig) Satisfactory.

Bozlongar, *a.* (bozlawn) Satisfactory; contented.

Bozloni, *s. a.* (bozlawn) To satisfy, or please.

Azas i bawb a'i bozloni.

Proper is to every one what satisfies him.

*Adage.*

Bozloniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bozlawn)* A contenting, or satisfying.

Bozlonrwyç, *s. m.* (bozlawn) Contentedness.

B zlonus, *a.* (bozlawn) Contented, or satisfied.

Bozlonwr, *s. m.—pl. bozlonwyr (bozlawn—gwr)* A satisfier.

Bozolddeb, *s. m.* (bozawl) Contentment; satiety.

Bozolder, *s. m.* (bozawl) Contentment.

Bozus, *a.* (boz) Pleasing; agreeable.

Bozwr, *s. m.—pl. bozwyr (bawz—gwr)* A drowner.

Bog, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bwg)* A swelling, or rising up.

Bogelçwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bogel—çwyz)* A swelling of the navel.

Bogelglwm, *s. m.—pl. bogelglymau (bogel—clwm)* The tye, or bos of the navel.

Bogeliaiz, *a.* (bogel) Apt to boss out; umbilical.

Bogeliaw, *v. a.* (bogel) To boss, or swell out.

Bogeliawg, *a.* (bogel) Bossed; having a boss.

Bogel, *s. m.—pl. bogeliau (bog)* The navel; a nave of a wheel.

—Pob rhōd

A bē a dry vry yn vrau

A'i golyn drwy ei bogelau.

Every wheel turns up with ease on a shaft with its pivot through their naves.

*W. Llwyn, Iwen.*

Bogelawg, *a.* (cêl) Secreted from fear; secluding.

Bogelu, *v. a.* (cêl) To affright; to hide from fear.

Arthur n'm bogela

Naw can cād a'i tyngeda';

O'm llezîr minnau â laza'.

Arthur will not terrify me; nine hundred battles I shall cause to him; if I am slain I will also slay. *Tryfan a ... gmai.*

Boglw, *s. m.—pl. boglymau (clwm)* A boss. Boglw tarian, the boss of a shield.

Boglyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bogel)* A boss, or knob.

Boglynawg, *a.* (boglyn) Bossed, or knobbed.

Boglynawl, *a.* (boglyn) That is formed into a boss.

Boglyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (boglyn)* A bossing.

Boglynu, *v. a.* (boglyn) To boss; to form into knobs; to emboss. Dwyr yn boglynu, water a bubbling.

Y 2

Boglynwaith,



# B O L

Boglynwaith, *s. m.* (boglyn—gwaith) Emboss-work; embossment.

Bogwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogynau (cwn) Might; potency.

Bogynawg, *a.* (bogwn) Strong; powerful.

Bol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bwl) The paunch, or belly.

*Y bol â bil y cevyn.*

The belly robs the back.

*Adage.*

Bola, *s. m. dim.* (bol) The belly; the rotundity of the body. Bola croen; a leathern basket, or bag; a frail.

Bolaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* boleidiau (bol) A bellyful.

Bolawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolodion (bol) A rotundity; a ball, or bullet.

Bolç, *s. f.*—*pl.* bylçau (*f. of* bwlç) A gap; a notch.

Bolç, *a.* (bwlç) Notched; broken; having a gap.

*Gwr bolç ei darian, daervar yn nghyni,  
Gwr balç yn holi feri fathar.*

A hero with a battered shield, vehement his wrath in the conflict; a haughty man pursuing the trodden harness  
*Blezyr Varz, i D. ab Gruffyd.*

Bolçwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol—çwyz) A swelling of the belly; a tympany; also pregnancy; a swag-gering, or bragging.

Bolçwyzaw, *v. a.* (bolçwyz) To swell the belly; to swagger.

Boldefu, *v. a.* (bol—tesfu) To bask in the sun.

Boldefwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boldefwyr (bol—tes—gwr) A basker in the sun.

Boldwn, *a.* (bol—twn) Broken-bellied; gorbellied.

Boldyn, *a.* (bol—tyn) Full-bellied.

Boldyni, *s. m.* (boldyn) Fullness of the belly.

Bolera, *v. a.* (bol) To guzzle; to sponge on others.

*Gwedi i bob un, o faig i faig, volera cymmaint o'r danteithion  
ag â wnaethai wlez i zyn cymmedrawl dios wythnos—yna iecyd  
pob cydymmaith da.*

After every one, mess after mess, had guzzled as much of dainties as would have made a feast to a moderate man for a week; then followed a health to every jovial friend.

*Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

Boleraï, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolereion (bolera) A guzzler.

Bolerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolerwyr (bolera—gwr) A guzzler; a spunger.

Bolgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bwlgan) A budget; a port-manteau.

Bolglwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolglymau (bol—clwm) A boss; a tuft.

Bolglymawg, *a.* (bolglwm) Bossed; having a boss.

Bolgrothawg, *a.* (bol—croth) Round-bellied.

Bolgwd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolgydau (bol—cwd) A rotundity of belly.

Bolheulad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol—haul) A basking in the sun.

Bolheulaw, *v. a.* (bol—haul) To bask in the sun.

Boliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol) A gorging, or guzzling.

Boliaw, *v. a.* (bol) To belly; to gorge.

Boliawg, *a.* (bol) Abounding with belly; big-bellied.

Boloç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lloç) Disquietude; trouble.

*Boloç ovnawg vyz daw.*

Silence is a tumult to the timid.

*Adage.*

Bolol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bo—llo) A bugbear.

Bolrwth, *a.* (bol—rhwth) Gluttonous, or greedy.

Bolrwym, *a.* (bol—rhwym) Costive.

Bolrwymaw, *v. a.* (bolrwym) To render costive.

Bolrwymez, *s. m.* (bolrwym) Costiveness.

Bolrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bolrwym) A making costive.

Bolrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol—rhwymyn) A belly-band, or belt for the middle.

Bolrythi, *s. m.* (bolrwth) Gluttony, or greediness.

# B O N

Bolrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bolrwth) A guzzling; or gormandizing.

Bolrythni, *s. m.* (bolrwth) Gluttony, or greediness.

Bolrythu, *v. a.* (bolrwth) To gormandize.

Bolrythwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolrythwyr (bolrwth—gwr) A gormandizer.

Bolwag, *a.* (bol—gwag) Empty-bellied.

Bolwft, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolyftiau (bol—gwft) Disorder of the belly; a rupture. Pedwar bolwft fyz; bolwft lŷn, a watery hernia; bolwft bellenau, a fleshy hernia; bolwft wynt, a windy hernia; bolwft goluz, hernia of the intestines.

Boly, *s. m. d. m.* (bol) A belly, paunch, or stomach.

*Tywyll boly hyd pan lewaif.*

Dark is the belly until it speaks.

*Adage.*

Bolyftawg, *a.* (bolwft) Hernious, or having a burstenness.

Bolyftyn, *s. m. dim.* (bolwft) A hernia; a rupture.

Bolt, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (olt) A bolt; a dart, or spar.

Bolltad, *s. f.*—*pl.* bollteidiau (bolt) A bolting; a stalk.

*Cuziafai hwynt mewn bollteidiau llin, y rhai oez ganzi wedi  
eu hyfgavnu ar nen y ty.*

She had hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof of the house.

*Jos. ii. vi.*

Bolltawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolltatau (bolt) A bolting, or darting; the shooting a bolt.

*Cynt yw hynt cenedd fuw hên  
Na'r volltawd â wna'r vellten;  
Na dau olwg un dyls,  
Na'i vezwl am nevoz lys.*

Swifter is the course of the messenger of God the ancient of days than the darting of the lightning; than the sight of the unerring, or his thought on the heavenly mansion.

*L. G. Cothi, i Vihangel.*

Bolltawg, *a.* (bolt) Having a bolt, or dart.

Bolltawl, *a.* (bolt) Bolting; darting.

Bolltedig, *a.* (bolt) That is bolted, or darted.

Bolltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bolt) A bolting, or darting.

Bôn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bo—on) A stem, or base; a stock, or trunk: also the butt-end. Bon pren, the root, the stem of a tree, the stump of a tree; bôn y glêr, the lowest class of minstrels.

Bonad, *s. m.*—*pl.* boneidiau (bôn) Basement, or foundation.

Bonawg, *a.* (bôn) Having a stem, or stalk: also thick-shanked.

*Gwalç â swyz yn rhwyz yr hawg,  
A gâr benniil, gwr bonawg.*

A chap in office who freely and long has loved the song; a thick-shanked fellow.

*T. Prys.*

Bonbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (bôn—pren) A stretcher of a horse's draught gear.

Boncath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bwncath) A buzzard.

Bonclust, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bôn—clust) The back part of the ear: also a box on the ear.

Bonclustiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bonclust) A boxing the ear; a buffeting.

Bonclustiaw, *v. a.* (bonclust) To buffet, or box the ear.

Bonclustiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bonclustwyr (bonclust—gwr) A buffetter.

Boneyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bôn—cyf) A stock, or stump of a tree.

Bondew, *a.* (bôn—teu) Thick-legged; squabby.

Bonidid, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bôn—tid) The chain next the plough, by which it is fastened to the yoke.

Bondo, *s. m. aggr.* (bôn—to) The eaves; the thatch first laid on the eaves of a building.

Bonez, *s. m. aggr.* (bôn) Stock, pedigree, descent, nobility.



## B O R

nobility, or nobleness of birth. Dwyn plant ar vonez, to give children a liberal education.

Gwezwa un peth yw bonez,  
Oni ganlyn rhyw rinwez.

Nobility is the *most* *desirable* of all things if not attended with some virtue. *Llywarch Hên.*

Bonezawg, *a.* (bonez) Having a stem; original.

Bonezig, *a.* (bonez) Having a stem, or origin; noble; genteel; of genteel descent. Gwr bonezig, a gentleman; bonezigion, gentry; bonezig cynnwynawl, or bonezig gwlad, a gentleman of pure Welsh descent, by father and mother. *Welsh Laws.*

Bonezigaiz, *a.* (bonezig) Of noble descent; gentleman-like.

Bonezigdawd, *s. m.* (bonezig) Nobleness.

Bonezigiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bonezig) Gentility.

Bonezigryw, *a.* (bonezig—rhyw) Of noble descent.

Veinwez Eigyr vonezigryw.

The slender-formed fair one of noble descent. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bonezogi, *v. a.* (bonezawg) To found, or establish.

Bonezu, *v. a.* (bonez) To ennoble; to make noble.

Gwell izo â zoniwr nag â vonezer.

It is better for him that is endowed than him that is *ennobled*. *Adage.*

Bonezus, *a.* (bonez) Forming an origin, or foundation.

Bonvras, *a.* (bôn—bras) Thick-legged; clumsy.

Bongam, *a.* (bôn—cam) Crook-shanked.

Bongamu, *v. a.* (bongam) To waddle.

Bongemi, *s. m.* (bongam) Crookedness of the shanks.

Bonglwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* bonglymau (bôn—clwm) A knot on a tree; a knob on the end of a thing.

Boniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* boniaid (bôn) The aft, or hindmost one; the hindmost ox in a team.

Bonlloft, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bôn—lloft) The tail.

Bonfang, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bôn—fang) A foundation; the lowest row of sheaves in a rick.

Bonfangus, *a.* (bonfang) Fundamental.

Bonfyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bôn—fyg) A plough chain.

Bontin, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bôn—tin) The buttock.

Bontinawg, *a.* (bontin) Large buttocked; squabby.

Cael tri o weision diawg,  
A dwy vorwyn vontinawg.

Getting three lazy men-servants, and three *squabby* maids. *S. Tudur.*

Bonwn, *s. c.*—*pl.* bonynau (bôn) A stump; a stock to graft upon; the butt-end.

Tro vlaen gwayw graen yn grwn  
Tua'i vwnwg, tew vonwn.

Turn quickly the sharp point of the spear towards his neck, a thick *stump*. *G. Glyn.*

Bonwyn, *a.* (bôn—gwyn) Having a white stem, or root. Gwallt bonwyn, white rooted hair. *Welsh Laws.*

Bonyn, *s. m. dim.* (bôn) A stump, stock, or stem.

Bor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bo—or) A focus of a circle.

Bore, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bor) The dawn; the morning.

Dyryz ei dorv dyre orwydwr,  
Hyd y llewyç llawr gwawr gwymp vore.

His troop on fleetly-running steeds will take a range as ample as the dawn of the fair *morning* that illumines the ground. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Bore, *a.* (bor) Early. Mae'n vore iawn, it is very early.

Arç izi—  
Zyvod y voru 'n vore,  
Pwl wyv, ac ni wn pa le.

Ask her to come to-morrow *early*; how stupid am I! I do not know where. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Boreawl, *a.* (bore) Dawning; early; morning.

## B O T

Borezyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bore—dyz) The break of day; the morning.

Eiç mez vorezyz,  
Eiç gwin o awç gwyz.

Your meat at *early day*,  
Your wine the essence of the woods. *L. G. Cothi.*

Borevwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bore—bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.

Llithiaist a'th ron aer verion ar vorevwyd.

With thy spear hast thou enticed the kites to *breakfast*. *Cynzelw.*

Boregwaith, *s. m.* (bore—gwaith) The morning time; the morning.

Borehun, *s. m.* (bore—hun) Morning sleep, or doze.

Caravi çaws vai vorehun luz,  
A golygon hwyr hirwyn ei gruz.

I love the nightingale that obstructs the *morning nap*; I love the languid looks of her whose cheeks are fair. *Gwalçmai.*

Boreu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bore) The dawning; the morning.

Boreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (boreu) A dawning.

Boreuaw, *v. a.* (boreu) To dawn.

Boreuawl, *a.* (boreu) Dawning; early morning.

Boreudwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (boreu—twyg) Morning gown.

Boreuzyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (boreu—dyz) The break of day; the morning.

Boreuez, *s. m.* (boreu) Earliness; the break of day.

Boreuvwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (boreu—bwyd) A breakfast.

Brevai 'n pori boreuvwyd,  
Brig llyfeuwyz vyz ei vwyd.

He would cry out whilst browsing his *breakfast*; the tops of shrubs are his food. *T. Prys, Garw.*

Boreuolrwyz, *s. m.* (boreuawi) Earliness.

Boreuwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (boreu—gisg) A morning dress.

Borluean, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bor—lleuan) A morning star.

Bosglŷmy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bosglŷm) A wattled hut.

Bôst, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (awst) A boasting, or bragging.

Treuliais hevyd, nid byd bôst,  
Tevyrn mezyrn—

I have also lavished (it is not a course to *boast* of) at the taverns for mead-horns. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bostiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bôst) A boasting, or bragging.

Bostaw, *v. a.* (bôst) To boast, or brag, or vaunt; to glory.

Bostiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bostwyr (bôst—gwr) A boaster.

Bot, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (bwt) Any round body.

Botas, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bot) A buskin; also a boot.

Botafawg, *a.* (botas) Wearing boots.

Botafen, *s. f.* (botas) A buskin; also a boot.

Botafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* botafwyr (botas—gwr) A boot-maker.

Botwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* botymau (bot) A boss; a button.

Pevyr botymau cangau coed.

The pretty *buttons* of the branches of trees. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Botymawg, *a.* (botwm) Having buttons; buttoned.

Ni çarav—  
Na'i çavyn botymawg, na'i çerz.

I will not love its *buttoned* trough, nor its music. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r delyn ledyr.*

Botÿmu, *v. a.* (botwm) To set bosses; to button.

Bôth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bwth) A rotundity; the stock, or nave of a wheel; the boss of a buckler; also a bottle.

Ni mynav waed y wizon orzu, onid yn dwym y cefyç; nid oes leftyr yn y byd â gadwo gwres y llyn â zoter ynzo, namyn bothau Gwizolwyn gôr.

I will not have the blood of the black looking giants, unless thou canst procure it warm; there is not a vessel in the world that will keep the heat of the beverage that is put in it except the *bottles* of Gwizolwyn the dwarf. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bothawg,



**Bethawg, a. (bôth)** Having a rotundity, or a swelling out.

**Bothell, s.f.—pl. t. au (bôth)** A rotundity; any round vessel; a bottle; a wheal, or blister. *Bothell*, or *tavawdwft*, a blister under the tongue of cattle.

**Brac, a. (bar)** Lavish; free; open. *Dyn brac*, an open-hearted man.

**Brad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bar)** A fracting, or breaking from; treachery; perfidy; treason.

*Na vyz vrad vygel i'r a'th greto*

Be not a shepherd of *treachery* to him that relies upon thee. *Adage.*

**Bradadwy, a. (brad)** Capable of treachery, or falsity.

**Bradawg, a. (brad)** Treacherous, or deceiving.

*Brad a wnaeth briw dan eithin,  
Bradawg vu waith Madawg Min,  
Yn derbyn Llywelyn llwyd  
I Vualt pan zivâwyd.*

*Treachery* gave a wound beneath the furze, treacherous was the act of *Madog Min*, when he received the blessed *Llywelyn* in *Bualt*, when he was destroyed. *Llywelyn ab Guyn.*

**Bradawl, a. (brad)** Tending, or apt to be treacherous, deceiving, or proditionous.

**Bradbwll, s.m.—pl. bradbyllau (brad—pwll)** A pit to entrap animals.

*O dervyz i zen wneuthur bradbwll, ev â zyly, pan beidier â hely, ei gau; oni's cau, taled yr eifwedd â zel o hono.*

If a man happens to make a *trap pit*, he ought, after leaving off hunting, to shut it up; if he doth not shut it let him pay the injury that may come therefrom. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bradvas, a. (brad—bâs)** Treacherously mean.

**Bradvriad, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad—bwriad)** A treasonable conspiracy; sedition.

**Bradvriadawl, a. (bradvriad)** Treacherously conspiring; seditious.

**Bradvriadrwy, s.m. (bradvriad)** Seditiousness.

**Bradvriadu, v. a. (bradvriad)** To conspire, or complot a treason.

**Bradgyvarvod, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad—cyvarvod)** An ague continuing but one day; ephemera.

**Bradiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad)** A betraying.

*Dygwyzes barn—o aqaws teis, bradiad ac anwrez.*

Judgement came in consequence of oppression, *treachery*, and iniquity. *Caradawg.*

**Bradw, v. a. (brad)** To deceive; to deal treacherously.

**Bradus, a. (brad)** Deceiving; treacherous, or false.

**Bradusrwy, s.m. (bradus)** Treacherousness.

**Bradw, a. (brad)** Vanishing, or fretting away; diminishing; worn away; bursting; breaking.

*Tervyn gadw tarian vradw vriw.*

The guarder of the bound the *worn* and battered shield *Ll. P. Mof.*

**Bradwç, s.m.—pl. bradyçau (brad)** Treachery; prodition.

**Bradwen, s.f. (brad—gwên)** A smile of treachery; also a man's name.

*Tryvyr er bod bun bradwen,  
Deheug Gwenabwy vab Gwen.*

Fiercing is the thought that the fair one wears a *smile of treachery*, a cause of woe to *Gwenabwy* the son of *Gwen*. *Aneurin.*

**Bradwr, s.m.—pl. bradwyr (brad—gwr)** A traitor, or betrayer.

**Bradwraiz, a. (bradwr)** Treacherous; deceiving.

**Bradwrawl, a. (bradwr)** Deceiving; proditionous.

**Bradwriaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwr)** Treachery.

*Jawn gloi dewrion ein gwladwriaeth  
Rhag bradwriaeth rhwyg bryderus.*

It is just to secure the gallant ones of our commonwealth from *treachery*, a sad event. *Davyz Thomas.*

**Bradwrus, a. (bradwr)** Disloyal; proditionous.

**Bradwruswyz, s.m. (bradwrus)** Perfidiousness.

**Bradwy, s.m.—pl. t. on (brad)** A bursting, or rupture; a fracture; a diminishing.

*Erioed ni çaad na bradwy,  
Na thwn yn eu hen-waith hwy.*

Never was there found a *blemish*, nor a break in their ancient work. *I. Llwyd Brydyz.*

**Bradwyad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwy)** A rupturing; a breaking.

**Bradwyaw, v. a. (bradwy)** To burst out; to fall to decay.

*Dyz y bu gyvrodez bâr,  
Dyz du bradwyoez daear.*

That day a labyrinth of woe befel, a gloomy day when earth was ruined. *Sim. Lygan.*

**Bradwyawg, a. (bradwy)** Having a rupture, or breach; broken out; torn; decayed.

**Bradyçau, a. (bradwç)** Treacherous, or deceitful.

**Bradyçawd, s.m. (bradwç)** Prodition; treachery.

*Rhagorwn grevyz, a fyz a fawd,  
Rhag angu lledrad brad bradyçawd.*

Let us excel in religion, faith, and happiness, against the hidden death of the treason of *perfidy*. *Ein. ab Gwalymai.*

**Bradyçawl, a. (bradwç)** Deceiving; perfidious.

**Bradyçiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwç)** A deceiving.

**Bradyçu, v. a. (bradwç)** To betray; to deceive.

**Bradyçus, a. (bradwç)** Traiterous; false to a trust.

**Bradyçw, s.m.—pl. bradyçwyr (bradwç—gwr)** A betrayer; a perfidious person.

**Bradyn, s.m.—pl. t. ion (brad)** A prodigal.

**Bradyniaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradyn)** Prodigality.

*Avrad ar zillad â zaeth,  
Avraid iawn o vradyniaeth.*

A waste in clothes is come to pass, a very unnecessary *prodigality*. *Ieuan Tew.*

**Brae, s.m.—pl. breion (bar)** A cutting, or breaking in pieces; slaughter.

**Braen, s.m.—pl. t. ion (bar)** Corruption; rottenness.

**Braen, a. (bar)** Rotten; corrupt; mouldy.

**Braenar, s.m.—pl. t. au (braen—âr)** A fallow.

**Braenardol, s.m. (braenar—tail)** Fallow land dunged, by turning in cattle.

**Braenriad, s.m.—pl. t. au (braenar)** A fallowing.

**Braenrau, v. a. (braenar)** To lay out in fallow.

**Braenrwr, s.m.—pl. braenarwyr (braenar—gwr)** A fallower; one that maketh a fallow.

**Braendail, s.m. (braen—tail)** A lay land, where cattle are turned in for manuring it.

*Sev yw braendail, lle y gnotâo ysgrubyl orwez heb vuarth.*

*Lay land* implies a place where cattle are wont to lie without pens. *Welsh Laws.*

**Braenedig, a. (braen)** That is putrified; corrupted.

**Braenedigawl, a. (braenedig)** Putrefactive.

**Braenez, s.m. (braen)** Putridity; finew.

**Braeniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (braen)** Putrefaction.

**Braenllyd, a. (braen)** Finewy; mouldy; putrid.

**Braenllydez, s.m. (braenllyd)** Finew; mouldiness.

**Braenllydrwy, s.m. (braenllyd)** Mouldiness.

**Braenu, v. a. (braen)** To corrupt; to rot; to mould.

**Brag, s.m. aggr. (bar)** A sprouting out; malt.

*Arav dân â wna vrag melus.*

Slow fire will make sweet malt. *Adage.*

**Bragad, s.m. aggr. (brag)** Issue; offspring; progeny; the van of an army.

*Henwyn, mi edwyn dy dâd,  
Un o vragad Gwrgenau.*

*Henwyn*, I knew thy father, he was one of the *offspring* of *Gwrgenau*. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufur.*

*Parau ryn rwygiad dygymynai  
Yn nghad, blaen bragad briwai.*

The spears a fearful tearing would in the conflict make, the foremost in the *van* they wound. *Aneurin.*

**Bragal, v. a. (brag)** To vociferate; to brag.

**Bragaldian, v. a. (bragal)** To babble; to gabble.

*Bragaldiaw,*



# B R A

**Bragaldiaw, v. a. (bragal)** To clack, or gabble; to speak incoherently.

Ni wyzent y naill iaith y llall, ond bragaldiaw rhyw vath ar iaith.

One doth not know the language of the other, but they *gabble* some sort of language. *T. Pry.*

**Bragaldiwr, s. m.—pl. bragaldwyr (bragal—gwr)** A babbler.

**Bragawd, s. m.—pl. bragodion (brag)** A springing from; a sprouting up. Bragawd gywair, a key in music; so denominated, from its being a mixt, or a secondary one, originating, or springing from some other key: also a liquor made by the ancients of the wort of ale and mead fermented together; called in English Bragget.

Cred vina rŵn welltyn crin,  
Er myrz o eiriau Myrzân;  
Mae ynod, bragawd bregeth,  
O gyvriac Gwïawn Bag beth.

Believe me, I would not give a rotten straw, for ten thousands of the words of Myrzân: there is in thee a *motley* of a discourse, a little of the mystery of Gwionaf. *M. ab Rhys. i hên lyvyr bryd.*

Cyn myned mab Cynan y dan dywawd  
Cefid yn ei gyntez vez a bragawd.

Before the son of Cynan was laid under the sod, there used to be had in his hall the mead and *bragget*. *Meilir.*

**Bragdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brag—ty)** A malt-house.

**Bragiaw, v. a. (brag)** To swell out; to shoot up; to brag, or boast.

A bragiaw gael brag ac yd.

And *boasting* of having got malt and corn, *S. Tudur.*

**Bragodi, v. a. (bragawd)** To spring up; to be active; to stir; to ferment. Gadewg i ni vragodi, come let us be stirring. *Sil.* Bragodi y vlez, to stir about, or prepare the banquet. *Mabinogion.*

**Bragodlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bragawd—llyn)** Wort of malt and honey fermented together; bragget liquor.

**Bragodyn, s. m. dim. (bragawd)** A sprout; a germ.

**Bragu, v. a. (brag)** To make malt; to malt.

**Bragur, s. m.—pl. t. on (brag)** A sprout; a germ.

**Braguraw, v. a. (bragur)** To spring, or sprout up.

**Bragwair, s. m.—pl. bragweiriau (brag—gwair)** Such grass, or hay that bears seeds; a sort of grass called marsh-bent.

**Bragwr, s. m.—pl. bragwyr (brag—gwr)** A maltster.

**Bragyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brag)** A maltster.

**Brai, s. m.—pl. breion (bar)** One that is up, or top-moſt.

**Braiç, s. f.—pl. breiçiau (bar)** An arm. Braiç o beinmill, a ſlave in a verſe, or ſtanza.

Carav y morva yn Meirionez,  
Men ym bu vraiç wen yu obenyz.

I will love the ſtrand in Meirionyz, where I have had a fair arm for my pillow. *H. ab Owain.*

**Braiz, a. (bar)** Near. *adv.* nearly; ſcarcely; hardly: alſo o vraiz, and o'r braiz. Braiz nad aethai o'i gov, he had nearly gone out of his mind.

Beth am yr enwau à lunier o'r cyvraniad yn dig, tan rozi awl wrth ei vraiz ben; mal Gweledigawl?

What of the words that are formed from the participle in *dig* by putting *awl* to its latter end; as Gweledigawl? *Gr. Robert.*

**Vraint, s. m.—pl. breiniau (brai)** Privilege, or prerogative; dignity; the franchise, or liberty of a corporation. In the Welch Laws it is the rank, or condition of any individual; ſo peers were denominated unvraint; dignity.

Anwar vu velyn ei vraint,

The ungente will have a yellow *dignity*. *Adage.*

**Vraintgymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (braint—cymmeriad)** Reſpect of perſons.

**Vraiç, a. (bar—aiç)** Groſs; thick; large.

# B R A

**Braith, s. m.—pl. breithiau (rhaith)** Exercise; practice. *Dimet.*

**Braith, a. (f. of brith)** Variegated; diverſified.

Braith ei gôd â gynnul.

He that gathers has a *gay* bag.

*Adage.*

**Brâl, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar)** Hair brains, or giddineſs.

Rhyw fral o zyn, a hair-brained ſort of a man. *Sil.*

**Brâlawg, a. (brâl)** Hair-brained; crack-brained.

**Bram, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar)** A gentle puff; a fart.

**Bramiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bram)** A breaking wind.

**Bramiwr, s. m.—pl. bramwyr (bram—gwr)** A farther.

**Bramu, v. a. (bram)** To break wind.

Na vram oni'th wthier.

Do not *break* wind except thou art pushed. *Adage.*

**Bran, s. f.—pl. brain (bar)** One that is over; the bird that hovers over, or the ominous bird; a crow; the bridge of a muſical inſtrument. There were ſeveral famous men of the name of Bran; as Bran ab Dyvnwal, Bran ab Llyr, and Bran ab Llywarc. It is alſo the appellative of many rivers, which might have been applied from their aptneſs to overflow their banks; or elſe figuratively, as the diſcloſing, or ominous water, or from the blackneſs of the water; ſo that Bran in S. Wales, is called Colebrook in Engliſh. Bran y lludw, bran ludlyd, or bran y werzon, the roſtern crow; bran big goç, a Corniſh chough; bran dyzyn, a rook.

Nid cynnevin bran â çanu.

A *crow* is not accuſtomed to ſing.

*Adage.*

**Brân, s. m. aggr. (rhan)** Bran, or huſk of corn.

**Branaiç, a. (bran)** Like a crow, or raven.

**Branawg, a. (bran)** Of the nature of a crow.

Davyz ab Blezyn yw'r dyn doniawg—  
Gwr o lwyth Uçdryd, nid bryd branawg

Davyz the ſon of Blezyn is the virtuous man; one of the tribe of Uçdryd, this is not the uncertain preſage of a *crow*. *Iolo Gof.*

**Brânawg, a. (brân)** Abounding with bran.

**Branes, s. pl. aggr. (bran)** A flock of crows.

Yn llu i'th weled yn llithiaw branes,  
A Frynalç yn cwyzaw.

In the army thou wert ſeen enticing the *ravens*, and the men of Bernicia falling. *Prydyz Byçan.*

**Branllyd, a. (brân)** Branny, or full of bran.

**Branllydrwyç, s. m. (branllyd)** A being full of bran.

**Branos, s. pl. dim. (bran)** Young, or little crows.

**Bras, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar—as)** A croſs-bow.

Gnawd buan o vrâs.

The ſwiſt comes from the *bow*.

*Adage.*

**Bras, a. (bar)** Fat; thick; large. Molſt bras, a fat weather; yd bras, large corn; blawd mân, a blawd bras, fine meal, and coarſe meal; pwythi breiſion, long, or large ſitches; gwlan bras, coarſe wool; bras yr yd, and bras y zrutan, a bunting.

Ni fery cig bras yn waſtad.

*Fat* meat will not laſt continually.

*Adage.*

Groſuç—

Eigiawn mwynterwyn tyrva mân a bras.

Bu brys beirç cylç huan.

Groſuç, the kind active centre of an aſſembly of ſmall and *great*, the bards were impatient for the ſun's revolution *D. Lloſgwrn Mew.*

**Brasâad, s. m. (bras)** A growing fat, or groſs.

**Eraſaiç, a. (bras)** Inclining to be fat; fatty.

**Brasâu, v. (bras)** To grow, or become fat.

**Brasbwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bras—pwyth)** A baſting ſitch.

**Brasbwythaw, v. a. (brasbwyth)** To baſte, or ſew with long ſitches.

**Brasbwythawg, a. (trasbwyth)** Baſted, or having long ſitches.

Brasbwythiad,



# B R A

**Brasbwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) A basting.  
**Brasbwythwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brasbwythwyr* (brasbwyth—  
 gwr) A botcher; a baster.  
**Brasder**, *s. m.* (bras) Fatness; fat; richness.  
**Brasfaw**, *v. a.* (bras) To do the roughest part; to  
 rough work.  
**Brasliain**, *s. m.*—*pl. brasliciniau* (bras—llian) Loc-  
 ram, a coarse linen cloth.  
**Braslun**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bras—llun) A rough-cast,  
 or draught.  
**Brasluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braslun) A rough-cast-  
 ing; adumbration.  
**Brasluniaw**, *v. a.* (braslun) To rough-cast, or adum-  
 brate.  
**Brasluniedig**, *a.* (braslun) That is rough-cast.  
**Brasluniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. braslunwyr* (braslun—gwr) A  
 rough-draughtsman.  
**Brasnaz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bras—naz) A rough-  
 hewing.  
**Brasnazawl**, *a.* (brasnaz) That is rough-hewn.  
**Brasnazedig**, *a.* (brasnaz) That is rough-hewn.  
**Brasnaziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brasnaz) A rough-  
 hewing.  
**Brasnazu**, *v. a.* (brasnaz) To rough-hew, or form.  
**Brasnazwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brasnazwyr* (brasnaz—gwr)  
 A rough-hewer.  
**Brasu**, *v. a.* (bras) To make coarse, or rough.  
**Braswaith**, *s. m.*—*pl. brasweithiau* (bras—gwaith)  
 Rough work.  
**Brasweithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braswaith) A rough-  
 working.  
**Brasweithiaw**, *v. a.* (braswaith) To rough-work.  
**Brasweithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brasweithwyr* (braswaith—  
 gwr) A rough-worker.  
**Brat**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (brat) A clout, piece, or rag.  
**Bratlawg**, *a.* (brat) Full of rags; ragged.  
**Brath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar—ath) A bite; a stab; a  
 stinging.  
**Brathadwy**, *a.* (brath) That may be bitten; that  
 may be stabbed, or stung.  
**Brathawl**, *a.* (brath) Biting; stinging; apt to bite.  
**Brathedig**, *a.* (brath) That is bitten, or stabbed.

Ac eisfoes, gwedi damweiniaw y vuzygoliaeth i Veli a Bran, y  
 Freinc yn vrathedigion a ffasant.

And already, when the victory happened to Beli and Bran, the  
 Franks being wounded ones they fled. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Brathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brath) A biting; a stab-  
 bing, or stinging.  
**Brathlyd**, *a.* (brath) Snappish; apt to stab.  
**Brathlydrwyf**, *s. m.* (brathlyd) Snappishness.  
**Brathu**, *v. a.* (brath) To stab, or sting; to bite.

Llyvid y ci'r gwayw y brather ag ev.

The dog may lick the spear with which he is wounded  
*Adage.*

**Brathwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brathwyr* (brath—gwr) A  
 stabber.  
**Brau**, *a.* (bar) Brittle; frail; that may be easily  
 broken; frank; prompt; ready.

O gwelwch un â golwg  
 Isel drum, yn felu drwg,  
 A thavawd efmwyth oveg,  
 I'r byd yn doedyd yn ddeg,  
 Ag amyl wên ar ei enau,  
 Heb wad, vo wna vrad yn vrau.

Should you but see a man with looks  
 That downward glance, as brooding ill,  
 With tongue of smoothly-flowing cant,  
 That speaketh fairly to the world,  
 With face that wears the constant smile,  
 'Tis certain, he is ready to deceive.

*T. Pry.*

**Braw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) Terror; dread; flight.

Gnawd y cair colled o vraw.

A loss is generally experienced from fear. *Adage.*

# B R A

**Brawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. brodyr* (rhawd) A brother; a friar;  
 a fellow, or member of a society. Brawd un-dad,  
 brother by the father's side; brawd un-vam, bro-  
 ther by the mother's side; brawd maeth, foster  
 brother; brawd y'ngnyvraith, brother-in-law;  
 brawd cwecyllawg, a capuchin friar; brawd fyz,  
 and brawd crevyz, a friar, or brother of a religious  
 order.

Brodyr pob cerzorian.

All songsters are brothers.

*Adage.*

**Brawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A making clear, or  
 current; accordance; a judgment. Dyz brawd,  
 the day of judgment; brawd gyhoez, a publick  
 judgment.

**Brawdawg**, *a.* (brawd) Of, or relative to judgment;  
 judicial.

**Brawdawl**, *a.* (brawd) Brotherly, or fraternal.

**Brawdawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brodorion* (brawd) A brother,  
 or fellow.

**Brawdva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (brawd—ma) A judgment  
 seat; a tribunal.

**Brawdvaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (brawd—maeth) A bro-  
 ther fostering; a fostering, or brotherly connection.

Brawdvaethi ym ni o'n iaith,  
 Ac o un-waed ugeinwaith;  
 Minnau a' wnawn, be's mynwn i,  
 Voethau vwy na'm brawdvaethi.

We are fostered ones in our language and the same blood twen-  
 ty times; and if I wished for tender flattery, I would have more  
 than my brotherly connections. *Hywel Davi.*

**Brawdvaethu**, *v. a.* (brawdvaeth) To foster as a bro-  
 ther; to bring up together.

**Brawdvaethwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdvaethwyr* (brawd-  
 vaeth—gwr) One that takes a foster-brother.

**Brawdgar**, *a.* (brawd—câr) Loving a brother.

**Brawdgarwç**, *s. m.* (brawdgar) Brotherly-love.

**Brawdriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A judging.

**Brawdriaw**, *v. a.* (brawd) To pronounce judgment.

Gwae vrawdwr a vrawdio gam varnau,  
 Gwae raglaw o'i ryglo zirwiau.

Woe to the judge that shall judge false judgments, woe to the  
 deputy for his rapacity after fines. *Gr. ab Rhyserç Goc.*

**Brawdlaz**, *v. a.* (brawd—llaz) To commit fratricide.

**Brawdlazawl**, *a.* (brawdlaz) Fratricidal.

**Brawdlaziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdlaz) The act of  
 fratricide.

**Brawdlazwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdlazwyr* (brawdlaz—  
 gwr) A fratricide.

**Brawdle**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (brawd—lle) A judgment  
 seat, or tribunal.

**Brawdleiziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdleiziad* (brawdle) A  
 fratricide.

**Brawdoliaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdawl) Fraternity.

**Brawdolrwyf**, *s. m.* (brawdawl) Brotherliness.

**Brawdoriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdawr) Brother-  
 hood; fellowship.

**Brawdwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdwr* (brawd—gwr) A  
 judge. Brawdwr llys, a judge of the king's court,  
 where he was the fifth officer in rank.

Brawdwr llys a zyly varnu ar y llys a'r teulu, ac ar a berthyn-  
 arnazynt yn rhad.

It is the duty of the judge of the court to judge without re-  
 ward for the court and family, and every thing appertaining to  
 them. *Welsh Laws.*

**Brawdwriz**, *a.* (brawdwr) Judicial; legal.

**Brawdwrizeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdwr) The office  
 of a judge; jurisdiction.

**Brawdyn**, *s. m. dim.* (brawd) A little brother.

**Brawz**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A sentence, or judg-  
 ment.

**Brawzeg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brawz) A sentence.

**Brawzegawl**, *a.* (brawzeg) Sentential.

**Brawl**



# B R E

**Brawl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bròliau (bar—awl) A growing, shooting, or swelling out; a boast.

—Ni wna' brawl,  
Mae trawst ar vy llygad draw,  
Ni çav weled i çwiliaw.

I will make no *boast*, there is a beam on the farthest eye, I cannot get to see to investigate it. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudur.*

**Braŵwç**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brawyçion (braw) Terror.

**Brawyçawl**, *a.* (braŵwç) Terrific; discouraging.

**Brawyçedig**, *a.* (braŵwç) Affrighted: discouraged.

**Brawyçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braŵwç) A terrifying, frightening, or discouraging; intimidation.

**Brawyçu**, *v. a.* (braŵwç) To terrify, or frighten.

**Brawyçus**, *a.* (braŵwç) Intimidating; frightening.

**Brawyçwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brawyçwyr (braŵwç—gwr) A terrifier.

**Bre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (bar) A hill, or mount; a peak.

**Brebwl**, *s. m.* (bre—pwl) A jolt-head, or dunce.

**Breccini**, *s. m.* (brag—cin) The head, or froth of wort; despumation.

Mae mewn—  
Caenen megis breccini.

It is in a covering like the fermenting of wort.  
*Gw. ab Ieuan Hên, i Gneuen.*

**Breci**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brag) Wort. Breci melus, sweet wort.

**Brecigavyn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brecigavnau (breci—cavyn) A wort vat.

Brecigavyn dwy geiniawg â dâl.

A wort vat is of the value of twopence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Breç**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A breaking out in spots, or pimples; any pocky eruption. Y vreç wen, or breç volawg, the small-pox; breç y moç, the swine-pox; breç y cwn, the mange; y vreç lân, or breç yr ieir, the chicken-pox; y vreç goç, the measles; breç yr Iuzewon, the leprosy; y vreç vawr, the venereal-pox.

**Breç**, *a.* (*f. of* bryç) Brindled; tabby; freckled. Buwç vreç, a brindle cow; cath vreç, a tabby cat; hwyad vreç, a brown spotted duck; dynes vreç, a freckled woman.

**Breçawg**, *a.* (breç) Having eruptions; measly, or measles.

**Breçawl**, *a.* (breç) Tending to break out in eruptions; that is of the nature of a rash.

**Breçdan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (breç—tân) A slice of bread and butter.

**Breçlyd**, *a.* (breç) Having an eruption; pocky; measles.

**Breçlydrwyz**, *s. m.* (breçlyd) Pockiness.

**Bredyç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwç) Prodition.

**Bredyçawl**, *a.* (bredyç) Proditionous; perfidious.

**Brezyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bre—dyn) A freeholder, or one qualified to be on the hill, or in court.

**Brëen**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bre—en) A height; supremacy.

**Brëenhyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen—hyn) A supreme elder; a sovereign.

**Brëenin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen) A supreme person; a sovereign; a king.

Anrhydez gwmp arwez gwin,  
Anreg briv-deg brëenin.

Fair the honour of being served with wine, a sovereign's choicest gift. *Cynzelw.*

**Brëenyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen) A sovereign.

**Brev**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (bar) A lowing; a bleating.

**Brevai**, *s. m. aggr.* (bre—mai) Penny-royal.

**Brevan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bre—ban) A lump of butter.

**Brevant**, *s. f.*—*pl.* brevannau (brev) The windpipe. Aval brevant, the top of the windpipe.

**Brevanttrwç**, *s. m.* (brevant—trwç) Bronchotomy.

# B R E

**Brever**, *a.* (brev) Loud; shrill; vociferous.

Cethlyz cathyl vozawg, hiraethawg ei llew,  
Iaith ozev; tuth hebawg,  
Cog brever yn Aber Cuawg.

The songstress of contented lays, her voice of plaintive language creates longing; like the hawk scuds the loud cuckoo in the vale of Cuog. *Llywarc Hên.*

**Breverad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brever) A bellowing, or roaring.

Breverad yr wybyr veryz  
A wnaeth i ni ddi'r dyz.

The watery welkin's roar broke up our meeting for that day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Breviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brev) A lowing; a bleating.

**Brevu**, *v. a.* (brev) To low; to bellow; to bleat.

**Brevwer**, *a.* (brev) Lowing. Biw brevwer, lowing kine.

**Brevwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brevwr (brev—gwr) A roarer.

**Brêg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A rupture, or fissure; a rent, or breach.

Ni thebygir, gwir goviad,  
Mewn peth tæg bod brêg a brâd.

It will not be supposed, the remark is true, that in a fine thing there should be found a *break*, or blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bregawl**, *a.* (brêg) Tending to break; eruptive.

**Bregez**, *s. m.* (brêg) Fragility; frailty; vanity.

**Bregu**, *v.* (brêg) To become fragile; to break; to decay.

**Bregus**, *a.* (brêg) Broken; fractious; decaying.

**Bregufrwyz**, *s. m.* (bregus) Fragility; fractiousness.

**Bregyn**, *s. m. dim.* (bræg) A grain of malt.

**Breïad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* breïaid (brai) A topping.

**Breïan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brai) A lump, or what is copped up; the rippling of the tide.

Ac o byz breïanau ymenyn, y gwr a gaif un.

And if there are *lumps* of butter the husband shall have one. *Welsh Laws.*

**Breïaid**, *s. f.*—*pl.* breïeidiau (braiç) Arms-full.

**Breïdlws**, *s. m.*—*pl.* breïdlysau (braiç—tlws) Ornament for the arm; a bracelet.

**Breïdlyfawg**, *a.* (breïdlws) Wearing bracelets.

**Breïdlyfu**, *v. a.* (breïdlws) To wear, or put on bracelets.

**Breïeidïaw**, *v. a.* (breïaid) To fold in the arms, or embrace.

**Breïcell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç) A place for the arm; a sleeve.

**Breïçvawr**, *a.* (braiç—mawr) Having strong arms.

**Breïçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç) The using of the arms.

**Breïçiaw**, *v. a.* (braiç) To use the arms; to assist.

**Breïçiawg**, *a.* (braiç) Having arms.

**Breïçiawl**, *a.* (braiç) Using, or belonging to the arms; brachial.

A'th nozi gwas ni'm gwerth na theçud,  
Present cyn adrawz oez breïçiawl glud.

To protect thee, youth, it will not be right for me if thou dost not retreat, Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms. *Taliesin.*

**Breïçled**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç—lled) A bracelet.

**Breïçledyr**, *s. f.*—*pl.* breïçledrau (braiç—lledyr) A bracelet; a leather band for the arm.

**Breïçrwy**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç—rhwy) A bracelet.

Breïçrwyau aur oez am ei vreïçiau, a modrwyau aur amyl am ei zwylaw, a gorthorç aur am ei vynnwyl, a rhagdal aur am ei ben, yn cynnal ei wallt, ac anlawz erzrym arno.

Bracelets of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings, were on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance. *Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

**Breïçrwyaw**, *v. a.* (breïçrwy) To wear, or put on bracelets.

**Breïçrwyawg**, *a.* (breïçrwy) Wearing bracelets.

Z

Breïçrwyawl,



# B R E

Breifrwyawl, *a.* (breifrwy) Like a bracelet; armillary.

Breifrwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* breifrwywyr (breifrwy—gwr) A bracelet-maker.

Breigus, *a.* (braig) Brachial; relating to the arms.

Breizvyw, *a.* (braiz—byw) Half alive.

Breizgar, *a.* (braiz) Nearly friendless; deserted.

Gorlleuais i eisiau—  
O Vreizin vrëenin vreizgar,  
O Vadawg o'i vod yn naear.

I have secluded myself, being deprived from Breizin of a sovereign nearly friendless, of Madog, that he should be in the ground. *Gwalchmai.*

Breizgov, *a.* (braiz—côv) Slightly remembered.

Nid breizgov gënyv cyn bywv llwyd,  
Lléas Goronwy, gwr yn ysgwyd.

It will not be slightly remembered by me till I am grey, that Goronwy has been slain, a man in a shield. *Gwalchmai.*

Breila, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (brâl) A rose; the wild rose.

Breilw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (brâl) A rose.

Breinva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braint—ma) A privileged place; a palatinate.

Breinvawr, *a.* (braint—mawr) Enjoying great privileges.

Breiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braint) A giving of privilege; enfranchisement.

Breiniaw, *v. a.* (braint) To give a privilege.

Gwell cerz o'i breiniaw.

A song is the better for being privileged. *Adage.*

Breiniawg, *a.* (braint) Privileged, or enjoying franchise.

Breiniawl, *a.* (braint) Conferring privilege; frank; free Tir breiniawl, land free from rent, or service.

Breiniedig, *a.* (braint) Privileged; franchised.

Breiniolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.

Breinioledig, *a.* (breiniawl) That is enfranchised.

Breiniolez, *s. m.* (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.

Breinioli, *v. a.* (breiniawl) To enfranchise.

Breiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* breinwyr (braint—gwr) A bestower of privilege; a dignifier.

Breinryz, *a.* (braint—rhyz) Having free privilege.

Breintle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (braint—lle) A place of privilege; a place of dignity; a place to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Breintlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (braint—llys) A court of privilege; a high court

Breintlythyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braint—llythyr) Letter of privilege, or letters-patent.

Breintlythyrwg, *a.* (breintlythyr) Having letters-patent.

Breing, *s. pl. aggr.* (bar—ang) The commonalty or common people.

Breifgedig, *a.* (braifg) That is increased in bulk.

Breifgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braifg) A becoming bulky.

Breifgiaw, *v. a.* (braifg) To become large, or bulky.

Breifgion, *s. pl. aggr.* (braifg) Tow, or hurds to stop chinks with.

Breithell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braith) What is of a variegated texture. Breithelltyr emeny, the membrane inclosing the brain. Also a conflict, or tumult.

O vreithell Gattræth pan adrozir,  
Maon dygiorant eu hoed bu hir.

Of the conflict of Cattraeth when it shall be related people shall lament together of the length of their woe. *Aneurin.*

Breithgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braith—cân) A macaronic poem.

Breithig, *a.* (braith) Practical, or practic.

# B R E

Breithhin, *s. f.* (braith—hin) The dispersion of clouds, or clearing up of the weather.

Mal pan zël medel ar vreithhin,  
Y gwnae Marçleu waedlin.

As when the reaping comes in the intervening fair weather, would Marçleu make the blood to flow. *Aneurin.*

Breithhinon, *s. f.* (braith—hinon) An interval of fair weather. Mae'n vreithhinon yn awr, there is a little fine weather now.

Breithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (braith) A conflict.

Arzyledawg canu cymmmain cafed,  
Cedwyr am Gattræth â wnaeth breithred.

It is incumbent to sing of such high acquirement of the warriors who in Cattraeth made a confused conflict. *Aneurin.*

Breithrwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (braith) A conflict.

Breithwen, *a.* (braith—gwen) Variegated with white stripes.

Bremain, *a.* (bram) Full of puffs; farting.

Bremian, *v. a.* (bram) To puff; to fart.

Bremyn, *s. m. dim.* (bram) A little puff.

Brenac, *s. m.*—*pl.* brenaic, or brenyc (brëen) A summit, or highland country: a name of several places: it is used in common with *brynac*.

Brenhyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëenhyn) A presiding elder; sovereign.

Brenig, *s. m. aggr.* (bran) The limpet, a sort of shellfish; the same as *llygaid myheryn*.

Brenigen, *s. m.* (brëinig) A limpet, or patella.

Brenin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëenin) That is exalted, or dignified; a sovereign; a king. Brenin cyvezac, king of good fellows, Bacchus; brenin pen beirz, a distinction amongst the bards, similar to a herald king at arms; and brenin pelen aur, who regulated the bardic laws next before Arthur, was probably the same officer.

Yr arglwyz Rhys oez brenin Ystrad Tywi.

The Lord Rhys was sovereign of Ystrad Tywi. *Syr Ed. Mansel.*

Breninaiz, *a.* (brenin) Kingly; like a king; royal.

Llyw gwrawl breiniawl brenineiziaw,  
Llywiawdyr gwen-drev nêv nerth â arçav;  
Llwyziant pob carant carav dy voli,  
Llewyçvawr Geli, ri rywiocav.

The potent leader most supremely privileged, the Governor of heaven's blest abode, I crave for strength, the prosperity of every kindred; I love to praise thee, thou greatly splendid mysterious One, Lord most benign. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Breninawg, *a.* (brenin) Having a king.

Breninawl, *a.* (brenin) Royal; kingly; dignified.

O'r diwez, rhag angen, Offwy aelwyn a ezewys vreninolon rozien, o aur ac arian, mwy nog â ellir ei gredu, er peidiaw a rhyvelu ar ei gyvoeth

At last, from necessity, Offwy with the white eyebrows promised kingly presents of gold and silver, above what can be believed, that war should not be made on his territory.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Breninbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (brenin—pysg) Ling, a salt-water fish.

Brenindawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* brenindodau (brenin) Royalty.

Pan zaeth Jeshu vry o'i vrenindawd,  
Yz oez pymoes byd yn gyd gaeth-nawd.

When the exalted Jesus came from his kingdom the five ages of the world were together in a slavish condition. *Eir. ab Gwalchmai.*

Brenindodawl, *a.* (brenindawd) Appertaining to royalty.

Brenindodi, *v. a.* (brenindawd) To confer royalty.

Brenindy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brenin—ty) A royal house; king's palace.

Breninzawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* breninzoniau (brenin—dawn) Royal gift, or qualification.

Brenineiziaw, *v.* (breninaiz) To become kingly.

Brenines, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brenin) A queen.

Yz oezyd yn dwyn y vrenines yn wisgedig o vrenineiz-wisg, â goron o lawrwyd am ei sen.

The queen was conducted arrayed in royal apparel, with a crown of laurel upon her head. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Breninefan,



**Breninesfan**, *s. f. dim.* (brenines) A little queen.  
**Breninesawl**, *a.* (brenines) Belonging to a queen.  
**Breninvraint**, *s. m.—pl.* breninvreintiau (brenin—braint) Royal prerogative.  
**Breniniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brenin) A kingdom; a government.

A gwedi gorvod ar y Rhuveinwyr, Afclepiodotus (Bran ab Llyr) trwy annogedigaeith tywyfogion y deyrnas a gymmeroez goron y vreniniaeth.

And after overcoming the Romans, Afclepiodotus through the persuasion of the princes of the realm, accepted the crown of the kingdom.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Breninlys**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (brenin—llys) A king's court: also the herb basil.

**Breninolaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breninawl) Royalty.

**Breninoldeb**, *s. m.* (breninawl) Royalty, or kingship.

**Breninolder**, *s. m.* (breninawl) Royalty, or kingship.

**Breninolez**, *s. m.* (breninawl) Regality.

**Breninoli**, *v. a.* (breninawl) To royalize.

**Breninolrwyf**, *s. m.* (breninawl) Regality.

**Breninwifg**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (brenin—gwifg) A royal robe.

**Breninwr**, *s. m.—pl.* breninawyr (brenin—gwr) A royalist.

**Bres**, *a.* (bar—es) Having a bunchy top.

**Brefyc**, *s. pl. aggr.* (bres) Cabbage; colewort. **Brefyc** bengron, the common cabbage; **brefyc** coçion, red coleworts; **brefyc** cryç, favoys; **brefyc** yr yd, wild mustard; **brefyc** y cwn, dog's mercury.

Oni çefi gennin dwg vrefyc.

If thou canst not provide leeks bring cabbage. *Adage.*

**Brefycu**, *v. a.* (brefyc) To cabbage, or crumple up.

**Bretyn**, *s. m. dim.* (brat) A little rag, or clout.

**Brethyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhath) Cloth; woollen cloth. **Brethyn** cul, or **brethyn** unled, narrow cloth; **brethyn** dinesig, superfine cloth; **brethyn** gwyn talpentan, home-spun cloth.

**Brethynaiz**, *a.* (brethyn) Like, or of the quality of cloth.

**Brethynawl**, *a.* (brethyn) Made of cloth; like cloth.

**Brethyniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brethyn) Woollen drapery.

**Brethynwifg**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (brethyn—gwifg) A woollen garment.

**Brethynwr**, *s. m.—pl.* brethynwyr (brethyn—gwr) A woollen-drapeer.

**Brëu**, *v. a.* (bâr) To low; to bleat.

**Breud**, *s. m.—pl.* breuaid (brau) A slaughterer; a cannibal; a grave-worm.

Lluest Cadwallawn ar Havren,  
 Ac o'r tu draw i Zygen,  
 A breuaid yn llosgi Meigen.

The encampment of Cadwallon is upon the Severn, and on the side of Dygen; and cannibals are burning Meigen.

*Llywarç Hên.*

**Breuan**, *s. f.—pl.* breuain (brau) A carrion crow; a raven.

**Breuan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brau) A mill; a quern, or hand-mill. **Breuan** dinvoel, the lesser hand-mill. Ni wastata mwy na breuan dinvoel. It will not stand still more than the round bottomed quern. Also a brake for hemp, or flax. There were formerly, in Wales, curious kind of mills, which turned by their own powers, when set a-going, as many have asserted. W. Salisbury had one to be seen, in 1574; and Dr. Davies describes part of such mill, found in the ground, in these words—**Mewn lle à elwir Bryn y Castell**, yn Edeyrnion y cæd yn y zaeaz, yn ziwezaz, baladyr melin, o haearn wythograwg, can brafed à morzwyd gwr; a fen clwm ar y naill ben izo; megys lle y buafai yr olwyn; a'r pen arall wedi ei yfu gan rwd. Yno

i cæd maen melin o gylç llathen o eithav bygilyz. Ac mezant hwy, yr oez y bedwarez ran o olwyn y velin hòno o haearn, a'r relyw o goed; ac yr oez maen tynu yn rhyw van ynzi, neu glicied wifgi, neu bob un o'r zau; y rhai á barai izi droi o honi ei hun, pan y gofodid.

Elid y wraig i'r vreuan  
 Er ei genau ei hunan.

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

**Breuary**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuan—ty) A mill-house.

Gwerth breuaryd punt.

The value of a mill-house is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

**Breuanvwith**, *s. m.—pl.* breuanvythau (breuan—bwith) A mill-house, or biggin.

**Breuaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuan) A milling, or grinding in a mill; a breaking small.

**Breuanlliv**, *s. f.* (breuan—lliv) A grindstone.

**Breuant**, *s. f.—pl.* breuannau (brëu) The windpipe.

**Breuanu**, *v. a.* (breuan) To mill; to bray, or bound; to brake flax, or hemp.

**Breuanwr**, *s. m.—pl.* breuanwyr (breuan—gwr) A grinder; a pounder, or brayer.

**Breuaw**, *v.* (brau) To become, or make brittle; to make meat tender, by boiling.

Yr aelwyd hon neu's cuz glefin,  
 Yn myw Owain ac Elfin;  
 Breuafai ei fair breizin.

This hearth, is it not obscured by the greenward; in the lifetime of Owain and Elphin, its cauldron made tender the prey.  
*Llywarç Hên.*

**Breuawd**, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; frailty; death.

Gwir gwae i werin gwin eu gwirawd,  
 Gwr à lywiai lu cyn bu breuawd.

Woe to the people truly whose beverage was wine, for the man who conducted an army ere he became a carcase. *Meilir.*

**Breuawl**, *a.* (brau) Brittle; mouldering; frail.

Cevais i liaws awr aur a falì,  
 Gan vreuawl riau er-eu hofi.

Many times have I received gold and silks from chieftains who are consumed, for loving them. *Meilir.*

**Breubys**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (brau—pys) A bit, or crumb: a small piece.

**Breubysyn**, *s. m. dim.* (breubys) A small bit.

**Breuder**, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; frankness.

**Breuzil**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brau—dil) A pulveriser. **Breuzil** and maen breuzil, a grindstone. *Sil.*

**Breuzilad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuzil) A grinding; a confuming.

**Breuzilaw**, *v. a.* (breuzil) To break in pieces; to grind; to confume.

Lliaws veiziaw,  
 Lluyz vreizilaw,  
 Lluziwr eiziaw, llaw zewr roziad.

Many an enterprize armies to consume by the opposer of the lusting of ambition, with the bold giving hand. *Sevryn.*

**Breuzwyd**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (braiz) A dream. *Gwent.* **Breuzwyd**; *Armoric.* Hunvre.

Breuzwyd gwraç wrth ei hewyllys.

The dream of an old woman agreeable to her wish. *Adage.*

**Breuzwydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuzwyd) A dreaming.

Gwrandaw vy nghwyn vrwyn breuzwydiad;  
 Mau glwyv a mawr-mwyv murniad.

Listen to my complaint of painful dreaming, my wound, and excess of love that is killing. *H. ab Einiawn Llygliw.*

**Breuzwydiaw**, *v. a.* (breuzwyd) To dream.

**Breuzwydiawg**, *a.* (breuzwyd) Troubled with dreams.

**Breuzwydiawl**, *v.* (breuzwyd) Dreaming.

Cyn myned o'r byd, bryd breuzwydiawl,  
 Cyn no'm goziwes bwyv gweziawl.

Before departing from the world, illusive thought, ere I am overtaken may I be of a praying disposition. *Blezyn Iarç.*



# B R I

Breuzwydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* breuzwydwyr (breuzwyd—gwr) A dreamer.

Breuer, *a.* (brëu) Loud; roaring; lowing.

Breuer, *a.* (brëu—ber) Loud; sonorous; lowing.

Breuliv, *a.* (brau—lliv) Brittle-edged.

Clezyv breuliv deuzeg ceiniawg a dâl.

A brittle-edged (hardened) sword, its value is twelvepence.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Breuolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Y peçawd â beço dyn o zynawl vreuolaeth â vazenir izo.

The sin which a man sinneth through human frailty will be forgiven him.  
*Ll. Gwyn Hergeft.*

Breuolder, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Breuolez, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Am arglwyz diwyd, am ziwez efgar  
Anyigavyn awr ei vreulez.

For a lord free from slothfulness, for the extreme of separation, not flight the hour of his frailty. *Gr. ab Gwrgeinaw.*

Breuolrwyz, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Breurwyz, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; fragility.

Brëyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (bre) A baron; he that presided in the court of a barony; which was held in the open air, on an eminence, or *Bre*. Arglwyz vrëyr, lord baron. *Welsh Laws.* Brëyr is also of the same import as *Uçelwr*, and *Gwrda*, in the Laws.

O'r cymmer taeawg brenin vab brëyr ar vaeth, gan genad ei arglwyz, cyvranawg vyz y maeth hwnw ar drevtd y taeawg, mal un o'i veibion ei hunan.

If a king's villain takes the son of a freeholder to foster, with the consent of his lord, that fostered one shall participate in the inheritance of the villain, like one of his own sons. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrawl, *a.* (brëyr) Baronial. Llys vrëyrawl, court baron. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brëyr—tir) Baron-land, or barony.

Brëyres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (brëyr) A baroness.

Brëyr gwyr gwrz yn ymwan,  
A brëyres loyw-les lân.

The baron of men active in defence, a baroness fair, whose benefits are splendid.  
*Syp. Cyveiliawg.*

Brëyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brëyr) A baronage.

Brëyrllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brëyr—llys) A court-baron.

Bri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bar) Dignity; rank; honour.

Briad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bri) A conferring dignity, rank, or honour; a dignifying, or honouring.

Briaiz, *a.* (bri) Honorary; giving honour.

Briallu, *s. pl. aggr.* (bri—gallu) The primrose.

Briaw, *v. a.* (bri) To dignify, or confer honour.

Briawg, *a.* (bri) Dignified; elevated; honourable.

Briawl, *a.* (bri) Honorary; dignified; honourable.

Bricyll, *s. pl. aggr.* (brig) Apricots.

Bricyllen, *s. f.* (bricyll) An apricot.

Bricyllwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (bricyll—gwyz) Apricot-trees.

Bricyllwyzen, *s. f.* (bricyllwyz) An apricot-tree.

Brid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhid) Irruption; a disease in cattle. *Dimet.*

Bridaw, *v.* (brid) To break out; to irrupt.

Bridawg, *a.* (brid) That moveth forward.

Bridawl, *a.* (brid) Irruption; moving forward.

Bridyw, *s. m.* (brid) A form of swearing, analagous to *plighting one's faith*: also the contract made upon such an oath; a warranty, in buying and selling. Arian bridyw, earnest money.

A holo za o azewid, hoted drwy vridyw.

He that would prosecute a cause for chattels, let him prosecute by warranty.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Nid oes erêd, namyn bridyw; ac ni zyly bridyw vod ond a'r llaw yn y llall.

There is no troth but a warranty; and a warranty ought not to be but with one hand in the other.  
*Welsh Laws.*

# B R I

Briz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhiz) A springing forward.

Brig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bar) The top, or summit.

Brig pren, the top of a tree, or the upper branches; brigau coed, the branches or tops of trees. It is also used for the hair of the head: Brigau gwener, and gwallt y vorwyn, maiden hair; brigau'r twynau, lady's bedstraw.

Dy dâl val blodau dolyz,  
Dy vrig val yr ewig ryz.

Thy forehead like the flowers of the dales,  
Thy hair is tinted like the nimble doe.

*R. Zu.*

Brigant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig) The summit: also a highlander; a depredator. Çware brigant, a British war dance, wherein the parties sometimes move in a circle, and at other times they clap their hands in particular passages of the music; after having taken one of the party, who is called brigant, he is made to pass under their arms; and then he is set to some work, as a taylor, or shoemaker, to denote his being a slave. He being reconciled falls to work and sings a song, whilst the dance continues.

Brigantiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigantiaid (brigant) A highlander, or mountaineer: also a depredator.

Brigaw, *v. a.* (brig) To top; to cople.

Brigawg, *a.* (brig) Having branches, or tops; branchy.

Brigawl, *a.* (brig) Branching, or shooting out.

Brigbawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigborion (brig—pawr) A browsing, or nibbling off the tops.

Brigbori, *v. a.* (brigbawr) To browse; to nibble.

Brigboriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigbawr) A browsing.

Brigdòri, *v. a.* (brig—tòri) To top, or prune.

Brigdòriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigdòri) A pruning, or lopping off the tops.

Brigzyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig—dyrniad) A threshing, or beating the tops of corn, or other plants.

Brigzyrnu, *v. a.* (brig—dyrnu) To thresh the tops.

Briger, *s. m. aggr.* (brig) A tuft; the hair of the head. Briger blodeuyn, the capillaments of a flower; briger gwèno, briger gwener, and gwallt y zaeor, maiden hair.

Morwyn deg â briger llaes.

A fair maid with long hair.

*Mabinogion.*

Brigeraiz, *a.* (briger) Capillary; like hair.

Brigvain, *a.* (brig—main) Cusped; pointed.

Brigveiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigvain) Cuspidation.

Brigveiniaw, *v. a.* (brigvain) To cuspidate; to point.

Brigveiniawl, *a.* (brigvain) Cuspidating; tending to cuspidate, or end in a point.

Briglaz, *v. a.* (brig—llaz) To lop the tops; to prune.

Briglazwyd bro y gwlezuau,  
Bwriwyd dan briz Brytwn brau.

The region of seats has had its heads lopped off, a liberal Briton has been thrown into the ground.  
*Sim. Vyçan.*

Briglwyd, *a.* (brig—llwyd) Grey-headed.

Briglwydaw, *v.* (briglwyd) To become grey-headed.

Briglwydwyd, *a.* (briglwyd—gwyn) Hoary-headed.

Brigwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigynau (brig) Andirons.

Brigwyn, *a.* (brig—gwyn) White-topt.

Brigwynu, *v.* (brigwyn) To become, or make white-headed.

Er vy rhynu  
A'm brigwynu,  
Wên ei mynu  
Yw 'nymuniad.

Though I have been chilled, and have become grey-headed, to have the fair one is my wish.  
*Gut. Owain.*

Brigyn, *s. m. dim.* (brig) A sprig, or twig; a top branch.

Brigynawg, *a.* (brigyn) Having twigs, or branches; spriggy.

Brigynawl, *a.* (brigyn) Branching; throwing out sprigs.

Brigystawd,



# B R I

**Brigystawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* brigystodiau (brig—ystawd) The top row, or rank; a term in mowing, or reaping.

**Bril**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bar) A clout, or rag; a fribble.

Rhowç hwn, mae'n rhyw i'wç hyny  
I'r hên vril, cyn rhynu vry.

Give this, it is becoming you to do that, to the old fribble,  
ere he should starve there. *T. Prys, i ovyu gwn.*

**Brilyn**, *s. m. dim.* (bril) A little clout; a diminutive fribble.

**Brifg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bar—ifg) A track, or mark.

Tywyfawg gleiniawg y glyn,  
Tefawg, draw'n defraw dyfryn,  
Braf yw dy vrisg—

Thou purely splendid lord of the vale, giving heat, there bringing  
to life the valley, ample is thy track. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brith**, *a.* (bar—ith) Mixt; motley; variegated; abounding; party-coloured; pied, or speckled; variegated with black and white. Brith adnabod dyn, partly to know a person, or, to have some knowledge of a person; brithdir, land of a medium quality; brith-ziawd, table-beer; brith Gynmro, a mongrel Welshman; brith Grifftion, half a Christian; mae'r mor yn vrith o bysgawd, the sea abounds with fish; brith ammau, partly to suspect; brith-goeliaw, partly to believe; brith y vuçes, the wagtail. *Iolo Gog* calls the English Britheingyl, mongrel Angles.

Brith y coed i gynnnull.

The woods are variegated to bring forth. *Adage.*

**Brithad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brith) A variegating; a bespeckling; a mixing.

**Brithaw**, *v. a.* (brith) To variegate; to adorn with colours; to dapple; to speckle; to mingle.

Ereidyr yn rhyç, yç yn ngwez,  
Gwyrz mor, brithotor tirez.

The ploughs are in the furrow, the ox is in the team, the sea  
is green, the lands are variegating. *Aneurin.*

**Brithawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithodau (brith) Variegation.

**Brithawdyl**, *s. f.*—*pl.* brithodlau (brith—awdyl) Mixt rhyme.

**Brithawg**, *a.* (brith) Having a variety, or mixture. *s. f.* a fricassée; a fritter; a custard.

**Brithawl**, *a.* (brith) Tending to variegate, or speckle; abounding.

**Brithdwym**, *s. m.* (brith—twym) Parboiled flumery, a kind of caudle.

**Brithedig**, *a.* (brith) Variegated; speckled; mixed.

**Brithetz**, *s. m.* (brith) Variegation; mixture.

Y mae i minnau doryn,  
O'r un vrithetz, o'r un vrethyn.

I have also a cloak, of the same mixture, and of the same  
texture. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brithvalç**, *a.* (brith—balç) Proudly-variegated.

Nid oes yr awran yn cadw meiziant, ond modryb dylluan hurt,  
neu vrain rheibus, neu biod brithveilçion.

There are none at present keeping possession, but the foolish  
moping owl, or the voracious crows, or the proudly-variegated  
magpies. *E. Wyn, Barz, Cwsg.*

**Brithvyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brith—byd) A world of vicissitude; troublesome time; tribulation.

Ban zyfon' brodorion o amdirez Môn,  
I holi Brython, brithvyd dybi.

When the inhabitants of the environs of Môn shall come, to  
question the Britons, there will be troublesome times. *Myrzin.*

**Brithgi**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithgwn (brith—ci) A mongrel dog.

**Brithgoç**, *a.* (brith—coç) Variegated with red.

**Brithgoçi**, *v. a.* (brithgoç) To variegate with red.

**Brithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithiaid (brith) A variegator.

**Brithiaith**, *s. f.*—*pl.* brithieithoz (brith—iaith) A mixt, or barbarous language.

# B R I

**Brithlas**, *a.* (brith—glas) Variegated blue; dappled grey.

**Brithlasu**, *v. a.* (brithlas) To variegate with different shades of blue; to make dappled grey.

**Brithlen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (brith—llên) Arras.

**Brithodlaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithawdyl) The use of multirhythm.

**Brithodli**, *v. a.* (brithawdyl) To variegate, or use mixed rhyme.

Rhai beirz deallus â varnant yn gyviawn ganu, brithodli'r  
naw gorçan.

Some experienced bards have judged it proper composition to  
make variegated rhyme of the nine primary principles. *Barzas.*

**Brithnodaç**, *s. pl. aggr.* (brith—nodaç) Miscellany.

**Brithred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (brith—rhed) A running one through another; confusion; tumult.

Yn Llongborth gwelais vrithred,  
Gwyr ynghyd, a gwaed ar draed:  
"A vo gwyr i Ereint bryfed!"

In Llongborth I saw a confused running of men together, and  
blood on the feet:—"Ye that are the men of Geraint make  
haste!" *Llywarç Hên, m. Geraint.*

**Brithredeg**, *v. a.* (brithred) To run confusedly together.

**Brithryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (brith—rhyw) What is heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithryw) A becoming, or rendering heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithryw) Heterogeneousness.

**Brithrywiaw**, *v. a.* (brithryw) To render heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiawg**, *a.* (brithryw) Heterogeneous.

**Brithrywiawl**, *a.* (brithryw) Heterogeneous.

**Brithwlaw**, *s. m. aggr.* (brith—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.

**Brithwlawiaw**, *v. a.* (brithwlaw) To rain drizzlingly.

**Brithwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithwyr (brith—gwr) A variegated, or mottled man: it implies either a man in a party-coloured dress, or one whose body is painted: a Pic.

Mor yw gwael gweled  
Cynhwyr gynaired,  
Brathau, a brythved,  
Brithwyr ar gerzed.

How miserable is it to see the going about of tumult, wounds,  
hewing down of conflicts, and mottley-coloured men prowling  
about. *Taliesin.*

**Brithwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (brith) A mixture; a confusion.

**Brithwyn**, *a.* (brith—gwyn) Variegated white; mottled white.

Bum ceiliawg brithwyn  
Ar ieir yn Eizin.

I have been a motley-white cock, with the hens in Eizin.  
*Taliesin.*

**Brithwynu**, *v. a.* (brithwyn) To mottle with white.

**Brithyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brith—yd) Mixt corn, mong-corn, or maslin. Bara brithyd, and bara amy, maslin-bread.

**Brithyll**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (brith) A trout. Brithyll y dom, a prickle-back.

**Brithyn**, *s. m. dim.* (brith) A gay man; a macaroni.

**Briw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bar) A break; a cut, or wound. Briw'r març, câs gan gythraul, and llyf-iau'r hudawl, vervain.

**Briw**, *a.* (bar) Broken, or in pieces. Bara briw, broken bread.

Lliw ewyn vriw teg rhag tôn nawved,  
Nawved ran 'ym poen er pan aned.

Tinted like the fair broken spray before the ninth wave, the  
ninth part of my pain ere since she was born. *Cynxelw.*

Briwant,



**Briwant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* briwannau (briw) A broken, or fractured state.

**Briwaw**, *v. a.* (briw) To break in pieces, crumble, or reduce to powder; to fracture; to cut, or wound; to hurt.

**Briwawd**, *s. m.* (briw) A being broken to pieces.

—Cyrn â ganawr  
Briwawd llurygau rhag llym waywawr.

The horns are blown, there is a *breaking* of armour before the sharp spears of pain. *Myrzin.*

**Briwdon**, *s. f.* (briw—tôn) A broken surface.

**Briwdoni**, *v. a.* (briwdon) To break the surface.

**Briwzail**, *s. pl. aggr.* (briw—dail) Small plants, or herbage.

Pan yw dien gwllith—  
A briallu a briwzail.

When the dew is fresh, the primrose and the herbage. *Taliesin.*

**Briwedig**, *a.* (briw) Broken, or crumbled; cut, or wounded.

**Briweg**, *s. pl. aggr.* (briw) What is in small lumps, or grains. Briweg y ceryg, and llysfau'r muroz, stone-crop.

**Briwennig**, *a.* (briwant) In a broken, or shattered state.

Aerlew tarv torvoz briwennig,  
Arlaw lles, arleng tres treisig,  
Cyrz cerzynt, mal cynt Celliwig.

The lion of slaughter fearing the *broken* hoofs, the ready hand for benefits with the foremost legion curbing the ambitious, visited by songs like Celliwig of yore. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

**Briwvara**, *s. m.* (briw—bara) Broken bread.

**Briwvwyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (briw—bwyd) Broken meat; crumbs, or fragments of victuals.

**Briwiaith**, *s. f.*—*pl.* briwieithoz (briw—iaith) A broken, or barbarous language; a jargon.

Rhydalav i'm rhwyv o'm rhwyl-waith molawd,  
Nid moliant o vriwiaith.

I will repay to my chief with my cultivated praise, and not a panegyric in a *barbarous* jargon. *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Briwion**, *s. pl. aggr.* (briw) Fragments.

**Briwioni**, *v. a.* (briwion) To break in pieces; to crumble, or reduce to powder.

**Briwionyn**, *s. m. dim.* (briwion) A small crumb.

**Briwod**, *s. m. aggr.* (briw—od) Small, or driven snow.

Llathroez dros vydoz drumoz dramwy,  
Llwybyr nod gwyn vriwod, myn Gwenvrewy.

It glared over worlds visiting the high hills, marked is the track of the white *driven* snow, by Gwenvrewy. *Sevryn.*

**Briwys**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (briw) A small crumb; a fragment.

**Briwyfioni**, *v. a.* (briwyfion) To break into small pieces; to crumble; to mince.

**Briwyfioniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (briwyfion) A crumbling small; a mincing.

**Briwyfionllyd**, *a.* (briwyfion) Crumbly; mouldering.

**Briwyfionyn**, *s. m. dim.* (briwyfion) A small crumb.

**Briwwlaw**, *s. m.* (briw—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.

**Briwwlawiaw**, *v. a.* (briwwlaw) To rain drizzlingly.

**Briwwlawiawg**, *a.* (briwwlaw) Abounding with drizzling rain.

**Briwwyz**, *s. m. aggr.* (briw—gwyz) Dry brush-wood; small dry sticks. Y vriwwyz wên, madder.

**Bro**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (bar) That gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland, or plain country; the vale: also a country in general. Bro a gwrthdir, or maenawr vro a maenawr wrthdir, lowland and upland, or bordering regions; for which myn-  
yz a hendrev, are also used in the Laws.

Carav ei brûez braint hywrez,  
A'i difaith mawr-vaith, a'i maranez.

I love its *regions* privileged to produce heroism, its extensive wilds, and its stands. *H. ab Owain Gwynes.*

**Brôaiz**, *a.* (bro) That is plain and cultivated; that is as a champaign: also pleasant.

**Brôawl**, *a.* (bro) Tending to be a champaign.

**Brocen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brog) The bosom, or breast.

**Broç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhoç) Noise; din; tumult: also a brock, or badger. Gwareu broç y' nghôd; a play, where each of the parties endeavours to put one another in a bag.

Mae'r drom-zor yn agori,  
Mae'n vawr, braiç cawr! broç y ci.

The heavy door is opening, by the giant's arm! great is the noise of the dog. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Broç**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwç) Froth; foam; anger; wrath.

**Broçaiz**, *a.* (broç) Foaming, ruffled, or chafing.

**Broçell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (broç) A tempest.

**Broçi**, *v. a.* (broç) To chafe, or fume; to wax fierce.

**Brociad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (broç) A chafing, or fuming.

**Broçus**, *a.* (broç) Chafing; snarling; blustering.

**Broçwel**, *s. m.* (broç—gwel) A blustering aspect: also a man's name.

**Broçwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* broçwyr (broç—gwr) A blusterer.

**Brodawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brodorion (brawd) A fellow, or member of a community; a native, or citizen of a country.

A mi zysgoganav hâv gwythlonez  
Cyvrwg brodorion brad o Wynez.

And I will foretell a summer of cruelty between *citizens* of treachery in Gwynes. *Myrzin.*

**Brodez**, *s. m.* (brawd) A being together, or concurrent.

**Brodriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A going together, or concurring: also needlework, or embroidery; a darning.

**Brodiaw**, *v. a.* (brawd) To make compact; to embroider; to darn.

Angel mwyn, yn ngwely Mai,  
O Baradwys, ai brodiai.

It was a kind angel from Paradise, on the couch of May, that embroidered it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brodiawg**, *a.* (brawd) That is made compact; having darned, or patched work; embroidered.

**Brodiawl**, *a.* (brawd) Tending to be compact.

**Brodir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (bro—tir) A champaign, or open country; cultivated land.

Dy lân bryd hael, i'n brodir,  
Cedwid Duw, mewn codiad hir.

Thy fair generous countenance, to our *country*, may God preserve in long prosperity. *Gr. Philip.*

**Brodiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brodwyr (brodiaw—gwr) An embroiderer.

**Brodordy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brodawl—ty) A collegiate house; a college.

**Brodordyn**, *s. m.* (brodawl—ty) A place of social meeting: also the name of a place.

**Brodoriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brodawl) Fraternization.

**Brodoriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brodawl) Fraternity; fellowship; civil society.

**Brodoriawl**, *a.* (brodawl) Fœderative; in fellowship.

**Brodoryn**, *s. m.* (brodawl) A federal meeting: also the name of a place.

**Brodre**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (brawd—rhe) Social intercourse.

Sevwc allan vorwynion a syllwc werydre  
Cynzylan; llys Bengwern neud tanze?  
Gwae ieuaine â eizunt brodre.

Stand out, fair maids, and behold Cynzylan's verdant lawns, the court of Pengwern is it not in flames? Ah! woe to youths that wish for *social* bonds. *Llywarc Hên.*

**Brodyrze**, *s. m.* (brodawl—de) Friendship; social ties.

Nid anghov brodyrze.

*Friendship* is not to be forgotten.

*Adage.*

Brodyriawl,



Brodyriawl, *a.* (brodyr) Fraternal, or brotherly.

Lluz a Llywelus—wedi eu dyvodd ynghyd, pob un o nazunt a aeth zwyllaw mynwg o'i gilyz, o vrodyriawl gariad.

Lluz and Llywelus, when they had come together, put their arms round the necks of each other, and embraced with fraternal love. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Brozofbarth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bro—dofbarth) Chorography.

Brozofbarthyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (brozofbarth) A chorographer.

Broeg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwg) A growing, or swelling out.

Bröig, *a.* (bro) That is plain, and cultivated; campaign.

Brolaiz, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant; rich. Gwlad vro-laiz iawn, a very luxuriant level country. *Sil.*

Broled, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawl) A boasting, or bragging.

Broled, *a.* (brawl) Boasting; vaunting, or bragging.

Mab Broçvael broled  
Ei zywed eizuned.

The boasting son of Broçvael,  
He will declare his wish.

*Taliesin.*

Brolian, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag, boast, or vaunt.

Broliauw, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag; to boast.

Brolig, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant. Tyvu yn vrolig, to grow luxuriantly. *Sil.*

Brolivr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawl—gwr) A brag-gadocio.

Brolwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bro—llwyz) Prosperity, or good of a country; patriotism.

Brwyfsg rwyfsg rwyfsg brolwyz bro feith-bau Dyved,  
Braig am ged, am gadau.

Unweildy is the course of the chief, he that gives general prosperity to the country of the seven regions of Dyved, great for gifts, and for battles. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bron, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bar) A round protuberance; a pap; a breast. Ger bron, and rhag bron, in pre-sence. The varieties of the face of a country, have mostly appellatives used for parts of the body, where any ideal conformity subsists; so, the slope of a hill is denominated bron, for which the plural is bronz. Bron alarç, the cuttle-fish bone; mae vo yn mron marw, he is almost dying.

Bröna, *v. a.* (bron) To give suck, or to give the pap.

Brönaiz, *a.* (bron) Protuberant, like the breast.

Brönallt, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron—gallt) A smooth declivity.

Brönawg, *a.* (bron) Having paps; having a great, or full breast.

Brönawl, *a.* (bron) Rounded, or swelling like a breast.

Brondor, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron—tor) A breast-plate; a shield.

Tarv rhag trwr glas-vor a thervysg,  
A thrylew a thrylwyn vrondor.

Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, a host in a tumult, and from the destroying hero with the quick moving shield. *Cynzelw.*

Bronzu, *a.* (bron—du) Black-breasted. Bronzu'r twynau, and cwtiad, a plover.

Broneg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron) A breast-plate; a stomacher.

Brönéang, (bron—éang) Full, or ample breasted.

Llydan-gevyn brönéang balç.

—And breadth of back his might attest,  
And prominent with brawn his fearless breast. *Wharton.*

Bronvoll, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron—moll) A breast-plate; a stomacher.

Bronvollaug, *a.* (bronvoll) Wearing a breast-plate.

Bronvraith, *a.* (bron—braith) Stripe, or mottle breasted; a thrush, or throftle.

Nid rhyvygus ond bronvraith.

There is none so confident as the thrush. *Adage.*

Bronvriw, *a.* (bron—briw) Having a broken, or wounded breast.

Bronvriwaw, *v. a.* (bronvriw) To wound the breast.

Am v'eniwaw,  
Wyv bronvriwaw,  
A'm diliwaw,  
Myn Duw lwyd.

For giving me such pain, I wound the breast; and for depriv-ing me of colour; ah! gracious God. *Iorw. vab y Cyriawg.*

Brongengyl, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron—cengyl) A corset; a breast-leather for a horse; a poitrel.

Bronglwm, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bron—clwm) A breast-knot.

Brongul, *a.* (bron—cul) Narrow-chested.

Bronguli, *s. m.* (brongul) Narrowness of the chest.

Bronheilin, *a.* (bron—heilin) Free-breasted; gene-rous; bountiful.

Ac wrthv cyvercyz o deyrnez Prydain,  
Pa vronheilin haelav yslyz.

And to me there will greet of the princes of Britain, he that is free-hearted and most generous. *Gwalchmai.*

Bronheilyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (bron—heilyn) A free-hearted, or generous person.

Canav wawd i'r priawd a'i pryn,  
Priv arglwyz brolwyz bronheilyn.

I will sing praise to him that properly deserves it, chief lord, patriot, and the open-hearted one. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bronheulad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bron—heulad) A bask-ing in the sun.

Bronheulaw, *v. a.* (bron—heulaw) To bask in the sun.

Bronig, *s. f. dim.* (bron) A little pap; a nipple.

Bronifel, *a.* (bron—ifel) Flat, or low chested.

Bronliain, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bron—llain) A breast-cloth, or bib.

Bronlydan, *a.* (bron—llydan) Wide, or broad chested.

Bronrain, *a.* (bron—rhain) High, or full breasted.

Cnawd gwynt o'r dwyrain, gnawd dyn bronrain balç,  
Gnawd mwyalç ynnhlith drain.

The wind is common from the east, it is common to find the man with swelling breast to be proud; and common it is to find the thrush amongst the thorns. *Llywarc Hen.*

Bronrheiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bronrain) A swelling out the breast.

Bronrheiniaw, *v. a.* (bronrain) To swell out the breast.

O gyvranc y cynrain bronrheiniaw cyvrwy,  
Advyz bore coç ac oç ovwy.

From the contention of the points of spears that cause the ris-ing up of the chest on the saddle, there will befall a crimson morn, and visitation of woe. *Myrddin.*

Bronrhuzawg, *a.* (bron—rhuz) Ruddy-breasted. *s.* the redbreast.

Bronrhuzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (bron—rhuz) A red-breast: also a chaffinch. Bronrhuzyn y mynyz, a brambling.

—Y zyn

A gruz val y bronrhuzyn.

The fair one, with the cheek like the redbreast. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bront, *a.* (brwnt) Dirty; nasty; cross; ill-natured.

Bronten, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (bront) A dirty wench.

Bronuçel, *a.* (bron—uçel) High, or hollow chested.

Bronwala, *s. m.* (bron—gwala) Contentment; satis-faction.

Gwas da bronwala ei arglwyz.

A good servant is the pleasure of his master. *Adage.*

Bronwala, *a.* (bron—gwala) Satisfied; pleased.

Bronwez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bron—gwez) The bosom.

Wythved yw llaz a llawnau coçwez  
Celain a çathyl brain ar ei bronwez.

The eighth is to kill with crimson-tinted blades a corpse, on the bosom of which is the music of the ravens. *Gr. ab Gwrgan, m. G. ab C. ab Owain.*

Bronwen<sup>9</sup>



**Bronwen, a.** (bron—gwen) White breasted. *s. f.*  
a weasel: also a woman's name.

**Bronwst, s. m.** (bron—gwst) Pain of the breast; heart-ache.

**Bronwyllt, a.** (bron—gwyllt) Wild, or passionate.

**Bronwyn, a.** (bron—gwyn) White breasted.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwyz, â dau vilgi bronwynion bryçion tu rhagzo.

The youth went on the fleet racer with two brindled white-breasted greyhounds before him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Bronwys, s. m. aggr.** (bron—gwys) The smallcelandine.

**Broth, s. f.—pl. t. au** (brwth) A stirring up; a tumult.

**Brothen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (broth) A rising up, or a commotion: also a proper name; there was a saint so called, to whom some churches were dedicated.

**Bru, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bar) What gives existence; the womb.

**Bruawl, a.** (bru) Uterine; belonging to the womb.

**Brud, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (bar) A chronicle; a record of events: also a prophecy; a conjecture. **Brudmâd**, a good account, or reputation.

**Brudai, s. m.—pl.** brudeion (brud) A chronicler.

**Brudiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brud) Chronology.

**Brudiau, v. a.** (brud) To record; to publish, or divulge events; to prophecy; to conjecture.

**Brudiawg, a.** (brud) Having, or teeming with events.

**Brudiawl, a.** (brud) Relating to events, past or future; chronological.

**Brudiedig, a.** (brud) That is recorded; divulged.

**Brudiedigawl, a.** (brudiedig) Tending to make known events.

**Brudiwr, s. m.—pl.** brudwyr (brud—gwr) A chronicler; a divulger of events; a prophet; a conjecturer.

**Brwç, s. m.—pl.** bryçion (rhwç) A ferment, boiling, or stirring up; a tumult.

**Brwçan, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brwç) A bubbler; a kind of caudle, or thin flummery; in some places it is called *fucan gwyn*.

**Brwd, a.** (rhwd) Hot; warm; acrid. **Dwvyr brwd**, hot water; **hîn vrwd**, hot weather; **mae hi'n vrwd iawn**, it is very sultry.

**Brwg, s. m.—pl.** brygau (bar) A covering; a growth; a wood, or forest; a brake. The appellation of several places in *South Wales*; as, *Brwg St. Iorys*, *Brwg Llan St. Fred*, and *Brwg y Dyffryn*.

**Brwnt, a.** (rhwnt) Foul; nasty; naught; furly.

**Brwth, s. m.—pl.** brythau (rhwth) A stirring up; a falling out, or contention. **Mae rhyw vrwth yn awr rhyngzynt**, there is some quarrel amongst them now. *Sil.*

**Brwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au** rhwyd) A broach; the braids of a loom: also an embroidering frame. **Wyth brwyd peçawd**, the eight flings of sin.

A brwyd llaw vu'n brodiaw y llen.

It was a hand broach that embroidered the veil. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Brwyd, a.** (rhwyd) Full of holes; torn; rent; worn out.

Gnawd bod ysgwyd vrwyd vriw-doll arno.

It is common for a battered shield full of holes to be upon him. *D. Benfras.*

**Brwydaw, v. a.** (brwyd) To separate, or divide from.

**Brwydawl, a.** (brwyd) Dividing, or separating.

**Brwyden, s. f.** (brwyd) The work that divides the warp, in a loom.

**Brwydrad, s. f.—pl. t. au** (brwydyr) A battling.

**Brwydraw, v. a.** (brwydyr) To combat, or fight.

Gwedi deçren y rhyvel hwnw rhyngzynt, cynnullaw llu a orug Cuneza, a dyvodd yn ei erbyn, a brwydraw ag ev, a gwneuthur aerva vawr o'i lu.

After the beginning of that war between them, Cuneza collected an army together, and came against him, fighting with him, and making a great slaughter of his army. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Brwydrawl, a.** (brwydyr) Combating; battling.

**Brwydrgar, a.** (brwydyr) Given to fighting.

Llu brithion brodorion brwydrgar,  
Ail gwythlu gorzu gorzyar.

A motley-coloured host of warring inhabitants, then follows a host of wrath, of deeper black, most tumultuous. *Cynzelw.*

**Brwydrglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brwydyr—clwyv) A battle wound.

**Brwydriad, s. m.—pl.** brwydriaid (brwydyr) A combatant.

**Brwydrin, s. f.—pl. t. au** (brwydyr) A combating.

Arvaeth ehelaeth hwyl gyrçiad brwydrin,  
Eryr Caer Vyrzin vyzin veiziad.

Extensive is the usage of the order of marching to the conflict by the eagle of Caermarthen that dares the embattled host. *Blezyn Varz.*

**Brwydrin, a.** (brwydyr) Apt to fight, or to combat.

Ni thâl un anivel brwydrin eu gilyz: fev yw y rhai hyny; amws ni thâl y llall; na tharw y llall; na buç eu gilyz: na baez y llall; na hwrz ei gilyz; na çeliawg y llall; na çeliawgwyz y llall; ac o'r llazant hwy aniveiliaid ereill hwynt a'u talant.

No compensation is to be made for animals apt to fight one against another: those are the following; a stallion pays not the other; nor a bull the other; nor cows one another; nor a boar the other; nor a ram the other; nor a cock the other; nor a gander the other; but if those kill other animals satisfaction must be made. *Welsh Laws.*

**Brwydrllawn, a.** (brwydyr) Warlike; apt to fight.

Eryr plant rhyfwyr rhyfwr brwydrllawn.

An eagle of the sons of champions is the warlike champion. *Biniawn Ofeiriad.*

**Brwydrllonez, s. m.** (brwydrllawn) Warlikeness.

**Brwydrwr, s. m.—pl.** brwydrwyr (brwydyr—gwr) A combatant.

**Brwydwaith, s. m.** (brwyd—gwaith) Embroidery.

**Brwydweithiwr, s. m.—pl.** brwydweithwyr (brwyd—waith—gwr) Embroiderer.

**Brwydweithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (brwydwaith) Embroiderer.

**Brwydweithyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (brwydweithyz) A female embroiderer.

**Brwydwraig, s. f.—pl.** brwydwreigez (brwyd—gwraig) Embroideress.

**Brwydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (brwyd) An embroiderer.

**Brwydyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (brwydyz) An embroideress.

**Brwydyr, s. f.—pl.** brwydrau (brwyd) A battle.

Nid brwydyr ond gwewyr.

There is no piercing battle but with spears. *Adage.*

**Brwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (bar—gwîn) A pricking pain, or smart; anxiety.

Y vun vwyn—

Mae brwyn i'm dwyn am dani.

The kind fair one, pain consumes me for her. *Ieu. Deulwyn.*

**Brwyn, a.** (bar—gwîn) Pricking; smarting; painful; anxious.

—Myvanwy,

Poen a' th gân avar ovyw.

Poen brwyn ei ryzwyn yz wy'.

Myvanwy, the torture of him that loves thee, visited by sadness, a smarting pain I am suffering. *H. ab Ein. Llygliw.*

**Brwyn, s. pl. aggr.** (rhwyn) Rushes; sedges.

Gnawd lle bo dwvyr y byz brwyn.

It is usual where there is water to find rushes. *Adage.*

Brwyna,



## B R W

**Brwyna, v. a. (brwyn)** To get, or gather rushes.

Nawz gwas ystavell yw, o'r pan eler i vrwyna, hyd pan zarfo tân gwely y brenin o'r brwyn, a'i guziaw â dillad.

The protection of the groom of the chamber is from the time they go to gather rushes, until they have finished spreading the king's bed with the rushes, and have covered him with clothes.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Brwynai, s. m.—pl. brwyneion (brwyn)** A rush gatherer.

**Brwynawg, a. (brwyn)** Abounding with rushes.

Bore brwynawg bradawgieir.

In the morning the rushes spread about the hens are prodigal.  
*Adage.*

**Brwyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwyn)** A place where rushes grow.

**Brwynen, s. f. (brwyn)** A rush; a track; a current. Brwynen y forz, the trodden part of the road; brwynen avon, the channel, or middle stream of a river.

A gy'yd brwynen heb wlybaniaeth: a dyv hefg heb zwvyr?

Will the rush spring up without moisture: will the flag grow without water.  
*Job, viii. xi.*

**Brwynvryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn—bryd)** A troubled, or anxious mind; anxiety of mind.

**Brwyngwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwyn—cwyn)** A grievous complaint; vexation.

**Brwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn)** A pricking, or smarting.

**Brwyniad, s. m.—pl. brwyniaid (brwyn)** A smelt, or spurling; a fish of the trout kind.

**Brwyniaw, v. a. (brwyn)** To prick, smart, or pain; to throb.

**Brwyniawg, a. (brwyn)** Abounding with smarts, or pains.

**Brwyniawl, a. (brwyn)** Smarting; throbbing.

**Brwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwys)** Luxuriant growth.

**Brwys, a. (rhwys)** Thick-branching; luxuriant, or of fine growth; large.

Peraifft deganau purion,

Percwe brwys, mewn parc a bron.

Thou hast brought forth the fairest ornaments, the luxuriant covering of the forest and the upland lawn.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Brwyfaiz, a. (brwys)** Tending to branch out.

**Brwyfaw, v. a. (brwys)** To branch out largely; to flourish.

**Brwyfawg, a. (brwys)** Having, or of a fine growth.

**Brwyfawl, a. (brwys)** Growing luxuriantly.

**Brwysez, s. m. (brwys)** Luxuriance of growth.

**Brwyfg, a. (rhwyfg)** Of a heavy course; unweildy; heady; drunk.

**Brwyfgadwy, a. (brwyfg)** That may be top-heavy.

**Brwyfgaiz, a. (brwyfg)** Of a heavy, unsteady course; tottering; heady; drunk.

**Brwyfgaw, v. a. (brwyfg)** To overbear, or run down; to be unweildy; to be top-heavy, heady, or drunk.

Nid cariad a'i dyg—

A llavyn coç yn llaw gynnviad,

A brwyfgaw a briwaw bragad.

It is not love that bring him, with the red blade in the hand of torment, over-bearing and breaking to pieces the front of the army.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Brwyfgawl, a. (brwyfg)** Tending to bear down, or to be unweildy; tending to be heady, or drunk.

**Brwyfgedig, a. (brwyfg)** That is become unweildy.

**Brwyfgez, s. m. (brwyfg)** Unweildiness; drunkenness.

**Brwyfgvlaen, a. (brwyfg—blaen)** Having an overbearing top. Ton vrwyfgvlaen gaen, the overwhelming-headed spreading wave.

**Brwyfgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyfg)** A bearing down, or overwhelming; a getting drunk; inebriation.

## B R Y

**Brwyfgwr, s. m.—pl. brwyfgwyr (brwyfg—gwr)** One that is top-heavy; a drunken man.

**Brwyfgyn, s. m. (brwyfg)** A drunkard, or boozier.

**Bry, a. (bar)** High. *adv.* upward; above, aloft.

Câs dyn yma, câs Duw vry.

What is hateful to man here is hateful to God above. *Adage.*

**Brycan, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwg)** A rug; a covering; a garment: also, a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. *Sil.*

Brycan lledlwm, a llenliain vras-doll, zrygliwiawg ar warthaw y brycan, a thuzed govudyr arno.

A rug half worn, with an ill-coloured curtain of coarse open texture above the rug, and a covering tolerably dirty over him.  
*Mabinogion.*

**Brycell, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwg)** A covert, or brake.

**Brycin, a. (brwg)** Growing over, or overspreading.

**Brycini, s. pl. aggr. (brycin)** A covert, or a place grown over with trees; a wood, or forest.

**Bryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwç)** A rough, streaked, or spotted covering; a Scotch plaid. Bryç buwç, or y garw, the after birth, or clearing, of a cow: also a mote, or atom; and a brindled brown. Bryç y cae, gwraçell y cae, and gwas y gôg, hedge sparrow.

**Bryç, a. (brwç)** Of variegated brown, or brindled: also freckled. Eidion bryç, a brindled bullock; dyn bryç, a freckled man.

**Bryçan, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryç)** A brown streaked surface; a brindled covering: also a man's name, who settled in Breconshire, in the sixth century, from Ireland; and that country theretofore called Garth Madryn, was from him named Bryçeiniawg.

**Bryçau, s. pl. aggr. (bryç)** Motes, flue, or macula.

**Bryçawg, a. (bryç)** That is brindled, or freckled; a sort of salmon trout in the river Teivi is called Bryçawg.

**Bryçawl, a. (bryç)** Tending to be brindled, or spotted with brown.

**Bryçedig, a. (bryç)** Brindled, or freckled: also mildewed.

**Bryçen, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwç)** The bubbling, or springing of water; a spring.

**Bryçeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryçau)** A gathering of motes; or flue; maculation.

**Bryçeuaw, v. a. (bryçau)** To pick out spots, hairs, or dirt. Bryçeuaw gwlan, to pick wool: also to maculate.

**Bryçeuawg, a. (bryçau)** Abounding with spots; maculate.

**Bryçeuawl, a. (bryçau)** Tending to maculate.

**Bryçeulyd, a. (bryçau)** Full of spots, or motes; maculate.

**Bryçeuwr, s. m.—pl. bryçeuwyr (bryçau—gwr)** One that picks out spots.

**Bryçeun, s. m. (bryçau)** A single spot, mote, or hair.

**Bryçiad, s. m.—pl. bryçiaid (bryç)** A salmon trout.

**Bryçni, s. m. (bryç)** Freckliness. Bryçni wyneb, freckles in the face.

**Bryçu, v. a. (bryç)** To brindle; to freckle.

**Bryçwineu, a. (bryç—gwineu)** Of a brindled brown inclining to bay.

**Bryçwyn, a. (bryç—gwyn)** Brindled; brown inclining to white.

**Bryçyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaïd (bryç)** A trout. *Sil.*

**Bryçyn, s. m. dim. (bryç)** A freckled face.

**Bryçynu, v. a. (bryçyn)** To brindle; to freckle.

**Bryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyd)** What moveth; an impulse; the mind, or thought; purpose; resolution.

Yr oez yn vawr vy mryd dy weled, it was greatly

A a

my



my intention to see thee; mae yn vy mryd vnyed ymaith, I have a mind to go hence; llymâu'r bryd, to sharpen the resolution.

Llaçar var aervar ervyniad,  
Llaçar vron o vrydau Gwriad.

Gleaming the wrath of him that pants for the savage of slaughter, his breast burns with the passions of Gwriad.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Brydai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brydeion (brwd) A heater.

Brydaiz, *a.* (brwd) Rather hot; warmish; sultry.

Brydain, *a.* (brwd) Exhibiting the property of heat; heating; acrid.

Brydaint, *s. m.* (brydain) Inflammation; acrimony.

Brydaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydain) Inflammation.

Brydian, *v. a.* (brwd) To inflame, or heat; to throb; to boil.

Brydiannawl, *a.* (brydiant) Heating; simmering.

Brydiannu, *v. a.* (brydiant) To mull, or simmer.

Brydiannus, *a.* (brydiant) Inflammatory; heating; throbbing.

Brydiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* brydiannau (brydian) A heating, or inflammation; a boiling; a throbbing.

Brydiaw, *v. a.* (brwd) To heat, or inflame; to throb Mae 'ngwaed yn brydiaw ynnov, my blood boils within me.

Brydiawg, *a.* (brwd) Abounding with heat; inflamed.

Brydiawl, *a.* (brwd) Inflammatory; tending to heat.

Brydiolrwyd, *s. m.* (brydiawl) Inflammatoriness.

Brydlawn, *a.* (bryd) Resolute; intent, or diligent.

Brydlonez, *s. m.* (brydlawn) Resoluteness.

Brydyçwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (brwd—çwil) A lizard.

Bryz, *a.* (rhyz) Infirm, weak, sickly, or feeble.

Cwmpoez yn marn—  
Ev a'i grevyz vryz ar vrys.

He fell in judgment, him and quickly his feeble religion.  
*S. Cent, i'r diawl.*

Bryzawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryzonau (bryz) Looseness, or feebleness; incompactness.

Bryzoneg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bryzawn) A babbling, or tattling; incoherent discourse.

Ba ryw zyn, er bryzoneg,  
A'th vynai di, zoeth-vain deg?

What sort of man, for babbling will have thee, thou pert slender fair one?  
*Maft. Harri, i Ieu Taw.*

Brygai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brygeion (brwg) What overgrows.

Brygain, *a.* (brwg) Springing up luxuriantly.

Brygaint, *s. m.* (brygain) A covering over, or luxuriance of growth.

Brygawl, *a.* (brwg) Spreading out, or growing over.

Brygez, *s. m.* (brwg) Luxuriance of growth; fertility.

Brygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A growing out luxuriantly.

Brygu, *v. a.* (brwg) To grow out, cover, or over-spread.

Bryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bar) A hill. Bryn dyozeu, the hill of suffering, a place of execution.

Brÿn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyn) Grudge; malice.

Brynaç, *s. m.*—*pl.* brynaic, or brynyç (bryn) A mountainous, or highland region. Several hilly districts are called Brynaic; there is one in Meirion; and there was an ancient principality of this name, now comprehended in the southern extremity of Scotland and Northumberland; known under the appellation of *Bernicia*.

Ar deulu Brynaic be i'ç barnafwn,  
Diliw, dyn yn v'vw ni's gadawfwn!

Of the tribe of *Bernicia*, if I had judged you, by the flood! not a man would I have left alive.  
*Aneurin.*

Bryncyn, *s. m. dim.* (bryn) A little tump, or hillock; a break in a furrow.

Bryncynai, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryncyneion (bryncyn) A balker, or one that breaks lumps in furrows.

Bryncynawg, *a.* (bryncyn) Full of tumps; uneven.

Bryncyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bryncyn) A balking, or breaking down irregularities in furrows.

Bryncynu, *v. a.* (bryncyn) To balk, or break clods.

Bryncynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryncynwyr (bryncyn—gwr) One that balks, or breaks lumps in furrows.

Bryned, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyn) That extendeth; a hand.

Brynial, *v.* (bryn) To be heaping, or piling up.

Rhyd gwyr rhag Eingyl; iawn llaz,  
Iawn vrain yn vrynial.

Men run before the Angles; it is right to kill, the right of ravens is that spears be heaping.  
*Aneurin.*

Bryniaw, *v.* (bryn) To raise into hills; to mound.

Bryniawg, *a.* (bryn) Abounding with hills; hilly.

Bryniawl, *a.* (bryn) Extending out; becoming hilly.

Bryntai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brynteion (brwnt) A filthy one.

Brynti, *s. m.* (brwnt) Filthiness; nastiness, or dirt.

Bryntni, *s. m.* (brwnt) A filthy animal; an est.

Brys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhys) Quickness. Ar vrys, in haste.

Pa mwyav y brys mwyav y rhwyfyr.

The greater the hurry greater the hinderance.  
*Adage.*

Brys, *a.* (rhys) Hasty, quick, speedy, or fleet.

Llaw vrys llaw gywraint.

A quick hand is an accurate hand.  
*Adage.*

Brysg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brys) A track, or mark.

Brysg, *a.* (brys) Quick; speedy; nimble; brisk.

—Ei gwaſg eizil,  
A'i throed-lam brysg yn mysg mil.

Her slender waist, and her nimble footstep amongst a thousand.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Brysgar, *a.* (brys) Hasty; quickening, or speedy.

Brysgarwç, *s. m.* (brysgar) Hastiness; dispatchfulness.

Brysgyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brysg) A baton, or truncheon; a mace.

Brysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brys) A hastening; speed.

Brysiaw, *v. a.* (brys) To make haste; to hasten; also to shoot.

Brysiaw a orug Avarwy vab Lluz hyd lle yd oez Iwl Ceifar—  
a dywedyd wrtho ar y wez hon: "Arglwyd, digawn a ryw-  
naethost ti o zial ar Gafwallawn, gwna weithon drugarez ag ev."

Avarwy the son of Lluz hastened to the place where Julius Cæsar was, and began speaking to him in this manner: "My lord thou hast done enough of revenge on Cafwallon, now exercise mercy towards him."  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Brysiawg, *a.* (brys) Full of haste; quickening.

Brysiawl, *a.* (brys) Hastening; making speed.

Brysiawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brysiawron (brys) A hastener.

Brysiedig, *a.* (brys) That is hastened; accelerated.

Brysiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brysiwyr (brys—gwr) A hastener.

Brysyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brys) A truncheon.

Brythai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brytheion (brwth) One that raiseth a contention; a rioter.

Brythain, *a.* (brwth) Full of commotion, or bustle.

Brythaint, *s. m.* (brythain) Commotion; tumult.

Brythar, *s. m.*—*pl.* brytheiriau (brwth) A belch.

Brythawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* brythodau (brwth) A disturbance; a tumult.

Pa du y disgyn Cadwaladyr yn nyfryn Tywi  
Eiawd trathrwm ebyr  
Gwasgarawd brythawd Brithwyr.

On whatever side Cadwaladyr shall descend in the valley of Tywi, may the outlets of the rivers be over-burdened: may tumult scatter the party coloured warriors.  
*Myrddin.*

Brythawl, *a.* (brwth) Tumultuous, or turbulent.

Brythawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brythorion (brwth) One that raiseth a tumult; a quarreller.

Brythedig, *a.* (brwth) Stirred up into an uproar.

Brytheiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brythar) A belching.

Brytheiriaw,



## B U

**Brytheiriaw**, *v. a.* (brythar) To belch; to eructate.  
**Brytheiriawl**, *a.* (brythar) Belching.  
**Brytheiriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brytheiriwyr (brythar—gwr) A belcher.  
**Brythved**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwth—med) A tumultuous cutting down.

Gwelais rhag Brython—  
 Brathau a brythved brudiau.

I have seen before the men of tumult (Britons) wounds, and  
 events of outrageous reaping. *Talieffin.*

**Brython**, *s. pl. aggr.* (brwth) Those that are in tumults; warriors: also an appellative for the Cymry, or ancient Britons.

A mi zysgoganav cyn vy nygnez,  
 Brython dros Saefon; Brithiwr ai mez.

I will foretel, before my tribulation, the *men of tumult*,  
 [Britons] uppermost of the Saxons: a painted man says it. *Myrddin.*

**Brythoneg**, *s. f.* (brython) The speech of warriors; the British tongue.

**Brythonig**, *a.* (brython) Belonging to warriors; British.

Pryderav, pwyllav pwy eu hymdaith  
 Brythonig ein hynys rhyzercevis.

I will make, I will reason what way their journey, how our  
 life should be exalted in *belonging to men of tumult.* *Talieffin.*

**Brythred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwth) A conflict; a fight.

**Brythu**, *v. a.* (brwth) To quarrel, or to fight.

**Brythus**, *a.* (brwth) Tumultuous; boisterous.

**Brythwç**, *s. m.* (brwth) Commotion; tumult; a fight.

Gnawd yw hon, o'm bron y brwydau  
 Brydau anarav, brythwç gauav garw,  
 Byzin darw deyrnav.

This is usual; from my breast I disengage ungentle passions  
 like the rough *tumult* of winter, or the most princely bull of  
 battle. *Cynzelw.*

**Brythwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* brythwyr (brwth—gwr) A warrior.

**Brythwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (brwth) Tumult; uproar.

**Brythyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwth) An abrupt stir, or commotion.

**Bryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bar) Vigour; briskness.

Tir â bryw ynzo, land that has strength, or vigour  
 in it. *Sil.*

**Bryw**, *a.* (bar) Vigorous; brisk; lively; wanton.

Lliaws peleidrad gwaedlad gwaedlan,  
 Lliaws aerwyr bryw breuawl fidan.

Many pushes of the shaft, blood-spilling streaming on the  
 ground; many *vigorous* warriors like the frail silk. *Myrddin.*

**Brywaiz**, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; lively; wanton.

**Brywder**, *s. m.* (bryw) Vigorousness; briskness.

**Brywes**, *s. m.* (bryw) Brewis; bread steeped in the skimming of pot liquor.

**Brywiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bryw) Invigoration.

**Brywiau**, *v. a.* (bryw) To invigorate; to enliven.

**Brywiawg**, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; lively; brisk.

**Brywiawl**, *a.* (bryw) Invigorative; enlivening.

**Brywus**, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; wanton; lively.

I'm rhozai—

Lliaws gerwyz gwelw gwalç vrywus.

To me he would give many a grey steed proudly *vigorous*.  
*Gwalçmai.*

Ei attal—

Er izo gynt, ar zyz gwyl,

Vwrw ei serç, vrywus orçwyl.

Obstrusting him, because he formerly on a festival fell in love,  
 a *wanton* action. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufuiz, i O. Tudur.*

**Brywusder**, *s. m.* (brywus) Liveliness; wantonness.

**Brywusdra**, *s. m.* (brywus) Briskness; wantonness.

**Brywusez**, *s. m.* (brywus) Vigour; wantonness.

**BU**, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. on.* A being; a living principle: also a kine. Y cyviawn Bu, the just Being.

Hofannah yn y goruavion,  
 Hai, cydunwn ninnau â dynion,  
 I voli'r Cyviawn Bu.

Hofannah in the highest; come let us also accord with men to  
 to praise the just *Being.* *Elis Wyn.*

## B U A

**Bu**, *v.* (*preter. of* bod) Was; he was; he hath been.  
 A bu, and it came to pass; a'm buad, it was to me; a'm büynt, they were to me.

Pedwar meib arugaint a'm buad,  
 Eurdorçawg, tywysawg cād,  
 Oez Gwēn goreu mab o'i dād.

Four and twenty sons to me *beset*, wearing the golden wreath,  
 leading the battle; Gwēn was the best son of his father  
*Llywarc Hên.*

**Buaç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (bu) A churl; a clown.

**Buaçu**, *v. a.* (buaç) To do a mean, or churlish act.

**Bual**, *s. m.*—*pl.* buail (bu) A wild ox; a buffalo: also a bugle horn.

Ys mau y deliadau,  
 Mez o vualau,  
 A da dieisiau  
 Gan deyrn goleu.

To me these are delicacies, mead from the buffalo horns, and  
 exhaustless benefits from a splendid prince. *Talieffin.*

**Bualgen**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bual—cen) The skin of a buffalo; buff-leather.

**Bualgorn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* bualgyrn (bual—corn) A buffalo horn; a bugle horn.

**Buan**, *a.* (bu—an) Swift; nimble; quick; fast.

Buan barn pob chud.

Hasty is the judgment of every heedless one. *Adage.*

Dal yn vuan dy waneg,  
 A dōs o Gilgwri dēg.

Quickly stay thy course, and go from fair Gilgwri.  
*Rhyz ab Davyð.*

**Buanawg**, *a.* (buan) Hasty; full of swiftness.

**Buanawl**, *a.* (buan) Tending to quicken; accelerative.

**Buanawr**, *a.* (buan) Swift; fleet; hasty; hastening.

Derw buanawr  
 Rhagoz crynau nev a llawr.

The *hastening* oak, at his appearance heaven and earth would  
 tremble. *Talieffin, Cad Gozau.*

**Buander**, *s. m.* (buan) Swiftness; speed; velocity.

**Buandroed**, *a.* (buan—troed) Swift-footed.

**Buanez**, *s. m.* (buan) Velocity; celerity; fleetness.

**Buanocâd**, *s. m.* (buanawg) An acquiring of velocity.

**Buanocâawl**, *a.* (buanawg) Acquiring velocity.

**Buanocâu**, *v. a.* (buanawg) To acquire velocity.

**Buanogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (buanawg) A tendency to be hasty.

**Buanved**, *a.* (buan) Rapid; of swift course; fleet.

**Buarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bu—garth) A cow-yard, or inclosure where cows are turned to be milked; a place to fold cattle; a fold.

Gwell buarth hyf nag un gwag.

A dry dairy is better than an empty one. *Adage.*

**Buarthaid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* buarthaidiau (buarth) A fold-full.

**Buarthaw**, *v. a.* (buarth) To shut in, or fold cattle.

—Peleidyr ar ysgwyz

Ysgwyd yn llaw. Gozen â Rheged yn ymzulliau:  
 Neu vi a welais wr yn buarthaw.

The spears on the shoulders, and shield in hand, Gozen and  
 Rheged protecting: have I not seen a man *folding* cattle? *Talieffin.*

**Buarthawg**, *a.* (buarth) Inclosed in a fold, or penned.

**Buarthawl**, *a.* (buarth) Inclosing in a fold.

**Buarthdail**, *s. m.* (buarth—tail) Land dunged by folding cattle on it.

**Buarthedig**, *a.* (buarth) Inclosed in a fold; folded.

**Buarthva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (buarth—ma) A folding place.

**Buarthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (buarth) A folding of cattle.

**Buarthu**, *v. a.* (buarth) To shut in, or fold cattle.



# B U D

**Buç, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od (bu)** Life; live stock; cattle, or kine.

*Y mynyz cyd advo uç,  
Nid eizigav av i zwyn vy muç,  
Ys ysgawn gan rai vy rhuç.*

*The mountain, if it should be still higher, I will not become peevish, but will go to take my cow, though light some may deem my shaggy cloak.*  
*Llywarc hên.*

**Buçez, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç)** Life; manner of living; sustenance.

**Buçeza, v. a. (buçez)** To lead a life; to live.

**Buçezawg, a. (buçez)** Having, or leading a life.

**Buçezawl, a. (buçez)** Belonging to life; what regards the mode of living. Ymadrozion buçezawl, moral discourses.

**Buçeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buçez)** A leading of a course of life; a living a course of life.

**Buçezocâad, s. m. (buçezawg)** A leading a course of life.

**Buçezocâu, v. a. (buçezawg)** To lead a course of life.

*Gofawd ciwdawdwyr â orug yn y zinas, a rhozi cyvreithiau a breiniau izynt, trwy y rhai i gellynt vuçezocâu gan hezwç a thangnevez.*

*He placed colonies in the city, and gave them laws, and privileges, by which they might live in peace and tranquility.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Buçezogi, v. a. (buçezawg)** To live a course of life.

**Buçezogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buçezawg)** What relates to a course of life.

**Buçezu, v. a. (buçez)** To lead a course of life.

*Llavurwyr y zaeaf â vuçezant yn vul wiriawn.*

*The cultivators of the ground lead a life simple and innocent.*  
*Mabinogion.*

**Buçezwr, s. m.—pl. buçezwyr (buçez—gwr)** A liver; one that leads a course of life.

**Buçes, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç)** A milking fold, where cattle are brought for milking. Buçes harz o wartheg, a fine herd of cows; buçes zevaid, a fold for milking sheep. *Cardig.*

**Buçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buç)** A lowing; a bellowing.

**Buçiaw, v. a. (buç)** To low, or bellow; to cry.

**Buçiawl, a. (buç)** Lowing, or bellowing.

**Buçwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç—gwez)** A course of life.

**Budrâad, s. m. (budyr)** Defilement; pollution.

**Budrâawl, a. (budyr)** Tending to pollute, or defile.

**Budrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budyr)** A dirtying.

**Budraiz, a. (budyr)** Rather dirty; soiling.

**Budrâu, v. a. (budyr)** To pollute, or defile.

**Budraw, v. a. (budyr)** To make dirty, or to soil.

*Ni butra llaw dyn er gwnethur da izo ei hun.*

*A man's hand will not be defiled for doing himself a benefit.*  
*Adage.*

**Budrawg, a. (budyr)** Abounding with dirt; that is dirty. O! y vudrawg vront, Oh, you filthy drab; budrogod bryntion, filthy meretricious ones.

**Budrawl, a. (budyr)** Tending to dirty; soiling.

**Budrâwr, s. m.—pl. budrâwyr (budyr—gwr)** A defiler, or polluter.

**Budrçwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (budyr—çwil)** A water newt.

**Budrçwilen, s. f. (budrçwil)** A water newt, or eft.

**Budrêdig, a. (budyr)** Made dirty, nasty, or filthy.

**Budrez, s. m. (budyr)** Filthiness; nastiness; dirt.

**Budrezi, s. m. (budrez)** Dirtiness; filthiness.

**Budreziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budrez)** Defilement; pollution.

**Budrezu, v. a. (budrez)** To make filthy; to defile, or pollute.

**Budreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budyr—geiriad)** Obscene language; obscenity; ribbaldry.

**Budreiriawg, a. (budyr—geiriawg)** Abounding with obscene words.

# B U Z

**Budrelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (budyr—clw)** Ill-got wealth.

**Budrelwa, v. a. (budrelw)** To get wealth dishonestly.

**Budrelwant, s. m. (budrelw)** Ill-gotten wealth.

**Budriaith, s. f. (budyr—iaith)** Obscene language.

*Cyvrath vudriaith â vedrai,  
Coeg ruwr bâs—*

*In the laws of obscene language he was perfect, the vile pert babblers.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Budrogaiz, a. (budrawg)** Meretricious, or debauched.

**Budrogen, s. f. (budrawg)** A meretricious woman.

**Budrogi, v. a. (budrawg)** To make filthy; to become polluted.

**Budy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty)** A cow-house.

**Budÿaw, v. a. (budy)** To house cattle.

**Budyr, a. (ud)** Dirty; unclean; nasty; vile; mean.

**Budÿwr, s. m.—pl. budÿwyr (budy—gwr)** A houser of cattle.

**Buz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (uz)** Advantage; gain; profit.

**Buz eilw, a thing of little value.**

*Ni byz buz o ycydig.*

*There can be no profit from a little.*  
*Adage.*

**Buzai, s. f.—pl. buzeion (buz)** That yields, or begets gain; a churn; also the bittern.

*Gorbwyv cyn bwyv bez buzai newyz,  
Tir Tegeingyl, tecav yn ei elvyz.*

*May I be, ere I am in the grave, a new vessel; the land of Tegeingyl, fairest in its nature.*  
*H. ab Owain Gwynne.*

**Buzain, a. (buz)** Advantageous; benefiting.

**Buzaint, s. m. (buzain)** A benefiting, or profiting.

**Buzeilw, s. m.—pl. t. yz (bu—deilw)** The posts in a cow-house, to which cattle are tied.

**Buzvawr, a. (buz)** That yields much gain; profitable.

**Buzged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz—ced)** Liberality.

**Buziant, s. m. (buz)** Advantage; profit, or gain.

*Modur rhwyf rhyf buziant bydiant pobloz,  
Buz byzinôz, torvoz tervyfg.*

*The accessible chieftain the free advantage of people's livelihood, the gain of armies, of legions of tumult.*  
*Ein Ofeiriad.*

**Buziaw, v. a. (buz)** To profit; to avail; to be profitable.

**Buziawg, a. (buz)** Advantageous; profitable.

**Buziawl, a. (buz)** Conducive; beneficial; profitable.

**Buzig, a. (buz)** Giving advantage; lucrous.

**Buzioldeb, s. m. (buziawl)** Profitableness.

**Buzioli, v. a. (buziawl)** To render profitable.

**Buzred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz)** Advantage; profit.

**Buzug, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz)** The victorious one; the goddess of victory. This name, probably was only an epithet given to the celebrated heroine who led the Britons against the Romans, on that particular occasion; and the historian may have been mistaken in giving *Boadicia*, as her real name.

**Buzugaw, v. a. (buzug)** To gain advantage; to triumph.

**Buzugawl, a. (buzug)** Victorious; triumphant.

*Bun ry haerllug vuzugawl.*

*The triumphant fair one over captious.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Buzugoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buzugawl)** Triumph; victory.

*Cyçwn â orug Llyr a Çordeila, ei verç ynghyd ag ev, a'r llu hwnw ganzynt, hyd pan zaethant hyd yn ynys Prydain; ac yn ziannod ymlaz yn erbyn y doïon â orug, a çafael y vuzugoliaeth.*

*Llyr and Cordeila, his daughter, with him began their journey, having that army with them, until they came to the Isle of Britain, and immediately against the sons-in-law he fought, and obtained the victory.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Buzugoliaethawl, a. (buzugoliaeth)** Tending to be triumphant, or victorious.

**Buzugre,**



## B U C

**Buzugre, s. m.—pl. t. on** (buzug—rhe) The impeller, or hastener to victory; the demon of war.

Tra vu vuzugre vore zygrawr,  
Çwedlau a'm gwyzir o wir hyd lawr.

Whilst the *demon of war* was in the morn heaping carnage,  
rumours fell to me down from the air. *Talieffin, m. Corroi.*

**Buelin, s. m. (bual)** A bugle horn; a drinking horn.

Yvais—  
O win cyvrgain, nid cyvrgoll,  
O vez, o vuelin oll.

I have drank of wine purely refined, nothing amiss, and of  
mead, all from the *buffalo's horn*, *Cynzelw.*

**Buelin, a. (bual)** Belonging to a buffalo; made of a buffalo's horn.

Corn y pencynyz â zyly vod yn vuelin, a'i werth yw punt.  
The horn of the chief huntsman ought to be *of the buffalo*,  
and its value is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

**Buelyn, s. m. dim. (bual)** A gale, or splayed bull; and in some places it is a bull.

**Bugad, s. m. (bwg)** A terrifying; the bellowing of cattle in fighting; a confused noise, or bustle.

Ban vu vwya', caethva cād,  
Bygwith Saeon a'u bugad.

When the distress of battle was greatest, and the threatening  
of the Saxons and their *bellowing*. *M. ab Gronw Gethin.*

**Bugadu, v. a. (bugad)** To terrify; to vaunt; to boast.

**Bugail, s. m.—pl. bugeiliaid (bu—cail)** A herdsman; a shepherd.

O dervyz i zyn brynu buwç gyvlo, a çolli ei çyvlodawd, a  
mynu o hono ei holi, rhaid yw izo rozi llw y bugail, a llw y  
wraig a'i godroù, hyd na çolles ev ei theithi hi.

If a person should have bought a cow big with calf, and that  
her calving should be lost, and he should claim to examine her,  
he must give the oath of the *herdsman*, and the oath of the wo-  
man that milks her that he hath not lost her regular qualities.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Bugeila, v. a. (bugail)** To look after herds, or flocks.

**Bugeilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail)** A looking after flocks, or herds.

**Bugeileg, s. f. (bugail)** The language of a shepherd; a bucolic.

**Bugeilfon, s. f.—pl. bugeilfyn (bugail—fon)** A shepherd's crook.

**Bugeilgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail—cân)** A pastoral.

**Bugeilgi, s. m.—pl. bugeilgwn (bugail—ci)** A shepherd's dog.

**Bugeiliad, s. m.—pl. bugeiliaid (bugail)** A herdsman.

**Bugeiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail)** Pastoral care.

O'r amrant er ymrwyfyr vyz,  
Bugeiliaeth ferç bwygilyz.

From the eyelid, causing infatuation there will be the *watch-*  
*ing of love* from one to the other. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bugeiliaiz, a. (bugail)** Pastoral; like a shepherd.

**Bugeiliaw, v. a. (bugail)** To look after a flock.

Bugeilia ni yn waftad  
Rhag pob tramgwyz zygwyziad.

Guard us continually from every chance of falling.  
*H. D. ab Ivan.*

**Bugeiliawl, a. (bugail)** Tending a flock; pastoral.

**Bugeilies, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail)** A female shepherd; a shepherdess.

Haul â zaw—  
Yn deg o vewn corf y dyz,  
Bugeilies wybyr bwygilyz.

The sun will come, fairly in the course of the day; the *shep-*  
*herdesses* of the firmament from one end to the other.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bugeiliwr, s. m.—pl. bugeilwyr (bugail—gwr)** A herdsman; a shepherd.

**Bugeilres, s. m. (bugail—rhes)** Empty babbling, or prattling.

## B U R

**Bugeilwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugeiliwr)** Pastoral office.

Bugail fyz â bagyl a fon,  
Bugeilwriaeth â bagyl Aron.

Shepherd of the faith, with staff and crook, in *pastoral office*  
with the crook of Aaron. *L. Morganwg.*

**Bugeilyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bugail)** A herdsman.

**Bugeilyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugeilyz)** A shepherdess.

**Buglawz, s. m.—pl. bugloziau (bu—clawz)** Earth turned up by a bull.

**Buglozi, v. a. (buglawz)** To turn up the ground, as a bull with his horns.

**Bugloziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buglozi)** The turning up the ground by a bull; a threatening.

**Bugloziaw, v. a. (buglawz)** To turn up the ground as a bull.

**Bugunad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—cunad)** A bellowing, or roaring; vociferation.

**Bugunaw, v. a. (bu—cunaw)** To bellow; to roar; to clamour.

**Bugunawd, s. m. (bu—cunawd)** A bellowing, or roaring; a clamour.

Gwrth eurdal bual bugunawd,  
Buelin oreurin wirawd.

From the golden front of the buffalo of *clamour*, comes the  
bugle horn with beverage, round with gold. *Cynzelw.*

**Buguned, v. a. (bu—cuned)** To bellow; to vociferate.

**Bugunwr, s. m.—pl. bugunwyr (buguned—gwr)** A bellower, or a roarer; a vociferer.

**Bul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ul)** The husk, or hull that incloses the seed of flax; the seed vessels of all plants of the same class.

Mal y bûl ar y llin.

Like the *tuft of seed* on the flax. *Adage.*

**Bulaz, s. m. (bu—llaz)** The herb called cameleon; apt to cause the squincy in cattle.

**Bulwg, s. m. (bûl)** Cockle-weed, or corn-rose. Bulwg Rhuvain, and Llysfiau'r bara, coriander of Rome.

**Bumustyl, s. m. (bu—bustyl)** Ox-bane; hemlock.

**Bun, s. f. (un)** A woman; a maid; a fair one.

Ni zaw vy mun, ni ziwaidd,  
Ni ery, ni fy, ni faidd.

My *fair one* will not come, she will not speak, she will not  
stay, she will not run away, she will not desert. *B. Brwynllys.*

**Buna, s. m.—pl. t. on (un)** One gross, or aggregate of numbers; a million.

**Bunnywen, s. f. (bun—dyw)** A goddess; a nymph.

**Bur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ur)** Violence; rage.

**Burgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bur—cun)** The carcase of a beast that dies by sickness, or mischance; a morkin.

Pettawn dewin ni vwyfâwn vurgun.

If I was a conjurer I would not eat *carrion*. *Adage.*

**Burgunaiz, a. (burgun)** Cadaverous; stinking.

**Burgungeg, s. m. (burgun—ceg)** A carnivorous mouth; an epithet for a kite.

**Burguniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burgun)** A making a carcase of; the depriving a beast of life.

**Burguniaw, v. a. (burgun)** To make a dead carcase of; to mangle.

**Burguniawl, a. (burgun)** Cadaverous; stinking.

**Burguniwr, s. m.—pl. burgunwyr (burgun—gwr)** One that makes a carcase; a mangler.

**Buria, s. m.—pl. t. au (bur)** A morkin; a dead carcase.

**Burth, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur)** A violent thrust.

**Burthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burth)** A repulsing; a chasing, or driving off.

O ben Pumlumon hyd borth Caerlleon  
Pair dragon draig vurthiad.

From the top of Pumlumon to the gate of Caerlleon the word  
of the chief is like a dragon's *chasing*. *Gwalchmai.*

Burthiaw,



## B W A

**Burthiaw, v. a. (burth)** To repulse, or repel; to chase, or drive away.

*Oez cyvlym—*

A gwr gyth am byrth yn burthiaw gorwlad.

He was active, with the men of spears around the gates *repelling* the bordering country. *Cynzelus.*

Câd y Coed Anau cadyr anant borthi,  
Burthiaist wyr yn nivant.

In the battle of Coed Anau, the potent supporter of the mufes, thou didst *chase* men to annihilation. *Ll. P. Moç*

**Burwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (bu—rhwy)** A fetter, or a fastening to put on a cow's legs when milked.

**Bury, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur)** A carnivorous bird.

**Burym, s. m. (bur)** Barm, or yeast; froth, or foam.

**Bus, s. f.—pl. t. ion (us)** The human lip.

**Bustaç, s. m.—pl. t. iaid, and pl. bustyç (bu—taç)** A steer, or young bullock.

**Bustaçaiz, a. (bustaç)** Like a steer; obstreperous.

**Bustaçu, v. a. (bustaç)** To buffet about.

**Bustlaiz, a. (bustyl)** Like gall; bitter as gall.

**Bustlaw, v. (bustyl)** To imbitter; to be furly.

**Bustlwr, s. m.—pl. bustlwyr (bustyl—gwr)** One that imbitters; a contentious, furly person.

**Bustyl, s. m.—pl. bustlau (bus—tyl)** Gall; bitterness. Bustyl y zaeor, centaury.

**Buw, s. f. (bu)** Kine; a bullock, a steer, or ox.

Gwell can-muw i'r can-nyn, nag un-muw i un-dyn.

A hundred *cows* for a hundred men, is better than one *cow* for one man. *Adage.*

**Buwç, s. f.—pl. t. od (buw)** A cow. Buwç gronedig, a hard cow, or that withholds her milk; buwç wafawd, neu vuwç dervenyz, a tufty cow; buwç zywyz, a cow near calving.

Aerwy cyn buwç.

A yoke before the *cow* is had.

*Adage.*

**Büyn, s. m. (bu)** A bullock, steer, or ox; a kine.

Y rhag Caer Lwydcoed neu's dug Morial  
Pymtheccant müyn, a fen Gwrial.

From before the city of Lincoln did not Morial bring away fifteen hundred *kine*, and the head of Gwrial. *Meigant.*

**BW, s. m. r.—pl. t. on.** A threatening, or terrifying object; a bugbear; terror; dread: also an overseer, or a looker after workmen.

Ei wyneb ev á wna bw;  
Na bo hên wyneb hwnw.

His face will cause *terror*; may the face of him not become old. *Bedo Brwynllys.*

**Bw, interj.** of threatening, scaring, or frightening.

Gormoz—bw!—ar ebawl.

Bo! is too much for a colt.

*Adage.*

**Bwa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A bow, to shoot with; and thence metaphorically, an arch. Bwa maen, a stone arch; bwa crwth, a fiddle bow; bwa gwlaw, or bwa'r wrac, and bwa cyvammot, the rainbow.

Gwell gwaith cryman na bwa.

Better the use of the sickle than the *bow*.

*Adage.*

Nid hyder ond bwa.

The *bow* is the only reliance.

*Adage.*

**Bwâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwa)** A bowing, or bending like a bow; a bowing, in weaving; a bowing, in playing on the violin.

**Bwâawg, a. (bwa)** Having a bend like a bow.

**Bwâawl, a. (bwa)** Tending to bend like a bow.

**Bwâu, v. a. (bwa)** To bend like a bow; to raise an arch; to raise up like an arch. Bwâu tân, to stir up the fire. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwâwr, s. m.—pl. bwâwyr (bwa—gwr)** A bowman; an archer.

## B W H

**Bwbaç, s. m.—pl. t. od (bw)** A bugbear, or scarecrow; a hobgoblin. Bwbaç dallan, blindman's buff.

Ni çerz y nôs, çwerw zyn baç,

Y baban, rhag ovyn bwbaç;

E wyl y berth olau ei bôn,

Wâs brwd, yn llawn ysbrydion.

He will not travel a nights, the little pert one, for fear of a *goblin*, pretty babe! he sees the hedge illumed at bottom, with his warm ideas full of ghosts. *T. Prys.*

**Bwbaçaiz, a. (bwbaç)** Like a scare-crow; scaring.

**Bwbaçawg, a. (bwbaç)** Abounding with hobgoblins; terrifying.

**Bwbaçawl, a. (bwbaç)** That is like a bugbear, or tending to scare.

**Bwbaçes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwbaç)** A female hobgoblin.

Bwbaçefau, blyçau blew,  
Pruzion, yn pöri eizew.

Female *goblins*, like hair satchels, pensively nibbling the ivy. *H. ab Hywel, i ei vry.*

**Bwbaçu, v. a. (bwbaç)** To affright, scare, or terrify; to buffet, or drive about.

Aed yn iac, lle'm bwbaçwýd,  
Y byd, rhwng ei bedair rhwyd.

I bid it farewell, the world, where I have been *buffetted*, amongst its four nets. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Bwbaçus, a. (bwbaç)** Easily terrified; timid.

Tri o wyr ni çyngan serç arnynt: gwr hagyr gwladaiz, gwr llwrv bwbaçus, a gwr cybyzlyd tylawd.

There are three persons on whom love is unseemly: an ugly clownish man, a cowardly *timid* man, and a poor miserly man. *Trioç serç.*

**Bwbaçwr, s. m.—pl. bwbaçwyr (bwbaç—gwr)** A scarer, or terrifier.

**Bwbeçni, s. m. (bwbaç)** A scaring, or terrifying thing; beastiality, or pederasty.

**Bwcai, s. m.—pl. bwceiod (bwg)** That produces dread, or disgust; a maggot.

**Bwccled, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwg—cled)** A security against dread, or danger; a buckler.

**Bwccledyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwg—cledyr)** A buckler.

**Bwç, s. m.—pl. byçod (bu)** A buck; the male of several animals. Bwç gavyr, a he-goat; bwç dannas, the buck, or male of deer.

Arwyz nâd cig bwç.

A sign that it is not the flesh of a *buck*.

*Adage.*

Nid tomlyd ond bwç.

There is none so dirty as a *buck*.

*Adage.*

**Bwêyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bwa)** A Bowman.

**Bwg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A hobgoblin, or scarecrow.

**Bwgan, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwg)** A bugbear, or scarer.

**Bwgwl, s. m.—pl. bygylau (bwg)** A terrifying; a threatening, or menace.

Bwgwl gwlad vyz rhwad rhai;  
Bawzyn oez na'm rhybyziai.

A common *bullying* is the discourse of some; he was a dirty scoundrel in not giving me notice. *Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwgwth, s. m.—pl. bygythion (bw—gwth)** A threatening.

Nid av i ynys Prydain dan y bygythiau, ac amled yw gelynion a dygafogion izi.

I will not go to the isle of Britain under the *threatenings*, when the enemies and malcontents are so numerous.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Bwgwth, v. a. (bw—gwth)** To threaten; to scare.

**Bwhwman, s. m. (bw—hwman)** A fluctuation, floating, or wavering.

Jefu dod erov is dy darian,

I'm hap yma yn mhob bwhwman.

Jesus give for me beneath thy shield safety here in every *fluctuation*.

*G. ab I. ab Ll. Vyçan.*

**Bwhwman,**



# B W R

**Bwhwman, v. a.** (bw—hwman) To waver, or fluctuate; to wave up and down, or rise in waves.

Na vyzom mwyac yn blantos yn bwhwman, ac yn ein cylc-arwain â fob awel dyfgeidiaeth.

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Ephes. iv. xiv.*

**Bwhwmanllyd, a.** (bwhwman) Fluctuating.

**Bwl, s. m.—pl.** bylion (wl) Rotundity; a round hollow body.

**Bwla, s. m.—pl. t.** on (bwl) A bull: also a gale, in some places.

**Bwlan, s. f.—pl. t.** od (bwl) A round vessel made of straw, to hold corn, or the like: also a leathern budget, or mail.

—Gwezus baelled gwizon,  
Bwlan tew ar lethyr blaen tdn.

A becoming skull-cap for a giants, or a clumsy bowl, on the canting edge of the wave. *Ieu. V. ab Ieuan, i Gwrwg.*

**Bwlç, s. m.—pl.** bylçau (bwl) A hollow; a break, or breach; a gap; a defile; a notch. It is the appellative of such places where mountains terminate, and form a pass. Pedwar bylç byd, the four corners of the world.

Tudwylç, Cywylç â oreu vwylç ar van caerau,  
Gan Vynyzawg bu adveiliawg eu gwirodau.

Tudwylç and Cywylç made a breach in the battlements of walls, with Mynyzawg their beverages failed. *Taliesin.*

**Bwlç, a.** (bwl) Broken; cut; jagged; notched.

Y rhingyll â zyly gwbyl o'r cig bwlç, â vo yn y marwdy; a'r mehin bwlç; a'r ymenyn bwlç.

The bailiff is intitled to the whole of the broken meat that shall be in a dead-house; and the broken lard; and the broken butter. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwlg, s. m.—pl.** bylgau (bwl) A rotundity; a bulky round body; a bulk.

**Bwlgan, s. f.—pl. t.** au (bwlg) A bulky round vessel made of straw; to hold corn; any round budget. Bwlgan croen, a leathern bag, or mail.

**Bwltys, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwl—tys) The yellow water-lilly, or nymphaea.

**Bwmbwr, s. m.** (bwmp) A hollow noise, or sound; as, bwmbwr y mor, the murmuring of the sea. *Sil.*

**Bwmp, s. m.—pl.** bympiau (wmp) A hollow sound. Bwmp y gors, the bittern; called also aderyn y bwmp.

**Bwn, s. m.—pl.** byniaid (bw) A spear head. Aderyn y bwn, the bittern; bwncath y wern, a buzzard.

**Bwng, s. m.—pl.** byngau (wng) An orifice; a bung-hole.

**Bwr, s. m.—pl. t.** au (wr) An inclosure; an intrenchment, or work thrown up for defence.

Ni fevis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain,  
Nag argoed, na goed, na çadlys drain.

There stood nor tower nor wall, they prostrate fell; nor abatis, nor wood, nor chevaux de frize. *Eiu. ab Gwgawn.*

**Bwra, s. m. dim.** (bwr) A small inclosure, or croft by a house. *Sil.* The name is now particularly appropriated to such a croft; but for no other reason than that in ancient times it was the only part of a farm encompassed with a fence.

**Bwrç, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwr) A rampart, or a wall. Trwy vwrç y drev fdeffynt.

Through the rampart of the town they fled. *Taliesin.*

**Bwrdais, s. m.—pl.** bwrdeisiaid (bwr—tais) A member of a corporation; a burghers; a citizen.

**Bwrdeisdrev, s. f.—pl. t.** yz (bwrdais—trev) A borough town; a corporation.

**Bwrdeisiaeth, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwrdais) The office, or privilege of a burghers.

**Bwrdeisiaw, v. a.** (bwrdais) To admit a burghers.

**Bwrdeisiawl, a.** (bwrdais) Belonging to a burghers.

# B W Y

**Bwrz, s. m.—pl.** byrzau (bwr) A table; a board.

Beirz, gwelais bwrz a gwely  
A vaeth perçentyaeth ty.

Bards, I have seen bed and board supported by the household of the mansion. *Llywarc Ben Twrc.*

**Bwriad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwrw) A casting, or throwing; intent, purpose, or design.

Gwell'n awr, y Duw mawr mau,  
Rediad vy holl vwria'au.

Now thou see'st, my God, most powerful, the bent of all my inclinations. *David Richard.*

**Bwriadawl, a.** (bwriad) Purposing, or intending.

**Bwriadedig, a.** (bwriad) That is purposed, or designed.

**Bwriadlawn, a.** (bwriad) Fully intent upon.

**Bwriadu, v. a.** (bwriad) To purpose, intend, or design; to resolve; to devise.

**Bwriadus, a.** (bwriad) Having a design, or purpose.

**Bwriadwr, s. m.—pl.** bwriadwyr (bwriad—gwr) One that forms a purpose, or design.

**Bwrlýmawl, a.** (bwr—llym) Guggling, or bubbling, as of a liquid out of a narrow mouthed vessel, without vent for air.

**Bwrlýmiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwr—llym) A guggling.

**Bwrlýmu, v. a.** (bwr—llym) To bubble; to guggle.

**Bwrn, s. m.—pl.** byrnau (bwr) A truss; a heap.

Bwrn a baiç, a truss and a load. *Welsh Laws.* Bwrn ar y cylla, a pressure on the stomach.

Nid bwrn nid baiç.

It is neither a load nor a truss.

*Adage.*

**Bwrw, s. m.** (bwr) A cast, or throw; the woof, in weaving: also the same as the English tally, in counting.

**Bwrw, v. a.** (bwr) To cast, or throw; to thrust: also to imagine, or suppose. Bwrw ewyn, to foam; bwrw i vyny, to cast, or throw up; bwrw golwg, to glance over; bwrw dagrau, to shed tears; bwrw gwlaw, to rain; bwrw eira, to snow; bwrw faeth, to throw an arrow; bwrw ergyd, to give, or send a blow; bwrw i lawr, to throw down; bwrw llo, to drop a calf; bwrw hawl, to establish a title, in law; bwrw barn, to give judgment; bwrw awen, to poetise.

A fan ydoez lawenav yn bocfaç, sev â orug Alecsander Paris, ei vwrw â faeth, yn i golles ei eneid o'r ergyd llwnw

And when he was in the height of mirth boasting, Alexander Paris shot him with an arrow, so that he lost his soul from that blow. *H. Daret—Mabinogion.*

**Bwfg, s. m.—pl.** byfgau (wfg) An instrument for raising the bark in grafting, or inoculation.

**Bwt, s. m.—pl.** bytiau (wt) A hole; a button-hole: also a dung-cart; and a kind of basket, to place in the stream to catch fish. *Sil.*

**Bwtias, s. m.—pl. t.** au (bwt) A pair of boots.

**Bwth, s. m.—pl.** bythod (wth) A hut, cottage, or booth.

Nid gwahawz glwth i'w wvth vyz.

It will not be the invitation of a glutton to his cabin.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwthyn, s. m. dim.** (bwth) A little cabin, or hut.

**Bwyd, s. m.—pl. t.** yz (byw) Meat, food, or victuals.

Bwyd y moc, haws; bwyd yr hwyaid, duckweed; bwyd llyfant, caws llyfant, or bwyd ell-yllon, mushroom. Mydrwyr yn canu ar eu bwyd eu hunain, a cant phrase for a musical amateur.

Mal bwyd hely.

Like hunting victuals.

*Adage.*

**Bwydaw, v. a.** (bwyd) To feed, or give food.

**Bwydiar, s. f.—pl. t.** au (bwyd) A large wood platter to hold victuals; a bread and cheese platter.

Bwydiawg,



**Bwydiawg, a. (bwyd)** Abounding with meat; glut-tonous.

A mynaif geuawg bw ydiawg gwydus.

The lying, gluttonous, and wicked monks. *Myrzin.*

**Bwydlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bwyd—llys)** Sallad.

**Bwydwaharz, a. (bwyd—gwaharz)** Restricted from victuals. A law term, for a banished person; by which it appears that people were forbidden to give victuals to one under sentence of banishment.

O dervyz i zyn borthi un â vo vwydwaharz o geniad arglwyz, cyd dyweto rhai ei vod yn zirwyus; Cyvraith, hagen, â zywaïd, na zylyir ar y neb a'i portho, namyn canlwrw.

If a person feeds one that is *debarred from victuals*, by a lord's consent, though some say he is under penalty; but the law on the contrary says, that he that feeds him is liable only to a fine of misdemeanor. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwydwr, s. m.—pl. bwydwyr (bwyd—gwr)** A feeder, or one that gives victuals.

**Bwyell, s. f.—pl. bwyell (pwy)** An axe, or hatchet. Bwyell lydan, a working hatchet; bwyell hir, and bwyell gynnud, an axe, to hew, or to fell timber; bwyell arv, arv-vwyell, and bwyell ennileg, a battle-axe.

Bwyell ennileg dwy geiniawg â dâl.

A battle-axe, its value is twopence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Bwyellan; s. f. dim. (bwyell)** A little hatchet, or chopper.

**Bwyellawd, s. f.—pl. bwyellodau (bwyell)** A stroke, or cut, with a hatchet.

Tair anvad vwyellawd ynys Prydain: bwyellawd Eidyn yn mhen Aneurin; ar vwyellawd yn mhen Iago mab Beli; a'r vwyellawd yn mhen Golidan Varz.

The three accursed *battle-ax strokes* of the isle of Britain: the *stroke* of Eidyn on the head of Aneurin, the *stroke* on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the *stroke* on the head of Golidan the bard. *Trioz.*

**Bwyellgaib, s. f.—pl. bwyellgeibiau (bwyell—caib)** A pick-axe. *Sil.*

**Bwyellig, s. f. dim. (bwyell)** A small hatchet.

**Bwyllwrw, s. m.—pl. bwyllryiau (llwrw)** Provision for a journey.

Cymmeryd bwyllwrw o gorf yr arglwyz a'i waed.

To take sustenance of the body of the Lord, and his blood. *Ll. Gwyn Hergest.*

**Bwyft, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyft)** Wildness; ferocity.

**Bwyft, a. (gwyft)** Wild; ferocious, or savage.

**Bwyftvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwyft—mil)** A wild beast.

**Bwyftvilaiz, a. (bwyftvil)** Brutish; ferocious.

**Bwyftvileiziaw, v. (bwyftvilaiz)** To become ferocious.

**Bwyftvileizrwyz, s. m. (bwyftvilaiz)** Ferociousness.

**Bwyftgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bwyft—cun)** A beast of prey.

Ban beifg beryon, a bwyftgunion coed, Cadyr bonez, buz, a berthon, Cyvlavan taer dan rhag teyrnon, Cain felaig—

When he fattens the kites, and the *wild beasts* of the wood, powerful his stem, profit and splendor; the conflict is like the vehement fire before the prince, the fair leader. *Gwalchmai.*

**Bwyftlawn, a. (bwyft)** Voracious; devouring.

Bwyftlawn genau callawr.

Devouring is the mouth of a cauldron. *Adage.*

**Bwyftnon, s. m. (bwyft)** Pestilence among cattle.

Pumed Bwyftnon. *Taliesin*, on the Plagues of Egypt.

**Bwyftus, a. (bwyft)** Ferine; brutal; ferocious.

Cau rheidus bwyftus boftiai a'i dawawd, O Deivi hyd Venai.

The necessitous *brutal* greedy one, he would boast with his tongue from the Teivi to the Menai. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Bwyta, v. a. (bwyd)** To eat. Bwyta ac yved, to eat and drink.

Goganu'r bwyd a'i vwyta.

Finding fault with the meat and eating it. *Adage.*

**Bwytaad, s. m. (bwyta)** The act of eating.

**Bwytaawl, a. (bwyta)** Eating; devouring.

**Bwytadwy, a. (bwyta)** Eatable; that may be eaten.

**Bwytai, s. m.—pl. bwyteion (bwyd)** A devourer; a greedy eater.

**Bwytal, s. m. (bwyd)** Victuals; provision.

Dyvod â orug gwyr Ywerzon at a rhozi bwytal izo.

The men of Ireland came to, and gave him victuals. *H. Gulbwç—Mabinogion.*

**Bwytawr, s. m.—pl. bwytaŵyr (bwyta—gwr)** A feeder, or eater.

**Bwyteig, a. (bwyta)** Given to eating; voracious.

**Bwyteigrwyz, s. m. (bwyteig)** Voraciousness.

**Bwytty, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd—ty)** An eating-house; a buttery.

**By,** a prefix in composition; of which *my* is a mutation. It gives a diminutive characteristic to words.

**By, conj. (mutation of py)** If. By doe yma mi dalwn izo, if he would come here I would pay it him.

**Byç, s. m.—pl. t. od (by—aç)** A poor creature; a wretch.

**Bÿç, v. perf. (bi—yç)** You be. Cyn byç, ere you be.

Arz cyd byç, arz cyn ni byç.

Plough whilst you be, plough though you be not. *Adage.*

**Byçaiz, a. (bwç)** Like a buck; buckish.

**Byçan, a. (baç)** Little; small, or diminutive.

Meziant byçan i ewyllys drwg.

A small enjoyment to an evil mind. *Adage.*

**Byçander, s. m. (byçan)** Littleness; smallness.

**Byçandra, s. m. (byçan)** Littleness; exiguity.

**Byçanedig, a. (byçan)** That is diminished.

**Byçanez, s. m. (byçan)** Parvitude; smallness.

**Byçaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byçan)** A making little; disparagement; derogation.

**Byçanig, a. (byçan)** Diminutive. *s. pl.* byçanigion, what are very small, or diminutive; minims.

**Byçanigaw, v. a. (byçanig)** To render diminutive.

**Byçanigyn, s. m. dim (byçanig)** A very small, or diminutive thing.

Y vodrwyl—

Aerwy gwydyr yw ar gadaç,

Euryn byçanigyn baç.

The ring like a wreath of glass on the kerchief, a little *diminutive* thing of gold. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Byçanrwyz, s. m. (byçan)** Littleness; smallness.

**Byçanu, v. a. (byçan)** To lessen; to depreciate, slight, or disparage.

Delwent—pei gwelynt val i mae yn argyhoezi, ac yn ceryzu eu beiau, a'u tuez gwyrgham yn byçanu, ac yn distadlu y pethau nid ydynt yn eu deall.

They would grow pale if they were to see how he doth reprimand and chastise their faults, and their distorted inclination to depreciate and debase the things they do not understand. *Parç. E. Evans.*

**Byçanus, a. (byçan)** Diminishing; tending to lessen.

**Byçanwr, s. m.—pl. byçanwyr (byçan—gwr)** A disparager.

**Byçeiziaw, v. (byçaiz)** To become buckish.

**Byçeizrwyz, s. m. (byçaiz)** Buckishness.

**Byçod, s. m.—pl. t. au (baç)** A little, or a small matter.

Gwae â vyn mefyl er byçod.

Woe to him, that will merit a curse for a trifle. *Adage.*

Gormod yw byçod o beçodau.

A small number of sins is too much. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Byçodawg, a. (byçod)** Poor; destitute, or in want.

Byçodez,



## B Y D

**Bygodez, s. m. aggr. (bygod)** A small number; a small quantity.

*Bygodez o Griftynogion oez yr amser hyny.*  
Only a *small number* of Christians there were at that time.

Na werth er bygodez.  
Sell not for a *little*. *Adage.*

**Bygodrwyz, s. m. (bygod)** Smallness of quantity, or number; fewness.

*Bugez anvedrez o ynvydrwyz.*  
*Baig o begodau, nid bygodrwyz.*

A life of helplessness, and foolishness, with a load of sins, not a *few in number*. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Bygydig, a. (bygod)** Trifling; very little. **Bygydigion, mere trifles.**

O bygydig y daw llawer.  
From a *little* much will come. *Adage.*

**Bygygyr, s. m. (cygyr)** A drone; a wasp.

**Byd, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bod)** A world, or universe. Ynmhell' byd, at a very great distance; yrhawg byd, a very long while; er's talm byd, a very long time since.

Nid ydyw'r byd ond bygydig.  
The *world* is but a trifle. *Adage.*

**Byda, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd)** A nest of wild bees; and modrydav, is a hive of domestic bees.

*Deçreu á wnaethant ymborth ar gig hela, a fygod, a bydâw.*  
They began to feed on flesh taken in hunting, fish, and *wild swarms*. *Mabinogion.*

**Bydan, s. m. dim. (byd)** A little world; a period of the world.

Oian a barçellan, bydan á vyz  
Mor druan ei zyvod, ac ev zyvyz!

Listen, oh! little pig, a *period* will come, how miserable it should come, and come it will. *Myrzin.*

**Bydawl, a. (byd)** Worldly; mundane; secular.

Llyw Gwynez.—  
Oçav Zuw, na zaw ev eilwaith  
Yn myd, yn mydawl offymdaith!

The governor of Gwynez, oh, God! would that he should come again into the world, into *worldly* pursuits. *D. Ll. Alaw.*

**Bydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd)** Course, or condition of life; livelihood. *Sil.*

**Bydiaethawl, a. (bydiaeth)** Relative to a course of life.

**Bydiant, s. m.—pl. bydiannau (byd)** A living.

**Bydiaw, v. a. (byd)** To run the course of existence; to exist.

Poni welwç çwi'r haul yn hwyliaw'r awyrt  
Poni welwç çwi'r fyr wedy syrthiaw!  
Poni çredwç çwi i Zuw, dyniadon ynvyd!  
Poni welwç çwi'r byd wedy bydiaw!

See you not the sun, it moves the firmament along! see you not the stars that they are fallen! believe you not in God, ye simple mortals! see you not the world that it hath *run its course*! *Gr. ab yr Tnad Coch.*

**Bydiawg, a. (byd)** Having life. Y vydiawg lwyd, mugwort; bydiawg lās, ground-ivy: the same as beidiawg.

**Bydiogi, v. a. (bydiawg)** To bring into the world; to perform the office of a midwife.

**Bydoldeb, s. m. (bydawl)** Worldliness; secularity.

**Bydolzoeth, a. (bydawl—doeth)** Worldly-wife. *s. pl.* bydolzoethion, wife ones of the world.

**Bydolzoethyn, s. m. dim. (bydolzoeth)** Worldly-wife-man.

**Bydolzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bydawl—dyn)** A worldling.

**Bydolrwyz, s. m. (bydawl)** Worldliness; secularity.

## B Y Z

**Bydraith, s. m.—pl. bydreithiau (byd—rhaith)** The law of the world.

Llawenyz llu bedyz bydraith,  
Llyw anaw, lavyn eur-law aerlaith.

The joy of the host of baptism, the *pattern of the world*, the governor of harmony, with the golden-handed blade reeking with slaughter. *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Bydu, v. a. (byd)** To give existence; to cause life. **Bydwr, s. m.—pl. bydwyr (byd—gwr)** A man-midwife.

**Bydwraig, s. f.—pl. bydwreigez (byd—gwraig)** A midwife.

**Bydyflawd, s. m. (byd—yflawd)** The universe; the system of the world.

**Byz, v. (3 fut. indic. of bod)** Will be; he, she, or it, will be. A vyz llawer o waith arno? Will there be much work on it? Byz, yes, or there will be; byz anhawz, it will be difficult.

Golwg serçawg syberw vyz.

The eye of the wanton *will be* proud. *Adage.*

Urien o Reged haelav syz, ac á vyz,  
Ac á yu, er Azav, letav ei glez.

Urien of Rheged the most generous that is, and that *will be*, and that has been since Adam, with the broadest blade. *Taliesin.*

**Byz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yz)** A tie; a keeping together.

**Byzag, s. f.—pl. t. au (byz)** A snare, or springe.

Llinyn tag vyzag á vyz.

A choking string of a *snare* it will be. *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Llawroziad, llaw roz gafael,  
Nid llaw vyzag vyzai hael.

He that has the giving hand, a hand that receives gifts; not with a *tyed* hand will the liberal be. *Cynzelw.*

**Byzagliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byzagyl)** A taking by surprise, or ensnaring.

**Byzaglu, v. a. (byzagyl)** To ensnare, or to entrap. **Byzaglwr, s. m.—pl. byzaglwyr (byzagyl—gwr)** One that ensnareth; a deceiver.

**Byzagyl, s. f.—pl. byzaglau (byzag)** A snare.

**Byzair, s. f.—pl. buzeiriau (byz)** An ambuscade; an army for scouting.

Y drov wen yn y dyfrynt,  
Llawen ei byzair with gyvamug cād,  
Ei gwerin neu'r derynt!

The white town in the valley, joyful was its *host* when called to mutual aid in battle; but its citizens, are they not gone! *Llywarch Hen.*

**Byzar, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (dar)** A deaf person.

Byzar á gaif gyfelyb.

The *deaf* will get such as that. *Adage.*

**Byzar, a. (dar)** Deaf. Byzar iawn yw, he is very deaf.

**Byzardra, s. m. (byzar)** Dullness of hearing.

**Byzariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byzar)** A deafening.

**Byzariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (byzar)** A stunning; a making deaf.

**Byzarlezyv, a. (byzar—ilezyv)** A letter, or syllable that loses its proper force, a term in grammar.

**Byzarlys, s. pl. aggr. (byzar—llys)** The great house-leek; called also, y vyw-vyth, y vyw-lys vwyav, and llysiaw pen tai.

**Byzaru, v. a. (byzar)** To deafen; to stun; to be stunned.

**Byzarwç, s. m. (byzar)** Deafness; want of hearing.

**Byzeri, s. m. (byzar)** Deafness; hardness of hearing.

**Byzin, s. f.—pl. t. oz (byz)** A snare; a scouting party; or, a party for an ambuscade, or secret enterprize:



terprize: now, a band, or troop, drawn up in array; an army.

Baglawg byzin, bagwy on.  
Bwya yn llyn graenwyn tön;  
Tref na gnt cyfluz calon.

Intangling is the *mare*, clustered is the ash, before the ducks in the pond white breaks the wave; mightier than a hundred is the affliction of the heart. *Llywarc Hen.*

Byzinad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byzin) A setting in battle array: array, or order of battle.

Byzinaw, *v. a.* (byzin) To set an army in array.

Byzinawg, *a.* (byzin) Having an army; set in battle array.

Teyrn-vab Iorwerth berth byzinawg  
Vab Owain vur prain preiz-rwyv enwawg.

The princely son of Iorwerth, fair a battle array, the son of Owain, the support of feasts and noble leader of the prey  
*Ll. P. Moç, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

Byzinawl, *a.* (byzin) Belonging to an army.

Byzinawr, *s. m.—pl.* byzinorion (byzin) An army in order of battle.

Rhagorai, tyllai trwy byzinawr.  
Cwyzai bum pymwt rhag ei lavnawr;  
Rhuvawn dir, ev rozai aur i allawr,  
A çed, a goelwain gain i gerzawr.

He would excel, he would break through the embattled host; five times five ranks would fall before his blade; Rhuvawn the tall would give gold to the altar, and gifts, and precious tokens to the minstrel. *Aneurin.*

Byzinedig, *a.* (byzin) Drawn up in order of battle.

Byzu, *v.* (byz) To be; to exist; to endure.

Bygant, *s. m.—pl.* bygaint (bwg) A scarer; a bailiff.

Bygegyr, *s. m.* (cegyr) A moulder; a drone.

Bygeila, *v. a.* (bygel) To watch, or guard; to do the work of a herdsman. Bygeila brain, to keep off the crows; bygeila cwn, bygeila moç, and bygeila plant. *Sil.*

Bygel, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (bwg) A herdsman; a cowheard. Bygel nos, a phantom, or hobgoblin.

Bygilyz, *adv.* (mutation of pygilyz) Severally. Dôs o van bygilyz, go from one place to another; awn yno o un bygilyz, we will go there one by one.

Bygwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwg—gwyz) A hobgoblin, or phantom.

Bygylawg, *a.* (bwgwl) Intimidating; scaring.

Bygyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Commination.

Bygyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Intimidation.

Freuer wen brodyr a'th vaeth,  
Ni hanoeynt o'r difaeth  
Wyr ni vegynt vygyliaeth.

Fair Freuer, they were brothers who nourished thee, who were not descended from a base origin; they were men who did not cherish timidity. *Llywarc Hen.*

Bygylu, *v. a.* (bwgwl) To intimidate; to threaten.

Y dynion beilç, gweilç i'm gwyz,  
O gelwyz i'm mygylu.

The proud men, arrogant in my presence, intimidating me with lying. *W. Middleton.*

Bygylus, *a.* (bwgwl) Minatory; threatening.

Bygylwr, *s. m.—pl.* bygylwyr (bwgwl—gwr) A threatener, or intimidator.

Bygythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwth) A threatening.

Bygythiaw, *v. a.* (bwgwth) To threaten.

Câs â vygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei olyn.

Hateful is he who threatens every body, and that no one is afraid of. *Adag.*

Bygythiawl, *a.* (bwgwth) Comminatory; threatening.

Bygythiwr, *s. m.—pl.* bygythwyr (bwgwth—gwr) A threatener.

Byl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (yl) A brim, or edge. Yn llawn hyd y byl, being full to the brim. *Sil.* This word is only used in N. Wales in its compound form; as ymyl, cyvyll, and the like.

Bylawg, *a.* (bÿl) Having a rim, or edge; rimmed.

Bylçaiç, *a.* (bwlç) Like a cut, or notch.

Bylçawg, *a.* (bwlç) Having notches, breaks, or gaps.

Bylçedig, *a.* (bwlç) Notched; that is made into breaches, or gaps.

Bylçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwlç) A notching, or hacking; the forming of breaches, or gaps.

Bylçlavyn, *s. m.—pl.* bylçlavnu (bwlç—llavyn) A notched blade.

Bylçlain, *s. m.—pl.* bylçleiniau (bwlç—llain) A notched blade.

Bylçu, *v. a.* (bwlç) To notch; to make breaches.

Carav gaer valç-waith o'r Gyvyllçi,  
Yni bylça balç-lun vy hun ynzi.

I love the fine-worked walls of Gyvyllçi; shall I not make a gap myself into it with my towering form. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Byle, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bwl) A box, or trunk.

Bÿliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bÿl) An edging, or rimming.

Byliaw, *v. a.* (bwl) To blow a horn, or trumpet.

Bÿlu, *v. a.* (bÿl) To make a rim, or edge; to edge.

Bynag, *pro.* (mutation of pynag) Soever. Pwy bynag a well, who soever thou shalt see; pa bynag â zêl, whatsoever may come.

Bÿr, *a.* Short; abrupt. Dôd izo ateb bÿr, give him a short answer; ar vÿr, in short.

Byrâad, *s. m.* (bÿr) A shortening; a cutting short.

Byrâawl, *a.* (bÿr) Tending to shorten; shortening.

Bÿradwy, *a.* (bÿr) Tending to be short; defectible.

Erioed ni bu vyradwy.  
Na thwn yn eu hen-waith hwy.

Never was it defectible, nor was there a break in their venerable work. *Ieu. Llwyd Brydys, i'r Apçi.*

Byrâu, *v. a.* (bÿr) To shorten; to cut shorter.

Bÿrbryd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bÿr—pryd) A luncheon.

Byrbwyll, *a.* (bÿr—pwyll) Thoughtless; giddy.

Byrbwyllaw, *v.* (byrbwyll) To become thoughtless.

Byrbwyllawg, *a.* (byrbwyll) Apt to be thoughtless, or precipitate.

Byrbwylldra, *s. m.* (byrbwyll) Thoughtlessness.

Byrbwyllig, *a.* (byrbwyll) Given to be thoughtless.

Byrder, *s. m.* (bÿr) Shortness. Ar vyrder, shortly.

Byrdew, *a.* (bÿr—tew) Squabby; punchy.

Byrdon, *s. f.* (bÿr—ton) The base, in music.

Byrdra, *s. m.* (bÿr) Shortness; rambleness; negligence.

Byrzaid, *s. m.—pl.* byrzejidiau (bwrz) A table-full.

Gwelwn ercill yn vyrzejidiau yn gwleza, â feth o bob creadur o'u blaen.

I could see others by table-fulls feasting away, with some of every animal before them. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwyg.*

Byrziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrz) A boarding, or planking.

Byrziaw, *v. a.* (bwrz) To board; to cover with boards.

Byrziawg, *a.* (bwrz) Having boards; floored.

Byrzedig, *a.* (bwrz) Boarded; planked; floored.

Byrziwr, *s. m.—pl.* byrzwyr (bwrz—gwr) A boarder.

Byrzu, *v. a.* (bwrz) To board, or cover with boards.

Byrzwely, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrz—gwely) A table-bed.

Byrzwyn, *s. m.* (bÿr—dwn) The bass, in music.

Byrfrydig, *a.* (bÿr—bryd) Hasty-minded.

Byrrys, *s. m.—pl. t. cz* (bÿr—bÿs) The little finger.

Byrhoedlawg, *a.* (byrhoedyl) Short-lived.

A glywaisti â gânt Geraint,  
Mab Erbyn, cywir cywraint,  
Byrhoedlawg dygafawg faint.

Hast thou heard what Geraint sang,  
The son of Erbyn just and skilful:  
Short-lived is the discontented saint. *E. y Clywaid.*

Byrhoedlez,







## B Y W

Bywiocâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiocâwyr (bywiawg—gwr) A vivifier; an enliver.  
Bywiogder, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity; sprightliness.  
Bywiogi, *v. a.* (bywiawg) To animate; to revive.  
Bywiogrwyz, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity; liveliness.

Hylawn ber heulwen bywyd,  
Hael arglwyz bywiogrwyz byd.

Gracious and lovely fun of life, the bounteous lord of the ani-  
mation of the world. H. D. ab Iwan.

Bywiogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiogwyr (bywiawg—gwr)  
One that giveth life; an animator.  
Bywioli, *v. a.* (bywiawl) To enliven, or to quicken.  
Bywioliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywiawl) Livelihood.  
Bywion, *s. pl. aggr.* (byw) Emmets, or pismires.  
Bywionyn, *s. m. dim.* (bywion) An ant, or emmet.  
Bywllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (byw—llys) The house-  
leek: called also cynfon llygoden.  
Bywull, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwull) The buds of trees; grafts,  
or scions. *Sil.*  
Bywullyp, *s. m. dim.* (bywull) A bud, or first shoot.  
Bywullu, *v. a.* (bywull) To bud; to inoculate.

## B Y W

Bywyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) Life; existence.

Yr un baf ar ein bywyd,  
A'r bawb, a hudawl yw'r byd.

The same fault in our life on all, and deceitful is the world.  
Iolo Gog.

Bywydawl, *a.* (bywyd) Relating to life; mortal.

Ni bu adeilad bywydolion,  
Na thô, muriau, na thai mawrion  
—Y rhyw waith.

By mortals, there has not been such a building, nor roof, nor  
walls, nor stately houses, of such workmanship. *L. Morganwg.*

Bywyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) The pulp, of apples  
and other fruit.

Bywynaiz, *a.* (bywyn) That is like a pulp.

Bywynawg, *a.* (bywyn) Abounding with pulp, or pith.

Bywyneiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywynaiz) A becom-  
ing like a pulp.

Bywyneiziaw, *v.* (bywynaiz) To become like a pulp.

Bywyneiziawl, *a.* (bywynaiz) Having a tendency  
to become like a pulp.

Bywyneizrwyz, *s. m.* (bywynaiz) Pulpiness; pithi-  
ness.

## C.

### C A B

**C** A consonant of the same power as K. It is  
mutable into ç, NGH, and G; as, *câr*, a friend,  
*ei çâr*, her friend, *vy nghâr*, my friend, *ei gâr*, his  
friend.

CA, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oz.* A keep; a hold; a shut-  
ting on; a having, or holding: also a verb of the 3  
*p. indic.* He will have, or get.

Câad, *s. m.* (ca) A getting, having, or obtaining.

Cab, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A cot, booth, or tent, in  
the form of a cone, made with rods set in the  
ground, and tied at the top.

Caban, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. au* (cab) A booth, or cabin.

Cablaiz, *a.* (cabyl) Blasphemous; calumnious.

Cablair, *s. m.*—*pl. cablciriau* (cabyl—gair) Calumny.

Cablawd, *s. m.* (cabyl) Blasphemy; cursing.

Cabledig, *a.* (cabyl) That is blasphemed; detracted

Cabledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabledig) Blasphemy.

Cabledigawl, *a.* (cabledig) Tending to detract.

Cabledigrwyz, *s. m.* (cabledig) Blasphemousness.

Cablez, *s. m.* (cabyl) Blasphemy; calumny.

Cabliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabyl) A blaspheming.

Cablu, *v. a.* (cabyl) To blaspheme; to detract.

Cabla dy vro za i'm gwyz i,  
A'th randir, a thro yndi.

Curse thy good country in my presence, and thy neighbour-  
hood, and yet abide in it. L. G. Cotti.

Cablus, *a.* (cabyl) Blasphemous; detractive.

Cablwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cablwyr* (cabyl—gwr) A blas-  
phemer; a detractor.

Cablyd, *s. m.* (cabyl) A blaspheming; a cursing.  
Dyz Iou Cablyd, Maundy Thursday.

Cabol, *a.* (pol) Smooth; polished; bright.

Cabolez, *s. m.* (cabol) A polish; smoothness.

Cabolvaen, *s. m.*—*pl. cabolvain* (cabol—maen) A  
polishing stone.

Coboli, *v. a.* (cabol) To polish, or make smooth.

Caboliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabol) A polishing.

Cabolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cabolwyr* (cabol—gwr) A po-  
lisher, or burnisher.

Cabolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cabol) A polisher.

Cabrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cabrodau* (cab—rhawd) The fre-  
quenting of huts; rusticity.

### C A D

Cabrotai, *s. m.*—*pl. cabroteion* (cabrawd) A fre-  
quenter of huts; a boor, rustic, or clown.

Cyrç cabrotai.

The assault of a clown.

*Adage.*

Cabyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca—pyl) A curse; a blas-  
phemy; calumny; detraction.

Câcamwci, *s. m. aggr.* (cag) The great burr dock;  
called also cyngav, and cribau'r bleiziau; cacam-  
wci lleiav, and cyngav lleiav, the ditch, or clot-  
burr.

Cacwn, *s. pl. aggr.* (cwn) Hornets: varieties, ca-  
cwn y coed, cacwn y wacn, cacwn y zaeor, and  
cacwn tingoc.

Cacynen, *s. f.* (cacwn) A hornet. Cacynen y  
meirç, a gad-bee.

Caç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cag) Ordure, dung, or soil.

Caçad, *s. m.* (caç) A floven; a doating fellow.

Caçadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (caçad) A rapscallion.

Caçan, *s. m. dim.* (caç) A coward, or poltroon.

Caçva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (caç—ma) A place for ordure.  
Caçva'r tylwyth.

Caçgi, *s. m.*—*pl. caçgwn* (caç—ci) A coward.

Caçgiaiz, *a.* (caçgi) Cowardly; cowardous; base.

Caçgieizrwyz, *s. m.* (caçgiaiz) Cowardliness.

Caçu, *v. a.* (caç) To void, or evacuate ordure.

Câd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A striving to keep; a  
battle. Câd a brwydyr, and câd ac ymlaz, battle  
and tumult, or battle and war. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwedi gweled o Weiryz gwarçae y zinas arno, cyweiriaw ei  
lu â orug yntau drwy yzinoz, ac agori pyrrh y zinas â wnaeth.  
a imyned y maes o'r zinas, ac arwaethu rhozi câd ar vaes izynt.

When Gweiryz had discovered that the city was besieged on  
him, he also arrayed his army into companies, and he opened the  
gates of the city, and went out of the city, and drew up with  
the intent to give them open battle. Gr. ab Arthur.

Cadaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taç) A piece of cloth; a  
kerchief; a clout; a rag. Cadaç gwzww, a neck-  
kerchief.

Cadaçan, *s. m. dim.* (cadaç) A swaddling clout.

Tyvid maban, ni thwy ei gadaçan.

The child may grow, his clout will not grow. Adage.

Cadavael, *s. m.* (câd—gavael) An unlucky person;  
a simpleton.



# C A D

a simpleton. O'r cadavael! O the foolish ninny-hammer.

Cadavarth, *s. pl. aggr.* (tavarth) The corn marigold.

Azwyn lluarth pan llyuiz i genin  
Arall azwyn cadavarth yn egin.

Beauteous is the camp when it is a muster to gather leeks, again  
beauteous is the *wild marigold* in the springing corn. *Taliesin.*

Cadavwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (câd—avwy) A conflict.

Cadair, *s. f.—pl. cadeiriau* (câd—gair) A seat of authority, or presidency; but more particularly amongst the bards; and figuratively the qualification which intitled a candidate to preside.

Yffid i mi dair cadair cywair cyfon  
Ac yd vrawd parawd gan gerzorian.

There are to me three *presidencies*, regular and accordant, that were readily adjudged by the men of song.

*Meigant, i veib Llyr ab Brochwel.*

Gan y neb â orvo, pan vo amryfen cadair, y caif y brawdwr llys gorn bual a modrwy aur, a'r gobënyz â zoter y dano yn ei gader.

From him that shall overcome, when there is a contention of *presidency*, the judge of the court shall have a buffalo horn, a gold ring, and the cushion that shall be placed under him in his chair.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cadar, *s. f.—pl. cedyr* (câd) A defence; a shield.

Cadarn, *a.* (câd) Compact, strong, stout, or mighty; powerful.

Pawb a çwennyç enrhydez,  
Pob cadarn gwan ei ziwëz.

Every one is anxious for honour; the end of every *mighty* one is weak.

*Adage.*

Cadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A strengthening, or fortifying; a supporting, or assisting.

Cadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Strengthening.

Cadarnaiz, *a.* (cadarn) Inclining to be strong.

Cadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarn) To strengthen, or fortify.

Cadarnâu trwy lw, to confirm by oath.

A hyny a gadarnâwn drwy arvoll.

And that *we will confirm* by a covenant. *Gr. ab Arthur*

Cadarnâwr, *s. m.—pl. cadarnâwyr* (cadarn—gwr) A strengthener; a fortifier.

Cadarnder, *s. m.* (cadarn) Stoutness; strength.

Llywïawdyr llyw amniver,  
Teyrn-vro â geidw o gadarnder.

The governor and leader of a numberless host, the kingly country he will keep by *strength*. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Cadarnvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cadarn—man) A fortified place.

Cadoz â welan'  
Cynnyd cadarnvan,  
Cer llawer lluman.

Battles they shall see, and the fall of the *strong hold* near many a standard. *Taliesin.*

Cadarnlezyv, *a.* (cadarn—llezyv) Strongly inflective. A term in grammar, for syllables that terminate with three consonants together; as, cwllyr, for cwllytyr.

Cadarnwç, *s. m.* (cadarn) Stoutness; strength.

Doeth a drud am dud, am degwç,  
Tarv aer-gawz aergwl gadarnwç.

Wise and valiant for land, and for beauty, scaring in the indignant slaughter with the *stoutness* of slaughtering rage.

*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Cadas, *s. m.* (câd) A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Sidan a çadas gaful.

A robe of silk and *brocade*. *D. ab. Gwilym.*

Nid mewn aur mâd, na çadas,  
Blin lwyth, ond mewn bilen lûs.

Not in precious gold, nor *fine cloth*, a troublesome load, but in a pale covering. *S. Geri.*

Cadawg, *a.* (câd) Abounding with battles.

Cadawl, *a.* (câd) Relating to battle, or war.

Cadbais, *s. f.—pl. cadbeisiau* (câd—pais) A coat of mail.

# C A D

Cadben, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (câd—pen) A captain.

Y rhai'n yn llwyr â zœnt yn mhen  
Y cadben o'm caseion.

These shall come altogether against the *captain* of my adversaries *Edm. Prys.*

Cadbenaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cadben) A captainship.

Cadberth, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (câd—perth) A brake, or a place of thorns and brambles.

Cadblyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (câd—plyg) Complication; agreement of words in a sentence, or the figure called *symploce*, in which the beginnings and endings are alike.

Cadbyll, *s. m.—pl. cadbyllau* (câd—pwll) An ambuscade.

Baran môr yn nghorv gwyd  
I am gadbyll yman bran yn Nghynwyd.

The face of the sea in the body of iniquity around the *pit* of battle here, and a crow in Cynwyd. *Taliesin.*

Cadbyd, *s. m.* (câd—pyd) The evil of war.

Goreu camwri cadbyd.

The most excusable of injury is the *evil of war*. *Adage.*

Cadeçyn, *s. m. dim.* (cadaç) A clout; a rag.

Cadeirdraw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cadair—traw) A doctor, or professor of a science.

Cadeirvarz, *s. m.—pl. cadeirveirz* (cadair—barz) A bard graduated, or that is intitled to preside at a Gorsëz.

Cadeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cader) A chairing; a spreading, or shooting out.

Cadeiriaith, *s. m.* (cadair—iaith) Oratory. Cadeiriaith Saidi, a prince of the Britons, in the sixth century, famed for hospitality.

Cadeiriaw, *v. a.* (cader) To chair: also to spread, or shoot from fresh roots, as trees, or corn; to tiller; to stool.

Derwen, teg y cadeiria,  
A gafu ei dwyn o gyfda.

An oak, fairly it *will spread*, that is reared from a goodly stock. *W. Llynn.*

Cadeiriawg, *a.* (cader) Having, or possessing a seat; intitled to a seat. Coed cadeiriawg, spreading trees.

Pedwar cadeiriawg ar zeg y fyz yn llys.

There are fourteen *who are intitled to seats* in court. *Welsh Laws.*

A'th volant pymtheccant cadeiriawg.

Fifteen hundred *presiding* bards will praise thee.

*Llyw. ab Llywelyn.*

Cadeiriawl, *a.* (cader) Belonging to a chair, or seat; cathedral.

Cadeithi, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Inherent qualities.

Pum pënaeth dymbi  
O Wyzyl Ficti  
O beçadur cadeithi  
O genedyl ysgî.

Five chiefs there will be of the Gwyzelian Picts, having the *disposition* of the wicked one, of the dagger generation. *Taliesin.*

Cadell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (câd) A defence in battle; a shield.

As deubo casnar câr cynghreinion,  
Colovyn cadellig cadell Brython,  
Y'ngoleuad gwlad gwledig weinion.

May he be, the indignant chief, the friend of the pushers of the spear, the pillar and protecting *shield* of the men of tumult, in the splendor of the kingdom of the protector of the helpless ones. *Cynzelw, m. Cadw ab Madawg.*

Cadellig, *a.* (cadell) Protecting; shielding.

Cader, *s. f.—pl. cadeiriau* (câd) A fortress, or strong hold; a chair. Cader ymadrawz, a pulpit; cader buwç, a cow's udder. There are many fortified hills that still retain the name of cader; as, Cader Dinmael, Cader Idris, and others. Cader Vyrzin, an epithet for a cock's comb.

Cadernyd.



# C A D

Cadernyd, *s. m.* (cadarn) Strength; fortitude. Cadernyd a frawy, confirmation and proof.

*Welsh Laws.*

Nid cadernyd ond brodyr.

There is no support but of brethren.

*Adage.*

Tri cadernyd awen: athrylith, cov, a dysg.

The three strengths of genius: capacity, memory, and learning.

*Barzas.*

Cadva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (câd—ma) A place of battle.

Cadvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—ban) The horn of battle; a warrior: also a proper name of men.

Ni ellir annez rhy vaethwyd  
Rhag ergyd cadvanau cadwyd.

A dwelling superabounding with dainties cannot be had out of the reach of the warriors' grasp.

*Aneurin.*

Cadvarç, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadveirç (câd—març) A war-horse.

Cadvarçawg, *a.* (cadvarç) Having, or riding a war-horse. Cadvarçogion, knights of battle.

Tri cadvarçawg ynys Prydain, Caradawg Vreicvras, Menwaed o Arleçwez, a Llyr Lliuyzawg.

The three cavaliers of battle of the isle of Britain: Caradog with the brawny arm, Menwaed of Arleçwez, and Llyr with the numerous host.

*Triois.*

Cadviled, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—miled) The course, or march of battle.

Cywir yth elwir o'th anwir weithred  
Rhagov rhwyviadur mur cadviled.

Equitable art thou called from thy unjust action, before me directing the column on the course of battle.

*Aneurin.*

Cadvilez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cad—millez) The march of an army.

Cadvilezed, *s. m.* (cadvilez) An army marching.

Cadviliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadviliad (câd—miliad) The leader of an army; a general.

Cadvlaen, *s. m.* (câd—blaen) The van of the battle.

Piau y cadvarç cadvlaen, a'i gorvaid,  
A r gorvod dihavarç?

Whose the war-horse in the front of battle, with his body dressed out, bold to victory?

*Llyw. Llaetly.*

Cadvlawz, *s. m.* (câd—blawz) The raging of battle.

Côv cadvlawz a'm cawz; a'm carai,  
Câr cerzawr cerzau a'i cyrçai.

The memory of the battle's rage troubles me; he that loved me, the friend of the songster, songs ere now have hurried to him.

*Cynzelw, m. O. Guynnes.*

Cadvridawg, *a.* (câd—bridawg) A general, or leader.

Henpyc well penteyrnez yr ynys hon—poed yn gyflal i'th deon, a'th niver, a'th gadvridogion y ba y gwell hwn.

Welcome health! sovereign supreme of this island, as well to thy visitors, and thy train, and thy generals, be this welcome

*H. Cûbwrç—Mabinogion*

Cadvuziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadvuziannau (câd—buziant) A trophy of battle.

Cadvwyell, *s. f.*—*pl.* cadvwyell (câd—bwyell) A battle-ax.

Cadfer, *a.* (câd—fêr) Stout in battle; potent.

Marçawg a gyrç i'r Aber,  
I ar y març cadarn cadfer  
Dabre genvy—

Thou knight repairing to Aber, on the strong built horse, stout in battle, come along with me.

*Tygnaf ab Mydno.*

Cadgaen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cad—caen) Field of battle.

Coedgun olwythion cadgaen lathau.

Shafts of the warring field giving food to the beast of the wood.

*Risierdyn.*

Cadgamlan, *s. f.* (câd—camlan) A great throng mixing together. A proverbial expression alluding to the battle of Camlan, between Arthur and Med-

# C A D

rawd, in the year 542. Yn gwibiaw trwy eu gilyz val cadgamlan.

Cynta' peth a welwn i yn vy ymyl, oez twmpath çwareu, a'r vath Gadgamlan, mewn peisiau a çapiau coçion, yn dawnfiaw yn hoyw brythar

The first thing I should see close to me was a dancing ring, and such a motley groupe one amongst another in red petticoats and caps, dancing with fantastic briskness.

*Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Cadganu, *v. a.* (câd—canu) To abuse, forswear, or difowen.

Ni cadgenais vy nghwmwd,  
Ni lezais wyn, lezyv ysgwd.

I have not disowned my country, nor have I killed sheep; thou flanting shade!

*D. ab Gwilym, i'w gyfgawd.*

Cadgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadgwn (câd—ci) A dog of war; a great mastiff: an epithet for a warrior.

Cadgnaw, *s. m.* (câd—cnaw) The devourer of battle: an epithet for a sword.

Cadgnaw i giliaw gelyn.

A devourer in battle to chase a foe.

*G. ab Gwilym.*

Cadgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—côr) A time of solemn meeting together; a solemn fast.

Cadgorz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—corz) A troop of soldiers.

Cadgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadgryn (câd—corn) The horn of battle.

Barwn—

Huawdyr gadgryn mezyryn maith.

A baron, the shrill blower of the horns of battle, the ample mead-horns.

*Llyw. Ben Twarç.*

Cadgun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—cun) The support of battle; a warrior.

Cadgyfraw, *s. m.* (câd—cyfraw) The stir, or din of battle: an epithet for a hero.

Cadgymhell, *s. m.* (câd—cymhell) The impulse of battle.

A glyweisi à gânt Ysgavnell,  
Vab Dyfgyvundawd cadgymhell:  
Nid anrhegid tylawd o bell.

Hast thou heard what Ysgavnell sang, the son of Dyfgyvundod, the mover of the battle: the poor will not be greeted from afar.

*E. y Glywaid.*

Cadgynhen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—cynhen) The turbulence of battle.

Cadiaith, *s. f.* (câd—iaith) The language of battle.

Cadlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—llan) A field of battle.

Hael anwar gwenwynvar gwyn,  
Ysgwn vleiniad yn nghadlan.

The generous ungentle one whose passion is destroying wrath, the exalted leader in the field of battle.

*Cynzelw.*

Cadlas, *s. f.*—*pl.* cadlesfyz (câd—g'âs) A small close, yard, or inclosed plat of ground. Tir cadlas a thir coedgae, inclosed pasture, or hay-field, and open land in a ring fence. Cadlas yd, a çadlas wair, a corn yard, and hay yard. *Sil.* The Butts, or Artillery Ground, for practising archery, was called Cadlas; of which there was one in every Cantrev: a green for sports and games, which is called Twmpath Çwareu in some places, is in others called Cadlas. Mae cadlas yn y van a'r van heno, there is a dance in such and such a place to-night.

*Gwent.*

Cadle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (câd—lle) A place of battle.

Cadlong, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—llong) A ship of battle.

Cadlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (câd—llys) A camp, or intrenchment. Cadlys drain, a place defended with chevaux-de-frise.

Cadnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (câd—naw) A fox.

Y cadnaw syz helva zolev, oblygid er maint vo'r gwaezi, a'r canu cyrn ar ei ol, ev a gynnal ei helynt oni vlino.

The fox is game to be hunted in full cry, because that notwithstanding the calling, and the blowing of horns after him, he will persevere in his course until he is tired.

*Cyrr. Hely.*

Cadnawes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cadnaw) A she-fox.

*Cadnôaiz,*



## C A D

**Cadnoaiz**, *a.* (cadnaw) Vulpine; like a fox, or foxy.  
**Cadnôus**, *a.* (cadnaw) Vulpinary; foxy.  
**Cadorvod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (câd—gorvod) A striving or contending in battle.

O glyw vod cadorvod tyn—  
 Yn wr rhwyz yno rhed.

If he hears of a hard *contest*, a man ever ready, there he will run.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cadraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. cadreithiau* (câd—rhaith) The law of war; military discipline.

**Cadrawd**, *s. m.* (câd—rhawd) The raging of battle.

**Cadrez**, *s. m.* (cadyr) Strength; might; fortitude.

Cadyr ei dy, cedwis ger Difyni,  
 Cadrez, a llariez, a llary rozi.

Strong is his house, he has preserved by Difyni *fortitude*, and meekness, and giving mildly.  
*Llywelyn Iarz, i Gaduan.*

**Cadres**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (câd—rhês) A line of battle.

**Cadwrç**, *s. m.* (cadyr) Fortitude; puissance.

**Cadfeirç**, *s. pl. aggr.* (câd—feirç) War harness.

Dyforthes cadfeirç, a cadfeirç  
 Greuled ar Gattræth coçre.

The war-horses, and their harness, bore the gory fluid on Cat-  
 træth's ruddy plain.  
*Aneurin.*

**Gadu**, *v. a.* (câd) To battle; to fight; to conflict.

Frollo, â arçfai i Arthur zyvod i neillduedig ymlaz ag ev—  
 Ac wedy mynegi hyny i Arthur, llawen vu ganzo: ac yn y  
 lle anvon atto, a dywedyd ei vod yn barawd i gadu, ac i wneu-  
 thur yr ammod hwnw.

Frollo had requested of Arthur to come to a separate combat  
 with him—And when that was told to Arthur, he was rejoiced;  
 and he immediately sent to him, saying he was ready to fight,  
 and to perform that condition.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cadw**, *s. m.* (câd) A keeping; protection; a flock, or herd.

Nag ovna, dydi gadw bac.

Fear not, thou little *flock*.  
*W. Salisbury.*

Maint cadw cyvraith, o'r moç deuzeg llwdyn a barz; maint  
 cadw cyvraith o'r devaid, deg llwdyn ar ugaint a hwrz.

The number of a lawful *flock*, of the swine, twelve and a boar;  
 the number of a lawful *flock*, of the sheep, thirty and a ram.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cadw**, *v. a.* (câd) To keep, preserve, or save; to guard; to look after. Cadw cyn coll. *Welsh Laws.*

A gymmero zyfg cadwed.

He that will take learning let him keep it.  
*Adage.*

Tri dyn â zylyŷr eu cadw rhag arvau, caeth, a mab ni bo pedair  
 blwyz ar zeg, ac ynnyd cyhoezawg.

There are three men who ought to be kept from weapons; a  
 slave, a boy under fourteen years, and a common idiot.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cadwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadw) A keeping, or preservation.

**Cadwadawg**, *a.* (cadwad) That keepeth, or preserveth.

Eu holl weithredoŷ â wnânt er eu gweled o zynion; canys  
 llydanu eu cadwadogion â wnânt.

All their works they do for to be seen of men; for they make  
 broad their *phylacteries*.  
*W. Salisbury.*

**Cadwadawl**, *a.* (cadwad) Saving; preservative.

**Cadwadwy**, *a.* (cadwad) Conservable; preservable.

**Cadwaith**, *s. m.* (câd—gwaith) A battle, or action.

**Cadwayw**, *s. f.* (câd—gwayw) A war lance.

**Cadwedig**, *a.* (cadw) Preserved; saved; guarded.

Y mae ynys parth hwnt i Frainc yn gadwedig o'r moro bob  
 tu izi.

There is an island on the farther side of France, which is  
 guarded on every side by the sea.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cadwedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwedig) Preser-  
 vation.

**Cadwedigawl**, *a.* (cadwedig) Preservative.

**Cadweidiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwad) Preservation.

**Cadweini**, *s. m.* (câd—gweini) Knight-service.

**Cadwen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cadw) A chain; a bandage.

## C A E

**Cadwent**, *s. f.*—*pl. cadwennoz* (câd—gwent) A field of battle: also a fight, or engagement.

Oes obaith genyt ti ar gafael dy ollwng, ai er aur, ac er arian  
 —ac er cadwent ac ymlaz?

Hast thou a hope of getting thyself liberated, either for gold,  
 or for silver, and for battle and combat?

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Cadwva**, *s. f.*—*pl. cadwvëyz* (cadw—ma) A re-  
 fervoir.

**Cadwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cedwyr* (câd—gwr) A warrior.

Bez Dëuvraint ar Glevaint awon  
 Yn ngwrthdir Mathavarn,  
 Yftwfwl cedwyr cadarn.

The grave of Dëuvraint is by the river of Glevaint, on the  
 confine of Mathavarn, the bulwark of mighty warriors. *Taliesin.*

**Cadwraeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwr) Preservation.

**Cadwraiz**, *s. m.* (cadw—rhaiz) A radiation, or  
 spreading out. Cadwraiz y llaw, the back of the  
 hand, from the wrist to the knuckles.

**Cadwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadw) A rug; a covering.

**Cadwyawl**, *a.* (cadw) Conservative; keeping.

**Cadwyd**, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, guard, or preserve.

Gweilç cadau yn cadwyd maes,  
 Gwyr gwanar trydar trais,  
 Gwynvyd beirz bod yn eu hoës.

Hawks of battles *sustaining* the field, leading men, the dawn  
 of the tumult of conquest, it is the happiness of bards to be in  
 their lifetime.  
*Seisyll Brywçwç.*

**Cadwyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (câd—gwÿz) A place full of  
 bushes, or brambles; a brake.

**Cadwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadw) A chain, or bond.

**Cadwynad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn) A chaining.

**Cadwynaiz**, *a.* (cadwyn) Catenarian; like a chain.

**Cadwynaw**, *v. a.* (cadwyn) To chain; to bind.

**Cadwynawdyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. cadwynodlau* (cadwyn—  
 awdyl) A catenated rhyme.

**Cadwynawg**, *a.* (cadwyn) Catenated; wearing a  
 chain.

**Cadwynawl**, *a.* (cadwyn) Relating to a chain.

**Cadwynawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cadwynorion* (cadwyn) A  
 binder; a leader of captives.

Sengi waywawr,  
 Yn nyz cadwynawr,  
 Yn nghlawz gwernin.

Thou wilt trample the spears in the day of *captivators*, in the  
 dank intrenchment.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cadwynbroest**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn—proest) A  
 catenated alternate rhyme.

**Cadwynedig**, *a.* (cadwyn) Catenated; chained.

**Cadwynedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwynedig) Ca-  
 tenation.

**Cadwyngyrç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn—cyrc) A ca-  
 tenated recurrence; a term in prosody.

**Cadwynodlaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwynawdyl) A  
 catenated rhyming.

**Cadwynodli**, *v. a.* (cadwynawdyl) To rhyme alter-  
 nately.

**Cadyr**, *a.* (cad) Strong; stout; robust; mighty.

C enawen ceidron, cadyr yd volir glyw,  
 Glew zragon â gwynir.

Ye powerful offspring, mightily will the chief be celebrated,  
 the valiant leader will be mourned.  
*Cynxelw.*

**Cazug**, *s. m.* (dug) A mist; a gloom, or obscurity.

Dragon gyrçiad câd gazug.

A leader who frequents the *gloom* of battle. *Prydyz Byçan.*

**Cazugaw**, *v.* (cazug) To darken, or become over-  
 cast; to obscure.

**Cazugawl**, *a.* (cazug) Misty; gloomy; obscure.

**Cae**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) An inclosure; a hedge;  
 and, metaphorically, a field; as, cae o yd, a field  
 of corn; cae o wair, a field of hay. Any orna-  
 mental wreath, or ring, is also called cae; as, cae  
 bedw,



bedw, a birchen garland. Gwraig ynmron y cae,  
a woman nearly brought to bed.

Març â wyl yr yd, ac ni wyl y cae.

The horse will see the corn, but not the hedge. *Adage.*

Coed, v'anwyl! cadwai v'eiioes,  
Cae da rhawg, pe ceid a'i rhoes!

The wood, my dear, my life would preserve, a good lasting  
wreath, ah! could I obtain her who gave it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cae, *a.* (ca) Shut, bound up, or inclosed; close.

Caead, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A cover; a lid. Cacad  
y cylla, the top of the thorax.

Caead, *a.* (cae) Shut up, or inclosed: also close.

Caeadawg, *a.* (cae) Tending to close; closing.

Caeadlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae—llen) A curtain.

Caeadrwyz, *s. m.* (cae) Closeness; obscurity.

Caeadu, *v. a.* (cae) To close, or inclose; to co-  
ver. Caeadu llyvyr, to bind a book.

Caeadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caeadwyr (cae—gwr) One  
that covers up; a binder.

Caeawg, *a.* (cae) Inclosed; closing up: also wear-  
ing a wreath.

Caeawg o dew-vrig gwyl  
Caeau y ddeu a'u dail.

Wearing a wreath of the thick tops of the young shoots, the  
wreaths of the south and their leaves. *D. ab Edmund.*

Caeawl, *a.* (cae) Tending to close, or shut up.

Cael, *v. a.* (ca) To get, have, or obtain; to attain,  
or come by; to find; to enjoy. Mal y ceilent  
zaioni, so that they may obtain good. *Sil.* A  
ga' gan Zuw! God grant!

A gadwer â geir wrth raid.

What is kept will be had when wanted. *Adage.*

O'r hael y cair hael, a fe rhon', a'i gael,  
Gan hael hawz vyz cael o voz calon.

From the liberal will be had liberality, and peradventure  
having it, from the liberal, it will be easy to obtain with  
heart's good will. *L. G. Gochi.*

Caen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) The covering, coat, or  
surface; a peel, or skin.

Eiry mynyz gwyn caen rhos;  
Gwynyd herwr yw hirnos.

Snowy mountains, white the surface of the vale; the happi-  
ness of a depredator is the long night. *Mabellav ab Llywarg.*

Caenawg, *a.* (caen) Having a covering, or inclosed.

Yn erlyn yn ysgwn gaenawg,  
Ni wyl gwr ni welas Gwallawg.

Pursuing in exalted covering, he will see not a hero who saw  
not Gwallawg. *Talesin.*

Caenawl, *a.* (caen) Tending to cover, or inclose.

Cacned, *s. f.* (caen) A thin covering; hoariness.

Caenen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (caen) A covering; a sur-  
face, or outside. Caenen o wlith, a fall of dew;  
caenen o eira, a fall of snow.

Caenenawl, *a.* (caenen) Incrusting, or covering.

Caeneniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caenen) Incrustation.

Caencnu, *v. a.* (caenen) To incrustate, or case.

Caeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caen) An incrustation.

Cacnu, *v. a.* (caen) To incrustate; to coat.

Caer, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A sheep-fold; a sheep-pen.

Caer, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A wall, or mound for de-  
fence; the walls of a city; a castle, or fortress; a  
walled, or fortified town; a city. Caer y vyn-  
went, the church-yard wall; caer gwydion, the ga-  
laxy, so called from Gwydion ab Don, who having  
a knowledge of astronomy, was deemed a conjurer.  
Mae yr haul tan ei gaerau, the sun is set, or gone  
down. Such places as were called Caer by the  
Britons, were called by the Saxons Caester, Cef-  
ter, Cister, Chester; and Castrum by the Romans.

Caerawg, *a.* (cae) Walled about, fenced, or forti-  
fied. Coron gaerawg, a mural crown; brethyn  
caerawg, kersey-woven cloth; so called from the

similitude of its texture to the work in stone  
walls.

Caered, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) The wall of a city.

Llyma gaeredau llawn gwirodyz.

Behold fortresses full of liquors.

*T. Alad.*

Caerva, *s. f.*—*pl.* caerveyz (cae—ma) A fortified  
place; a strong hold.

Duw a'm dwg yno, anaw dremyn,  
Tramwy caradwy caerva urzyn;  
Dewifac genyv, canys perthyn  
Dywnu dirvrez no mez melyn.

God will bring me there, harmonious prospect, lovely the  
walks of the magnificent city; more desirable to me, for it is more  
congenial, to be released from banishment than to drink the yel-  
low mead. *Gwalgmai.*

Caeru, *v. a.* (cae) To fortify, or encompass with  
a wall.

Caerwaith, *s. m.* (cae—gwaith) A fortification.

Caerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caerwyr (cae—gwr) A man  
that defends a fortress.

Ol ei zwrn, a lazar wyr,  
Ar ei gyrau, a'i caerwyr.

The track of his fist would kill men on its corners, and its citi-  
zens. *L. G. Gochi, i Gaerlleon.*

Caeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cae) A bondman, slave, or  
captive. Caeth gweinyzawl, a domestic slave;  
caeth dovaeth, one that serves by his own consent.

Nid hawz i'm wybod neud anobaith cyrz,  
Cezorion neud ynt gaith;  
Oç! nad byw cein llyw Cynllaith,  
Açaws vu liaws o'i laith!

It is not easy for me to know how hopeless we are for songs;  
the songsters are they not captives; ah! that the splendid leader  
of Cynllaith were alive! his death is the cause of many.

*Cynzelw.*

Caeth, *a.* (cae) Bound; strait, close, or narrow;  
restricted; captive.

Ba waeth dyz caeth na dyz cig.

What doth it signify whether it is a fast day or flesh day.

*M. ab Rhys.*

Angen y gylydez gaeth yw bân pumfyll; a rhoi yn y pennill o  
bedwar bân i wyth.

The requisite of the confined metricity is a verse of five sylla-  
bles, and the stanza to be from four to eight verses. *Barzas.*

Caethadwy, *a.* (caeth) That may be bound, or re-  
stricted.

Caethawl, *a.* (caeth) Tending to bind, or straiten.

Caethder, *s. m.* (caeth) Restriction; captivity.

Caethedig, *a.* (caeth) Bound; restricted; captured.

Caethes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (caeth) A female slave.

Caethvab, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethveibion (caeth—mab) A  
bondman, or slave; a captive.

Caethvorwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (caeth—morwyn) A  
bondwoman, or female slave.

Caethvyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cath—byd) A state of  
slavery.

Ve ollwng Duw y rheidus gwâr,  
O'i garçar ac o'i gaethvyd.

God will liberate the necessitous and meek from his prison,  
and his bondage. *Edm. Prys.*

Caethglud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (caeth—clud) A captive.

Caethgludaw, *v. a.* (caethglud) To carry into cap-  
tivity.

Caethgludedig, *a.* (caethglud) That is led captive.

Caethgludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caethglud) A leading  
into captivity, or slavery.

Caethgludwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethgludwyr (caethglud—  
gwr) A captor, or one that takes a captive.

Caethgyvieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caeth—cyvieithiad)  
A verbal translation, or metaphrase.

Caethgyvieithu, *v. a.* (caeth—cyvieithu) To trans-  
late closely.

Caethgyvieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethgyvieithwyr (caeth  
—cyvieithwr) A literal translator.

Caethiad,



# CAV

- Caethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caeth)** A binding, or straitening; the act of enslaving.
- Caethiant, s. m. (caeth)** Restraint, confinement.
- Caethiw, a. (caeth)** Confined, under restraint; servile.
- Caethiwaw, v. a. (caethiw)** To confine, or restrict.
- Caethiwawl, a. (caethiw)** Restrictive; confining.
- Caethiwed, s. m. (caethiw)** Confinement, bondage, captivity; straitness; distress.
- Caethiwedig, a. (caethiw)** confined; captured.
- Caethlwnc, s. m. (caeth—llwnc)** A difficulty of swallowing.
- Caethlyncu, v. a. (caethlwnc)** To swallow with difficulty.
- Caethnawd, s. m. (caeth—gnawd)** A slavish condition.

Pan zaeth Iesu vry o'i vrenindawd,  
Yz oez pumoes byd yn gyd gaethnawd.

When Jesus above came from his kingdom, the five ages of the world were altogether in slavery. *Ein. ab Gwalgmai.*

- Caethrawd, s. m. (caeth—rhawd)** A state of bondage.

Arzelwaw o'th nawz rhag ———  
Oer hagr-wern gethern gaethrawd varwawl.

I will claim thy protection against the fiends of the chill and dark pit, a deadly course of bondage. *Gwalgmai.*

- Caethu, v. a. (caeth)** To straiten, or restrain.
- Caethwas, s. m.—pl. caethweision (caeth—gwas)** A bondman, or slave.
- Caethwefyn, s. m. dim. (caethwas)** A young slave.
- Caethwr, s. m.—pl. caethwyr (caeth—gwr)** A bondman, or slave; a captive.
- Caethwraig, s. f.—pl. caethwreigez (caeth—gwraig)** A bondwoman, or female slave.
- Cav, s. m.—pl. t. au (ca)** A void, or hollow; a hold; a cave.
- Cavad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cav)** A hollow; a grasping or holding.
- Cavaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cav)** A taking hold of.
- Cavael, v. a. (cav)** To inclose; to grasp, or hold.
- Cavawd, s. m. (cav)** Attainment, profit, success.
- Cavell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cav)** A grotto; an apartment; the choir, or chancel of a church.

Cyvarvan a'm cavell  
Celain ar wyar, ar wall,  
Cyvranc Rhun a'r drud arail.

Opposite to my reposing cell, there was the corpse in blood exposed, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero. *Llywarch Hen.*

- Cavellaiz, a. (cavell)** Like a grotto: also appertaining to a choir; choral.
- Cavnbeithyn, s. pl. aggr. (cavyn—peithyn)** gutter tiles.
- Cavnbeithynen, s. f. (cavnbeithyn)** A gutter tile.
- Cavniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cavyn)** A scooping.
- Cavniaw, v. a. (cavyn)** To scoop, or to make hollow.
- Cavnu, v. a. (cavyn)** To hollow out, like a trough.
- Cavyn, s. m.—pl. cavnau (cav)** A tray or trough; a canoe, or boat; cavyn Enlli, a flat bottomed boat; cavyn tylinaw, or cavyn pobi, a baker's brake, or trough; cavyn dylivaw, a weaver's tray; cavyn moſ, a swine trough; cavyn ysgwd, or cavyn melin, a mill conduit; cavyn traed, ceciniawg a dâl, A trough for the feet, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

I'r wyv lle mwyar'r avon,  
Ar gavyn dellt ar gwyn y dôn.

I am where the river is largest, on a lattice-worked canoe, on the top of the wave. *Iuan Dyw.*

# CAI

- Caf, s. m.—pl. t. iau. (ca)** A grasp, or grasper; also a rake with curved prongs, for unloading dung-carts. Rhoi caf arno, taraw caf arno, rhoi pump arno, to lay hand upon it, or to pilfer it. *Sil.*

- Cafad, s. m. (caf)** Attainment, or getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement.

Arzyledawr canu cymmmain' cafad,  
Cedwyr am Gatraeth a wnaeth brythred.

It is incumbent to sing of so much acquisition, the warriors on Cattraeth who made a tumultuous running. *Ynau.*

- Cafael, v. a (caf)** To get, obtain, or attain.
- Carael hawl, to obtain a suit. Welsh Laws.**

Tri feth ni geif dyn zigon, er a gafo; iegydd, hoedyl, a gyvoeth.

Three things which a person will not get enough of, notwithstanding what he gets: health, life, and wealth. *Truce Moss.*

- Cafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cafael)** A getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement, or attainment.

- Cafaeliwr, s. m.—pl. cafaelwyr (cafael—gwr)** One that lays hold of, or acquires; an attainer.

- Caraelyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cafael)** One that lays hold of.

- Cafawd, s. m. (caf)** Acquirement, or attainment.

- Cafell, s. f.—pl. t. au (caf)** A grasper, or any thing that curves round, or grasps; a valve.

- Cafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caf)** A throwing the arms about to grasp at any thing.

- Cafaw, v. a. (caf)** To throw the arms about, to catch; to over-reach; to cheat.

- Cafiwr, s. m.—pl. cafwyr (caf—gwr)** One that struggles with his arms to catch at a thing.

- Caglawg, a. (cagyl)** That is bedaggled, or bespattered: cynfon gaglawg, a daggletail.

- Cagyl, s. m.—pl. caglau (cag)** The dung of sheep, and some other animals; a daggle.

- Cai, s. m.—pl. ceion (ca)** A concrete; a collection, or adhesion of things together.

- Caiawg, a. (cai)** That abounds with things; concrete. *s. m.* A book.

- Caib, s. f.—pl. ceibiau (cai)** A mattock, or a hoe.

- Cail, s. f.—pl. ceilau (cai)** A fold, a sheep-fold.

Gwae ni geidw ei gail,  
Ac ev yn vugail,  
Ac ni's areinau.

Woe to him that will not guard his fold, and he a shepherd, and that doth not manage. *Taleisin.*

- Caill, s. f.—pl. ceilliau (cai)** A testicle.

Gwerth y zwy gail, cymmaint ynt a gwerth y naw aelawd gogyvurz.

The value of the two testicles, they are of the same value with the nine coequal members. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cain, a. (cân)** Clear, bright; fair; beautiful.

I'r cyveillion mwynion mau  
Deuai geinion deganau,  
Genyv, o bai zigonez.

To the agreeable friends of mine there would come splendid curiosities from me, if there were the means. *Gro. Owain.*

- Cainc, s. f.—pl. ceinciau (caing)** A branch: Cainc pren, the branch of a tree; cainc o vôs, a branch, or arm of a sea; rhaf dair cainc, a rope of three yarns; cainc o gerz, a tune in music.

- Caint, s. m.—pl. ceintiau (cain)** A plain, or open country; a field; a field of battle; an engagement. There are many places called by the pe-

pellation of *Caint* ; as *Caer Gaint*, Canterbury.

*Caint* yn yfbyzawd uſ gwirawd awlawen ;  
*Caint* rhag meibon Llyr yn ebyr Henvelen ;  
 Gwelais trais trydar, ac avar, ac angen ;  
 Yd lethrynt lavnawr ar benawr dyſgywen,  
*Caint* rhag uz clodau yn nolau Havren.

A battle in the place of feasting over the joyless beverage ; a battle against the son of Llyr at the outlets of Henvelen : I saw the oppression of the tumult, and wrath, and tribulation ; the blades they gleamed on the glittering helmets in battle against the lord of fame in the dales of the Severn. *Taliesin.*

*Caing*, *s. f.*—*pl.* *ceingiau* (*cang*) A branch.

Mal aderyn ar y gaing.

Like a bird on the spray.

*Adage.*

*Cair*, *s. m.* *aggr.*—*pl.* *ceirion* (*air*) The fruit, or produce of trees ; berries. There is a district in the east part of Arvon, called *Ceirionyz* where the celebrated bard *Taliesin* lived ; and at the end of the lake of that name there is a small agger of stones, which is shewn as the ruins of his dwelling.

*Cais*, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ceisiau* (*cy*—*ais*) An effort, or attempt : rhoi *cais* arno, to make an attempt upon it, or him : Also a getting ; or what is got ; a tax, or assessment. *Cylſ cais*, is a free gift, which tenants are accustomed to give to the bailiff of the manor, in some parts of Wales.

*Cal*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*al*) A stalk ; a prickle. The primary and general sense of the word is not used now, because it has been appropriated to be the term for penis.

*Cala*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (*cal*) A stem, a stalk ; a prickle.

*Caliv*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (*cal*) A stalk, or stem ; a reed, or cane. *Calav yd*, the stalk of corn.

Azwyn aeron yn amſer cynauav ;  
 Arall azwyn gwenith ar galav.

Beautiful the fruits in the time of harvest ; again beautiful is the wheat on the stalk. *Taliesin.*

*Calavaiz*, *a.* (*calav*) Like a reed, or cane.

*Calavawg*, *a.* (*calav*) Abounding with reeds, or canes ; having a stalk, or stem.

*Calſ*, *s. m.* *aggr.* (*cy*—*alſ*) Lime ; also a covering ; enamel, or varnish, for arms, and harness for war.

Llazaï llavyn gafnar,  
 Llathrai galſ llafar  
 Val llagar llaw zigrawn.

The wrathful blade would slay, the azure tinted armour gleam, like the lightning was the hand that hoarded not ?

*Cynzeio.*

*Calſaid*, *s. m.*—*pl.* *calſeidiau* (*calſ*) What is limed ; what is coated, or done over with enamel.

*Calſaiz*, *a.* (*calſ*) Of the quality of lime, calcareous ; like a covering.

*Calſawg*, *a.* (*calſ*) Calcareous ; covered ; enamelled.

*Calſdo*, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*calſ*—*to*) An enamelled covering, painted armour.

Taer tervyn afau, talau trevyz  
 Tori calſdôez tirez trenyz.

Violent was the destruction of the flanks and fronts of towns, and the breaking of the enamelled covering of the lands the third day after. *Meilyr.*

*Calſdoed*, *s. m.* (*calſdo*) An enamelled armour.

*Calſedig*, *a* (*calſ*) Limed ; covered ; enamelled.

*Calſva*, *s. m.* (*calſ*—*ma*) The dung of crows, and the peacock.

*Calſvraith*, *a.* (*calſ*—*braith*) Covered, coated, or enamelled with various colours.

Llavyn gwyar â gâr o gydwaith,  
 Llaw eigud dau yſgwyd galſvraith ;  
 Llyw Powys, peues diobaith !

The gory blade he loves in the mutual toil, quick was the hand under the motley-tinted shield of the leader of Powys, a region of despair ! *Cynzeio, m. M. ab Meredith.*

*Calſvriith*, *a.* (*calſbrith*) Covered over, or enamelled with various colours.

*Calſiad*, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*calſ*) A reducing to lime, or calx ; a liming ; a covering over.

*Calſlafar*, *a.* (*calſ*—*llafar*) Enamelled with blue.

Tarian, o byz calſlafar, neu eurgalſ pedair ar ugaint a dal.

A shield, if it is of blue enamel, or gold enamel, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

*Calſu*, *v. a.* (*calſ*) To reduce into lime, to lime ; also to cover over ; to enamel.

*Calſwr*, *s. m.*—*pl.* *calſwyr* (*calſ*—*gwr*) A lime-burner.

*Caldrist*, *a.* (*cal*—*trist*) Having a drooping stalk : *Y galdrist*, the herb Bistort.

*Caled*, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cal*) A hardship, or strait.

Piau y bez yn Rhyd Vaen ? Ced ai pen  
 Gan ciliai o galed :  
 Mab Meigen, mad pan aned !

To whom belongs the grave in the stony Ford ? Whose head would fly off ere he would retreat from difficulty : the son of Meigen : happy the time he was born. *Taliesin.*

*Caled*, *a* (*cal*) Hard ; parched ; hardy ; severe.

Cloi dy za ; Caledu yzwyd ;  
 Caledaſ na'r clo ydwyd—  
 Dur ar y dur wrth roi da.

What ! lock up thy goods ? Thou growest hard • yea, harder than the lock thou art—Steel on steel in parting with the pelf. *Ior. Vynghwyd.*

*Caleden*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*caled*) The corn, or hardness on the hand from labour.

*Caledez*, *s. m.* (*caled*) Hardness, obduracy, severity.

*Caledi*, *s. m.* (*caled*) Hardness ; hardship ; difficulty.

Ni nawz caledi rhag bygodez.

Hardship will not protect against poverty.

*Adage.*

*Calediad*, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au.* (*caled*) A hardening.

*Caledrwyz*, *s. m.* (*caled*) Hardness, obduracy ; density.

*Caledu*, *v. a.* (*caled*) To harden ; to become hard, or dense.

*Caledwſ*, *s. m.* (*caled*) Hardness, obdurateness.

*Caledwr*, *s. m.*—*pl.* *caledwyr* (*caled*—*gwr*) A hardener.

*Calevyn*, *s. m.* *dim.* (*calav*) A small stalk, or reed.

*Calen*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cal*) A whetstone ; also a lump of butter, soap, or the like.

*Calon*, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cal*) The heart ; the middle ; the womb. *Brawd un galon*, a brother by the mother's side.

Tri Gwyn Dorllwyth Ynys Prydain : Urien ac Eurzyl, plant Cynvarſ Hen, a vuant yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Nevyn verſ, Bryſan eu mam ; a'r ail Owain ab Urien, a Morvuz ei gwaer, a vuant yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Modron verſ Avallac ; y trydyz, Gwrgi a Feredur a Ceindreſ Benafſell, plant Elifer Gofgorz yawr, a vuant yn nghalon Eurzyl verſ Cynvarſ, eu mam.

The three blessed burdens of the womb of the Isle of Britain : Urien and Eurzyl, the children of Cynvarſ Hen, who were one burden in the womb of Nevyn the daughter of Bryſan, their mother ; the second, Owain the son of Urien and Morvuz his sister, who were one burden in the womb of Modron the daughter of Avallac ; the third, Gwrgi and Feredur and Ceindreſ Benafſell, the children of Elifer Gofgorz yawr, who were in the womb of Eurzyl the daughter of Cynvarſ, their mother. *Trioſ.*

*Calonawg*, *a.* (*calon*) Hearty ; courageous, valiant.

*Calondid*, *s. m.* (*calon*) Heartiness ; courageousness.

*Calongaled*, *a.* (*calon*—*caled*) Being hard-hearted.

*Calonogawl*, *a.* (*calonawg*) Tending to encourage.

*Calonogi*, *v. a.* (*calonawg*) To encourage.

*Calonogrwyz*, *s. m.* (*calonawg*) Heartiness.

*Call*, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (*all*) What is abroad, or out of its place.

*Call*



# CAL

**Call, a. (all)** That goeth, or turneth out, or about; circumspect, discreet, cunning. Llygad-gall, quint-eyed; troed-gall, club-footed.

Nid call ond a gadwo yn ei gôv.

No one is *circumspect* but he that keeps in memory. *Adage.*

**Callaiz, a. (call)** Apt, or tending to be circumspect.

**Callawd, s. m. (call)** Cunningness; circumspection.

**Callawdyr, s. pl. aggr. (callawd)** Those stems, or stalks of plants, that are knotty, or of irregular growth: also the fungi in all their varieties.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz callawdyr llwyd,  
Mwy gorzyvnafai am ei bwyd  
Clezyval dywal diarfwyd.

This hearth, is it not obscured by musty toad-stools? More congenial around its viands would have been the gashing sword of the fierce dauntless warrior. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Callawyz, s. m. (call—awyz)** A straying disposition; inclined to haunt, or wander about.

Ci callawyz, o'r llezir naw cam i wrth y ty, ni thelir dim am dano.

A dog of a *wandering disposition*, if killed nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Callawr, s. m.—pl. callorau (call)** A kettle, or cauldron.

Mis taçwez moç mehinawr,  
Llyvyn mor, merilyd pob callawr.

In the month of November the swine are fat, the sea is smooth, every *cauldron* abounds with water. *Aneurin.*

**Callder, s. m. (call)** circumspection, prudence.

**Called, s. pl. aggr. (call)** The stalks of Thistles.

Gorvelyn called, colledig wyv,  
Coilais gall ateb y neb a'm niwyv!

Brightly yellow the *stalks of thistles*; I am lost! I have lost the discreet answer of the one that fills me with love. *Cynxelw.*

**Callez, s. m. (call)** The stalks of pulse: also circumspection, discretion.

Gnawd i lu i laz eu taçwez;  
Ilwydion canawon callez.

The custom of an army is to kill what fattens them, the grey ones have the productions of the *knotted stalks*. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Carnau ei veirç ev a gyvriwr val callestyr, a'i olwynion val corwynt.**  
The hoofs of his horses shall be counted like flint, and their wheels like a whirlwind. *Isaiab.*

**Callestrawl, a. (callestyr)** Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

Dy nawz  
Rhag trais tragwyzawl  
Tan trwç callestrawl.

Thy protection grant against the eternal oppression of the thick *sulphurous fire*. *Iolo Goc.*

**Callestricawl, a. (callestrig)** Tending to be of a flinty quality.

**Callestrig, a. (callestyr)** Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

**Callestrigawl, a. (callestrig)** Tending to be flinty.

**Callestyr, s. f.—pl. cellystyr (ca—llestyr)** The pyrites; a flint-stone.

**Callineb, s. m. (call)** circumspection, discretion.

Tri cyvaillawen: nwyv, callineb, a digriwç.

The three friends of genius: vigour, discretion, and merit. *Barzas.*

**Callod, s. pl. aggr. (call)** Fungi; agaric. Callod y coed, the fungi of trees; callod y derw, clustiau'r derw, llyfiau'r yfgyvaint, Lung-wort.

**Callodren, s. f.—pl. t. au (callawdyr)** A knotted stalk.

**Callodryn, s. m. dim. (callawdyr)** A stalk of a plant.

Callodryn trioçyr fy i'r llyfeyu hwnw.

A *trilateral stalk* has that plant. *Ll. Mezyg.*

**Callodrenaiz, a. (callodren)** Like knotty stalks.

Llethri, a dryfi, a draiz,  
Lladrones callodrenaiz.

Cliffs and wilds she will penetrate, the witch like a *knotted stalk*. *Rhys Llwyd, i'r Neidyr.*

# CAM

**Calloraid, s. m.—pl. calloreidiau (callawr)** A chaldron full; a chaldron, of thirty-six bushels

**Callu, v. n. (call)** To be circumspect or discreet.

**Callus, a. (call)** Tending to be discreet, or cunning

**Callusder, s. m. (callus)** Discreetness; cunningness

**Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au. (cy—am)** Circumvention, wrong, injury.

Yma â neb cam ni wnai,  
Mewn naws mwyn, cam ni's mynai.

Here, to none wilt thou do an *injury*, in thy kind disposition, an *injury* thou wilt not take. *Wat. Glywddawg.*

**Cam, a. (cy—am)** Crooked, bent, bowed; awry; wrong; false. Cam neu gymhwys, hit or miss.

A vo'n gam ni vyn y gwir;  
A vo'n iawn ni vyn anwir.

He that is false will not receive the truth; he that is just will not bear with an untruth. *H. Arwyfll.*

**Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—am)** A step, or stride; a pace in going. Ar y cam, on a foot pace; o gam i gam, step by step; i gam o gam, in a tottering, or uneven pace; tair troedvez yn y cam, three feet in the stride. *Welsh Laws.*

Un cam diogi a wna dau, a thri.

One *lazy pace* will make two, and three. *Adage*

**Camacan, s. f.—pl. camacenion (cam—acan)** A false accent.

**Camacenu, v. a. (camacan)** To accent falsely.

**Camaceniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camacan)** False accentation.

**Camagwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—agwyn)** False accusation.

**Camagwyn, v. a. (cam—agwyn)** To accuse falsely.

**Camagwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camagwyn)** False accusation.

**Camagwynwr, s. m.—pl. camagwynwyr (camagwyn—gwr)** A false accuser.

**Camadrawz, s. m.—pl. camadrozion (cam—adrawz)** A false recital, a false relation.

**Camadrawz, v. a. (cam—adrawz)** To misrecite, to misrelate.

**Camadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camadrawz)** A misreciting; a misrepresentation.

**Camazyfsg, s. f. (cam—azyfsg)** A false instruction; heterodoxy.

**Camazyfsgu, v. a. (camazyfsg)** To misinform.

**Camalw, v. a. (cam—galw)** To miscall; to mis-term.

**Camalwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camalw)** A miscalling.

**Camamgyfred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—amgyfred)** misapprehension, misconception.

**Camamgyfred, v. a. (cam—amgyfred)** To misapprehend, to misconceive; to mistake.

**Camamferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—amferiad)** Parachronism; a mistiming.

**Camamferu, v. a. (cam—amferu)** To mistime.

**Caman, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam)** A way, a path.

Y gwr a'm rhozes y gwin, a'r cwrw, a'r mez—  
Trwy voz Duw y rhyz trwy enrhydez,  
Pum penwnt calan yn nghaman hez,  
Elfinawg varçawg mez, hwyr dy oglez.

He that gave me the wine, and the ale, and the mead, by the will of God he shall give with honour five times five millions of fests in the *path* of peace. Elphinian Knight of mead late, is thy protection. *Taliesin.*

**Camanfawz, s. m.—pl. camanfozion (cam—anfawz)** A false, or wrong property, or quality.

**Camarzelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—arzelw)** A misclaim.

**Camarzelw, v. a. (cam—arzelw)** To misclaim.

**Camarver, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—arver)** misusage.

Cam



Camarver, *v. a.* (cam—arver) To misuse; to mis-apply.  
 Camarveriad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (camarver) A mis-  
 using; misapplication; catachresis.  
 Camarveru, *v. a.* (camarver) To misuse, or mis-  
 apply.  
 Camargraf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—argraf) Press  
 error, error of the press.  
 Camargrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camargraf) A mis-  
 printing.  
 Camargrafu, *v. a.* (camargraf) To misprint.  
 Camarwain, *v. a.* (cam—arwain) To misguide.  
 Camarweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camarwain) Mis-  
 guidance, or misleading.  
 Camarweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camarweiniwr) A mis-  
 guider, a misconductor.  
 Camarweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (camarwain) A mis-  
 leader; one that leads out of the way.  
 Camas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—as) A parade, walk.  
 Camattal, *v. a.* (cam—attal) To withhold wrongly.  
 Camattaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camattal) A with-  
 holding unjustly; a misrestriction.  
 Camattaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camattaliwr) One that unjustly withholds.  
 Bydd dyf cyvlym—yn erbyn camattaliwr cyvlog y cyvlogedig.  
 Camathraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—athraw) A false  
 teacher, or one that is not orthodox.  
 Camathrawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camathraw)  
 Heterodoxy.  
 Camathrawiaethu, *v. a.* (camathrawiaeth) To mis-  
 instruct; to teach heresy.  
 Camathrawu, *v. a.* (camathraw) To misinstruct.  
 Camawg, *a. (cam)* That is crooked, bent, or in-  
 clined; that is wrong, or not right; unjust;  
*s. m.* One that is unjust; an oppressor. A kind  
 of salmon is called *Camawg*; because when three  
 years old, its mandibles begin to curve one over  
 the other. The felly of a wheel.  
 Camblaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—plaid) A  
 heretical sect.  
 Camgwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—gwant) Unlaw-  
 ful lust.  
 Camder, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness; obliquity.  
 Camdrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrevyn) False  
 arrangement.  
 Camdrevnu, *v. a.* (camdrevyn) To misarrange.  
 Camdrevyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrevyn) Wrong  
 order.  
 Camdreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—treuliad) A  
 misemploying.  
 Camdreuliaw, *v. a.* (cam—treuliaw) To misem-  
 ploy, or mispend.  
 Camdrin, *v. a.* (cam—trin) To mismanage.  
 Camdriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrin) A misma-  
 naging.  
 Camdriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrin) Misma-  
 nagement.  
 Camdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—tro) A wrong turn.  
 Camdroi, *v. a.* (camdro) To pervert.  
 Camdroiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdro) Pervertion.  
 Camdroiadwy, *a. (camdro)* Pervertible.  
 Camdroiedig, *a. (camdro)* Perverted; distorted.  
 Camdrowr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrowr) A per-  
 verter.  
 Camdwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—twy) Iniquity.  
 Camdrofi, *v. a.* (cam—trofi) To pervert.

Gwae vab dyn dilyd ei gandwy  
 Y' nghamlid, eithyr gobrid gobrwy.

Wee to the son of man for pursuing his iniquity in unjust  
 wrath, without the fruits of his repentance. *Cynzebw.*

Camdwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdwy) A misde-  
 meaning.  
 Camdwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdwy) Misde-  
 meanour.  
 Camdwyaw, *v. a.* (camdwy) To misdemean; to  
 misorder.  
 Camdwyawl, *a. (camdwy)* Iniquitous; disorderly.  
 Camdyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—tyb) A wrong  
 opinion.  
 Camdybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdyb) A miscon-  
 ceiving; misconception; misunderstanding.  
 Camdybiaw, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconjecture;  
 to misapprehend.  
 Camdybiawl, *a. (camdyb)* Misapprehending.  
 Camdybied, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconceive.  
 Camdyngu, *v. a.* (cam—tyngu) To swear falsely.  
 Camdywys, *v. a.* (cam—tywys) To misguide.  
 Camdywyfaw, *v. a.* (camdywys) To misguide, or  
 to mislead.  
 Camdywyiedig, *a. (camdywys)* Misguided.  
 Camdywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdywys) Mis-  
 guidance.  
 Camdywyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdywyfwr) A mis-  
 guider, a misleader.  
 Camzadgan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—dadgan) A  
 misrelation; a misrelating; a misrecital.  
 Camzadgan, *v. a.* (cam—dadgan) To mis-  
 recite, or to pronounce falsely.  
 Camzadganu, *v. a.* (camzadgan) To pronounce  
 falsely; to misrecite.

Am gamzadganu taled yr yngnad gamlwrw i'r arglwyd.

For giving a false sentence let the judge pay a fine to the lord.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Camzal, *v. a.* (cam—dal) To hold wrongly.  
 Camzaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzal) Usurpation.  
 Camzangaws, *v. a.* (cam—dangaws) To misre-  
 present.  
 Camzangofawl, *a. (camzangaws)* Misrepresenting.  
 Camzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzangaws) Mis-  
 representation; a false exhibition.  
 Camzarluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—darluniad)  
 Misrepresentation, a false delineation.  
 Camzarluniaw, *v. a.* (cam—darluniaw) To mis-  
 represent.  
 Camzarogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—darogan) A  
 false foreboding; a false prophecy.  
 Camzarogan, *v. a.* (cam—darogan) To misconjec-  
 ture.  
 Camzeall, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—deall) misappre-  
 hension.  
 Camzeall, *v. a.* (cam—deall) To misapprehend.  
 Camzevawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dev-  
 awd) A false custom, or a false usage.  
 Camzevnyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—devnyz) A  
 wrong structure.  
 Camzevnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzevnyz) Mis-  
 construction; a misapplication; misusage.  
 Camzevnyziaw, *v. a.* (camzevnyz) To misconstrue;  
 to misfashion; to misemploy.  
 Camzevnyziawl, *a. (camzevnyz)* Of a wrong  
 structure, matter, or intention.  
 Camzevnyzu, *v. a.* (camzevnyz) To misconstrue.  
 Camzirnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dirnad) A mis-  
 take.  
 Camzirnad, *v. a.* (cam—dirnad) To misapprehend.  
 Camzirnadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzirnad) Mis-  
 apprehension, or misconception.  
 Camzodi, *v. a.* (cam—dodi) To mislay, to misplace.  
 Camzodiad.



# C A M

Camzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzodi) A mislaying, or a misplacing.  
 Camzofparth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dofparth) A false distinction, or elucidation; misconstruction.  
 Camzofparthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzofparth) A wrong elucidation; a false definition.  
 Camzofparthu, *v. a.* (camzofparth) To make a false elucidation; to mis-define.  
 Camzull, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—dull) A wrong form.  
 Camzyçymyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—dyçymyg) A wrong conjecture; a misconception.  
 Camzyçymyg, *v. n.* (cam—dyçymyg) To misconjuncture; to misapprehend.  
 Camzyçymygawl, *a.* (camzyçymyg) Misconjecturing; misapprehensive, misconceiving.  
 Camzyçymygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzyçymyg) A misconjecturing; misconception.  
 Camzyfigu, *v. a.* (cam—dyfigu. To mis-teach; to misinform.  
 Camzywediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dywediad) A mispronouncing; a false enunciation.  
 Camzywedyd, *v. a.* (cam—dywedyd) To mispronounce.  
 Camez, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness; a bending. Camez gar, the bending of the ham; camez braig, the bend of the arm, or elbow.  
 Cameg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) The felly of a wheel.

Cameg, oferyn gov, pedair ceiniawg a dal.  
 The Cameg, a smith's tool, its value is four-pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

Camell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cam) A female camel.  
 Camen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) A bend; a whirl.

A ganoez neb â genau—  
 I gannen mor gymain' a mi?

Has any one praised with his lips, to the twirling of the sea, as much as I have? *D. ab Gwilym, i'r don.*

Camenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—enw) A misnomer.  
 Camenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camenw) A misnaming; a misnomer.  
 Camenwedig, *a.* (camenw) That is misnamed.  
 Camenwi, *v. a.* (camenw) To misname.  
 Canva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—ma) A stile, or steps.  
 Camvalâu, *v. a.* (cam—balâu) To drive out unjustly; to dispossess wrongfully.

Pan wnel Cymry camvalâu,  
 Ceir arall vro pwy caro vu.

When the Cymry shall be wrongfully driven out, another country shall be had, which shall be loved.

*Taliesin.*

Camvalgez, *s. m.* (cam—balgez) False pride.  
 Camvarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—barn) A wrong, or false judgment.  
 Camvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camvarn) A judging falsely; a misjudgment; a misconception.  
 Camvarnu, *v. a.* (camvarn) To judge falsely.  
 Camveziannawl, *a.* (camveziant) Usurping.  
 Camveziannu, *v. a.* (camveziant) To possess unjustly; to usurp.  
 Camveziannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camveziannwyr* (camveziant—gwr) An unjust usurper.  
 Camveziant, *s. m.*—*pl. camveziannau* (cam—meziant) Unjust possession; usurpation.  
 Camvezyliaw, *v. a.* (cam—mezyliaw) To misapprehend, or to misconceive.  
 Camvezylied, *v. a.* (cam—mezylied) To think wrongly; to misconceive.

# C A M

Camvrawd, *s. f.*—*pl. camvrodiau* (cam—brawd) A false, or unjust judgment.  
 Gwae bergen tavawd,  
 A varno gamvrawd  
 Oni's dilea.  
 Woe to him who possesses a tongue that shall pronounce a false judgment; if he doth not retract it. *Taliesin.*  
 Camvugez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—bugez) Unjust course of life.  
 Camvwrw, *v. a.* (cam—bwrw) To miscalculate.  
 Camvwynâad, *s. m.* (cam—mwynâad) A possessing, or enjoying unjustly.  
 Camvwynâu, *v. a.* (cam—mwynâu) To enjoy unjustly; to usurp.  
 Camvwyniant, *s. m.* (cam—mwyniant) A false enjoyment.  
 Camvynegi, *v. a.* (cam—mynegi) To relate falsely; to misrecite; to misreport.  
 Camvynegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camvynegi) A false relation; a misrecital.  
 Camganlyn, *v. a.* (cam—canlyn) To follow wrongly.  
 Camganlynawl, *a.* (camganlyn) Following wrongly.  
 Camganlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camganlyn) A wrong deduction, or misinference.  
 Camgarçariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—carçariad) A false imprisonment.  
 Camgarçaru, *v. a.* (cam—carçaru) To imprison falsely, or unjustly.  
 Camgerzed, *v. a.* (cam—cerzed) To walk unjustly.  
 Camgerzediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgerzed) A walking unjustly; an improper course.  
 Camglywed, *s. m.* (cam—clywed) A mishearing.  
 Camglywed, *v. a.* (cam—clywed) To mishear.  
 Camgoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—coel) Heresy.  
 Camgolledu, *v. a.* (cam—colledu) To defraud.  
 Camgred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cred) Heresy.  
 Camgrediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgred) A misbelief, or miscreance.  
 Camgredu, *v. a.* (camgred) To misbelieve.  
 Camgredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camgredwyr* (camgred—gwr) A misbeliever, a heretic.  
 Camgwł, *s. m.*—*pl. camgylion* (cam—cwl) A penalty.  
 Camgyçwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyçwniad) A wrong commencement.  
 Camgyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl. camgyvanfozion* (cam—cyvanfawz) A false construction.  
 Camgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (camgyvanfawz) To compose falsely; to misconstruct.  
 Camgyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyvanfawz) False composition; misconstruction.  
 Camgyvarwyzaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyvarwyzaw) To direct wrongly; to misinform.  
 Camgyvarwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyvarwyziad) Misinformation; a misconducting.  
 Camgyveiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyveiriad) A wrong connection.  
 Camgyveiriaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyveiriaw) To misconnect; to misapply.  
 Camgyvlëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyvlëad) A misplacing, or mislaying.  
 Camgyvlëawl, *a.* (cam—cyvlëawl) Wrongly connected; misconnective.  
 Camgyvlëu, *v. a.* (cam—cyvlëu) To misplace.  
 Camgyvriv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—cyvriv) A misreckoning, or a miscounting.  
 Camgyvrivawl, *a.* (camgyvriv) Miscalculating.  
 Camgyvriviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyvriv) Miscalculation, a misreckoning.

Camgyhuzaw,



- Camgyhuzaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyhuzaw) To accuse falsely; to calumniate.
- Camgyhuzawl, *a.* (cam—cyhuzawl) Accusing falsely; calumniating.
- Camgyhuzedig, *a.* (cam—cyhuddedig) Falsely accused.
- Camgyhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cyhuziad) A false accusation; calumny.
- Camgylus, *a.* (camgwl) Blameworthy, culpable.
- Camgymhariaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymhariaeth) Misconnection.
- Camgymharu, *v. a.* (cam—cymharu) To mismatch, to misconnect.
- Camgymhwyfaw, *v. a.* (cam—cymhwyfaw) To misapply.
- Camgymhwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymhwyfiad) Misapplication; a wrong appropriation.
- Camgymmedroli, *v. a.* (cam—cymmedroli) To misproportion; to misconnect.
- Camgymmeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymmeriad) A mistaking; a mistake.
- Camgymmeriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymmeriaeth) A wrong acceptance.
- Camgymmeryd, *v. a.* (cam—cymmeryd) To mistake.
- Camgynnal, *v. a.* (cam—cynnal) To hold, or detain unjustly.

Devnyz ac agaws ei gwyn yw, am vod y cynzrygawl Zavyz yn camgynnal maint hyllys o vreyrdir Cymreig.

The matter and cause of his complaint is, that the present David doth *wrongfully* detain a certain portion of Welsh freehold land.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Camgynnaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camgynnal) Unjust detention.
- Camgynghor, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—cynghor) A misadvice.
- Camgynghori, *v. a.* (camgynghor) To misadvise.
- Camgyfylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cyfylltiad) A misjunction; a mis-connection.
- Camgyfylltu, *v. a.* (cam—cyfylltu) To misjoin.
- Camhawl, *s. f.—pl.* camholion (cam—hawl) A misclaim; an unjust claim.
- Camholi, *v. a.* (camhawl) To misclaim, to make a wrong, or unjust claim.
- Camholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camhawl) A misclaiming.
- Carnhyder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—hyder) False dependance; presumption.
- Camhyderu, *v. a.* (camhyder) To confide wrongly.
- Camlas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—glas) A trench, or ditch; a narrow inlet of the sea. Tir camlas, land intersected with rivulets, or ditches.
- Camleâad, *s. m.* (cam—lleâad) A mis-placing, or putting in a wrong position.
- Camleâu, *v. a.* (cam—lleâu) To misplace.
- Camlevariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llevariad) A mispronouncing.
- Camlevaru, *v. a.* (cam—llevaru) To mispronounce.
- Camluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—lluniad) A misformation.
- Camluniaw, *v. a.* (cam—lluniaw) To misform.
- Camluniedig, *a.* (cam—lluniedig) Misformed.
- Camlwrw, *s. m.—pl.* camlyryau (cam—llwrw) A fine, or amercement for an injury.

Cynniwer gwaith ag y tremygo un wys, cynniwer camlwrw a gyl—Mesur camlwrw yw tair buw, neu naw ugalut.

As many times as one shall disregard a summons, so many *shillings* he shall pay—the extent of a *fine of satisfaction* is three kine, or a hundred and eighty-pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Camlwybyr, *s. m.—pl.* camlwybrau (cam—llwybyr) A false path; a deceitful road.

- Camlyryus, *a.* (camlwrw) Incurring a penalty.
- Camlythyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llythyriad) A false orthography; a misspelling.
- Camlythyru, *v. a.* (cam—llythyru) To misspell.
- Camlywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llywiad) A mismanaging, a misgoverning.
- Camlywiaw, *v. a.* (cam—llywiaw) To mismanage.
- Camlywiawd, *s. m.* (camlywiaw) A misgoverning.
- Camlywiodawr, *s. m.—pl.* camlywiodorion (camlywiawd) One that misgoverns.
- Camlywodraeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (camlywiodawr) A misgovernment.
- Camlywodraethu, *v. a.* (camlywodraeth) To misgovern; to misconduct.
- Cammarç, *s. m.—pl.* cammeirç (cam—març) A camel.
- Cammawn, *s. f.* (camp) A conflict, a battle.

O çawfan' gam yn nghammawn,  
Dan wyth hav, Duw a wnaeth iawn—

If we have received an injury in the conflict, ere eight summers past God gave satisfaction.

*L. G. Cothi.*

- Cammin, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (cam—min) A peregrine falcon.
- Cammined, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—mined) The flower de luce.
- Camogwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—gogwyz) A wrong bias, or inclination.
- Camogwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camogwyz) A wrong biasing; a misinclining.
- Camorçwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—gorçwyl) Misemployment, or improper action.
- Camorçwyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camorçwyl) Misemployment, a wrong application.
- Camorefgyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—gorefgyn) Usurpation, or unjust possession; a deforcement, or disseisin in law.
- Camorefgyn, *v. a.* (cam—gorefgyn) To make a disseisin, or eject wrongfully; to usurp.
- Camorefgynawl, *a.* (camorefgyn) Usurping, or apt to make an unjust conquest.
- Camorefgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camorefgyn) A taking unjust possession.
- Camorefgynu, *v. a.* (camorefgyn) To take unjust possession; to usurp.

Bod y cynzrygawl Jean ab Davyz yn camorefgynu maint hyllys o vreyrdir Cymreig—a gynneir y dan wialen yr orseddon.

For that the present Jean ab David doth *wrongfully* possess a certain portion of Welsh freehold land, held under the authority of this court.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Camorefgynwr, *s. m.—pl.* camorefgynwyr (camorefgyn—gwr) One that seizes unlawfully.
- Camorefgynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (camorefgyn) An unlawful possessor; an usurper.
- Camosawd, *v. a.* (cam—gosawd) To misplace.
- Camosodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camosawd) A misplacing; a misposition.
- Camp, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (amp) A circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the games.
- Camp za, a good quality; camp zrwg, a bad quality, or trick. The Welsh had twenty-four games, or qualifications that may be called their course of education. These were divided into three classes, ten manly qualifications, or *gwrarol-gampau*; ten qualifications of youth, or *mabarol-gampau*; and four inferior qualifications, or *Gogampau*.

Glendid dyn yw ei gampau.

The beauty of a man is his qualities.

*Adage.*

- Campva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (camp—ma) A theatre.
- Campiauw, *v. a.* (camp) To exercise, or contend at games.

Campiw.



# C A M

Campiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* campwyr (camp—gwr) One that contends in the games.

Campus, *a.* (camp) Excellent; surpassing.

Campwri, *s. m.* (campiwr) Active qualifications.

Camp eryr pob campwri.

The feat of the eagle of every active feat. *D. Lloyd.*

Camraw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (cam—rhaw) A shovel.

Camre, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—rhe) A pace.

Mynu 'zwyw draethu, heb druthiad, na gwyd, Worthy haul Gymmryd gamre waitad.

I demand to declare, without flattery, or guile, to thee, thou luminary of Cymmryd, with graceful step. *H. ab. Ein. Llygliw*

Camreol, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—rheol) A misrule.

Camreolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (camreol) Mismanagement.

Camreoli, *v. a.* (camreol) To misgovern.

Camriv, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—rhiv) A wrong number.

Camrivaw, *v. a.* (camriv) To miscount.

Camriviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camriv) A miscounting.

Camrwyfsg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—rhwyfsg) Abuse of power; tyranny, or usurpation.

Camrwyfsgaw, *v. a.* (camrwyfsg) To abuse authority.

Camrwyfsgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camrwyfsg) An abusing of power; a tyrannizing.

Camrwyfsgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* camrwyfsgwyr (camrwyfsg—gwr) One that abuses authority.

Camryfesz, *s. m.* (cam—rhyfesz) Unjust excess.

Mor zygawn y mae digymmrodez, Wedi penceirziaeth Cymmry yn nghamryfesz.

How severely is discord experienced, since the Welsh presidency of song is fallen to false superfluity. *Philip Brydyz.*

Camfeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—feiniad) A founding falsely.

Camfeiniaw, *v. a.* (cam—feiniaw) To found falsely.

Camfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—fyniad) Misapprehension; misconception.

Camfyniadawl, *a.* (camfyniad) Misapprehensive; misconceiving.

Camfynied, *v. a.* (cam—fynied) To misapprehend, to misconceive, to mistake.

Camfyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* camfyniwr (cam—fyniwr) One that misapprehendeth.

Camu, *v. a.* (cam) To bend, bow, or curve: Also to step, or take a stride.

Camwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cam—gwez) Iniquity; trespass; wrong, injustice.

— Bu ein bugez O'r degeud hyd yn hyn, Erioed yn dylyn camwez.

Our lives have been from the beginning until now, ever following iniquity. *Gr. Pellyn.*

Camwezawg, *a.* (camwez) Iniquitous; transgressing.

Rhybu gamwezawg Madawg modur faw.

Madawg the leader of prosperity hath ever been iniquitous.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Camweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camwez) A doing an iniquitous act; a trespassing.

Camwezu, *v. a.* (camwez) To do an unbecoming act; to trespass, to transgress.

Camwezus, *a.* (camwez) Iniquitous; injurious.

Camwezufrwyz, *s. m.* (camwezus) Injuriousness.

Camweithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cam—gweithred) A misdeed.

Camweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camweithred) A wrong operation; a false transaction; transgression.

Camweithredu, *v. a.* (camweithred) To transgress.

# C A N

Camweithredwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* camweithredwyr (camweithred—gwr) A transgressor.

Camwneuthur, *v. a.* (cam—gwneuthur) To misconstrue.

Camwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* camwyr (cam—gwr) A bender, or one that bendeth; a strider.

Camwri, *s. m.* (cam—gwr) Perversion; abuse.

O'r dyz, dyz dezyv camwri, O'r nos, nos yn ein oes ni.

The day was a day of the law of oppression, the night brought a night to last our lives. *Jolo Goc.*

Camwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cam) Perversion; abuse.

Camwyr, *a.* (cam—gwyr) Bending obliquely.

Camyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (cam) A male camel.

Camymarwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ymarwez) Misbehaviour.

Camymarwez, *v. a.* (ymarwez) To misbehave.

Camymarweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camymarwez) A misdemeanour, or misbehaviour.

Camymzwyn, *s. m.* (ymzwyn) A misdemeanour; disconformity; disagreement.

Camymzwyn, *v. a.* (ymzwyn) To misbehave; to misaccord.

Annhrevyn a camymzwyn ar gerz yw amherthynas gair ag awys.

Irregularity and discordance in song arise from an inapposite expression as to the cause. *Barzas.*

Camymzygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymzygiad) A misbehaving; a misconduct; a misdemeanour.

Un camymzygiad rhempus, ac yfeler, a zizyma eu holl lavurwaith hwynt.

One disorderly and degrading misconduct annihilates the whole of their labour. *Ier. Owain.*

Camystum, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cam—ystum) A wrong position; distortion.

Camystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cam—ystyr) A false conclusion, misapprehension.

Camystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (camystyr) Misapprehension; misconception.

Camystyriawl, *a.* (camystyr) Misconceiving.

Camystyried, *v. a.* (camystyr) To misapprehend.

Can, *conj.* Because; for, for as much; since, since that; as; can hyny, therefore; can zywedyd o hono velly, since he speaks in that manner: can dy vod yn dyfsgwyl, as thou art expecting; can gynted a'r gwynt, as swift as the wind; can wiried, as true.

Can dozwyv a digeryzwc, Na zala var calvar cas hezwc.

Since I am come without reprehension, bear no anger, or odious wrath, the enemy to peace.

*Cynsaw, dadol: yr argl. Rhys.*

Cân, *s. f.*—*pl.* caint (ca—an) Descant; A song.

Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyni, adar Yn odiaeth gyvodi, Yn Cwevrawr can jac hyvryd, Gwyn y myd, da'r gan i mi!

I'm charm'd when I hear the birds in the grove Sweet music harmoniously trilling; Their song in the Spring spreads health and warm love; To me what a bliss their soft wooing.

*Morgan Gruffydd.*

Can, *prep.* With; of. Da gan bawb delyn, liked by every body is the harp.

Côv gan bawb a gâr. Every one thinks of the one he loves. *Adage.*

Can hyny cynhenu ni wnânt; Can wyllion Celyzon cerzant.

Therefore they will not become envious; with the Sprites the shades they will go.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

Càn, *s. m. aggr.* (an) Sight; brightness; whiteness; wheat flour.

Càn, *a.* (an) Bright; White: bara càn, white bread.

Cànad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (càn) A bleaching.

Cànaid,



**Canaid, s. f. (cân)** What abounds with brightness; a luminary. Y gânaid, an epithet for the sun, in *North Wales*; it is also applied to a young woman.

**Canafyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cant—afyr)** A hundred recurrences, or junctions.

O dervyz i zyn gafael cig anivel ni bai eizo ei hun, ai gan gwn, ai yn nghuzva, a'i gymeryd heb ganiad arglwyz o hono, dirwyawg yz, hyd yz ei nag o r. z. nag obryn, uag o wazawl, hyd y ganved-aw; wrth hyny gelwir hwnw cyhyryn canafyr; ac nid aa bellag no hynv.

If a man should find the flesh of an animal that is not his own property, whether with dogs, or in a hidden place, and he takes it without a lord's permission obtained, it shall be made till it goes, whether by gift, or by sale, or by dower, to the hundredth hand; wherefore it is called the piece of a hundred recurrences; and it doth not go farther. *Welsh Laws.*

**Canawd, s. m. (cân)** A descanting; a fingering.

**Canawg, a. (cân)** Whitened; or abounding with white.

**Canboft, s. m.—pl. canbyft (can—poft)** A buttress, or prop; a ballifter.

**Canclwm, s. f. aggr. (cant—clwm)** The herb centinody; called also canclawz, canewin, y glymawg, y waedlys, and berwr ieur.

**Canclwyv, s. f. aggr. (cant—clwyv)** The moneywort.

**Candoll, s. f. aggr. (cant—toll)** Perforata, a herb.

**Candryll, a. (cant—dryll)** All to pieces.

**Cânedig, a. (cân)** Blanched; whitened.

**Câneidlu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cânaid—llu)** A blessed host.

Ar ugar y baïs glaerwen hōno, a arwyzocâi caneidlu diargywey y gweryzon, yz oez yſgin o bali flamgoç.

Over that white shining coat, that represented the glorified best immaculate of virgins, there was a robe of velvet, flame coloured. *Meudwy Llançawc Brevi.*

**Câneidrwyz, s. m. (cânaid)** Brightness, splendour.

**Canved, a. (cant)** Hundredth. s. the hundredth part. Ar ei ganved, on his hundredth, that is, supported by a hundred, or having a hundred followers.

Ev dawai—

O gywan amws ar ei ganved.

From the mutual pushing he came on his steed with a hundred in his train. *Llygad Gwr.*

**Canvod, v. a. (can—bod)** To behold, to perceive.

Ys argrad i gad ei ganvod.

It was awfully glorious to the battle to behold him.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Cynmry, mez rhai, a ganvu America gyntav.

The Welsh, some say, discovered America the first.

*Morgan Llwyd.*

**Canvodadwy, a. (canvod)** Perceptible, That may be seen.

**Canvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canvod)** A descrying.

**Canvodrwyz, s. m. (canvod)** Perceptibility.

**Canvys, s. m.—pl. t. ez (can—bys)** The ring finger. *Sil.*

**Canhauawl, s. m. (can—hau)** Pellitory of the wall.

**Canhebrwng, s. m.—pl. canhebryngau (can—hebrwng)** An accompanying; a funeral.

**Canhebryngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canhebrwng)** Accompaniment; attendance on a funeral.

**Canhebryngu, v. a. (canhebrwng)** To accompany, to attend with; to attend a burial.

Hu Gadarn ai canhebryngoez a'i zeuzeg gogyvurz hyd eu hytawell ysgavala.

Hu the Great accompanied him and his twelve peers to their apartment of repose.

*H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.*

**Canhebryngwr, s. m.—pl. canhebryngwyr (can—hebrwng—gwr)** One who accompanies, or attends.

**Caniad, s. m.—pl. caniaid (can)** A bearing with; licence, leave, permission, allowance.

Caeth dovaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad.

A covenant slave is a man who stays by consent.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Caniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cân)** Song; music; verification. Caniad benryz, blank verse.

**Caniadaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniaid)** The science of fingering, and of verification; music.

Morvuz ai phanyonafai;

Mydyr ganiadaeth mab maeth Mai.

It was Morvuz who had sent him;

Masterly is the music of the foster son of May.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Vronvraith.*

**Caniadu, v. a. (câniad)** To permit, or consent to.

O'm trevtad y caniadwn

Ei hyd o'r zacar i hwn.

From my patrimony I would grant to this fellow his length of earth. *D. ab. Gwilym, i'r B. Bag.*

**Caniadwr, s. m.—pl. caniadwyr (caniaid—gwr)** One that consents, one that accedes to.

**Caniadyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caniaid)** A finger

Davyz mab Jesse peraiz ganiadyz Israel

David the son of Jesse the sweet finger of Israel.

*Samu. l. 2. 2.*

**Caniadyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniadyz)** A songstress.

**Caniatâd, s. m. (caniaid)** Permission, consent, allowance, concession.

**Caniatâawl, a. (caniaid)** Permissive, allowable.

**Caniatâedig, a. (caniaid)** Permitted, allowed.

**Caniatâu, v. a. (caniaid)** To permit, to consent, allow, or concede.

**Caniatâwr, s. m.—pl. caniatâwyr (caniaid—gwr)** A permitter; one that consenteth, or alloweth.

**Canig, s. f. dim. (cân)** A little song; a sonnet.

**Canlid, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—llid)** Inveteracy.

**Canloyw, a. (can—gloyw)** Very bright.

**Canloywder, s. m. (canloyw)** Pellucidness, brightness.

**Canlyn, v. a. (can—glyn)** To follow; to prosecute.

Oed y dyn ni canlyn y da.

The life of man will not accompany the enjoyment.

*Adage.*

**Canlynadwy, a. (canlyn)** That can be followed.

**Canlynawl, a. (canlyn)** Following; consequential; consequent.

**Canlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canlyn)** A following; accompaniment; consequence.

**Canlyniadawl, a. (canlyniad)** consequential.

**Canlyniawd, s. m.—pl. canlynodau (canlyn)** A confectary, or inference; consecution.

**Canlyniawdyr, s. m.—pl. canlyniodron (canlyn-iawd)** A prosecutor, or pursuer of a design.

**Canlynwr, s. m.—pl. canlynwyr (canlyn—gwr)** A follower, or pursuer; a dependant.

**Canllaid, a. (can—llaid)** Calm, or still. Tywyz canllaid, calm, or serene weather.

**Canllaiz, a. (can—llaiz)** Very calm, or serene.

**Canllaith, a. (can—llaith)** Calm and open.

**Canllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (can—llaw)** A support; a battlement of a wall, or bridge; a ballustrade. A counsel, or advocate, in a court of law.

Iawn i'r ygnad olyn i'r cynghaws, ac i'r canllaw; a savant hwy i'r hawlwr yn yr hyn y mae eue yn ei zodi arnazynt hwy. Ac yna y mae iawn izynt hwyntau zywedyd—savwn.

It is proper for the judge to ask the pleader and advocate, if they will stand for the prosecutor with respect to what he confides to them? Then it is right also for them to say—We will stand.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Canllawiaeth,**



# CAN

**Canllawiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canllaw) A sup-  
portation; advocateship.

**Canmawl**, *v. a.* (can—mawl) To commend, to  
praise.

Canmawl za, taw zrwg.  
*Praise, thou good; be silent evil!*

Gwell gwraig o'i ganmawl.  
*A woman is better for being praised.*

*Adage.*

*Adage.*

**Canmhlyg**, *a.* (cant—plyg) Centuple, hundred fold.

**Canmhlygu**, *v. a.* (canmhlyg) To centuplicate.

**Canmoladwy**, *a.* (canmawl) Commendable, praise-  
worthy.

**Canmolawd**, *s. m.* (canmawl) Commendation,  
praise.

**Canmolawl**, *a.* (canmawl) Commendatory.

**Canmoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canmawl) Commen-  
dation, or praise.

**Canmoliaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canmawl) Com-  
mendation, praise.

**Canmoliaethawl**, *a.* (canmoliaeth) Commendatory.

**Canmoliaethus**, *a.* (canmoliaeth) Applauding.

**Canmoliant**, *s. m.* (canmawl) Commendation.

**Canmolwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* canmolwyr (canmawl—  
gwr) One that praiseth, a commender.

**Canmolyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canmawl) An enco-  
miasit.

**Canmwyav**, *ad.* (can—mwyav) For the most part.

**Cannalen**, *a.* (cant—dalen) Having a hundred  
leaves.

**Cannalênawg**, *a.* (cannalen) Centifolious.

**Cannawg**, *a.* (can) Having in, or containing.

**Cannerth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (can—nerth) Assistance.

Duw—  
Vy nerth a'm cannerth i'm cynnyzu  
Cynair o'm cadair cadarn ganu Rhys.

God my strength, and my support to increase in me power of ex-  
pression, that from my lore of presidency, I may ably sing of Rhys.

*G. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Cannerthawl**, *a.* (cannerth) Assisting; co-operating

**Cannerthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cannerth) A co-  
operating, or assisting.

**Cannerthu**, *v. a.* (cannerth) To co-operate, or  
assist.

Cedwir nen vab Gwen, a vad weled;  
Cadwent verth-nawd nerth a'm cannerthed.

Preserved shall be the roof of the son of Gwen, whom it was a  
blessing to have seen; his power, gloriously prevailing in the com-  
bat, may it assist me.

*Llywelyn Varw, i Gaduan.*

**Cannhwyfg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (can—twyfg) An ac-  
companying portion; an accompaniment.

Neu'r dug wyfg kannhwyfg gan ei godre.

Doth she not carry an attendant train at her skirts.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Cannhrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* kannhrodion (can—trawd)  
Accompaniment.

**Cannorth**, *s. m.* (can—dorth) Succour, assistance.

**Cannorthwy**, *s. m.* (cannorth) Succour, or assist-  
ance

**Cannorthwyad**, *s. m.* (cannorthwy) A succouring,  
or helping.

**Cannorthwyaw**, *v. a.* (cannorthwy) To succour,  
or assist.

**Cannorthwyawl**, *a.* (cannorthwy) Aiding, or as-  
sisting; subsidiary.

**Cannorthwyedig**, *a.* (cannorthwy) That is helped.

**Cannorthwywr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* kannorthwywyr, (can-  
northwy—gwr) A succourer, helper, or assistant.

**Cannorthwyyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cannorthwy) A  
helper.

**Cannu**, *v. a.* (cant) To contain. Cymmaint ag  
a gannai'r llestyr, As much as the vessel would  
contain.

# CAN

**Cannwyn**, *v. a.* (can—dwyn) To carry, or bear  
with.

**Cannwynawl**, *a.* (cannwyn) That is carried, or  
borne with; congenial.

**Cannyn**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cant—dyn) A hundred men.

**Canol**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cant—ol) A middle, or  
centre; an umpire.

**Canolaiz**, *a.* (canol) Central; middling, middle-  
sized.

**Cannolawg**, *a.* (canol) Central, middlemost.

**Canolbarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canol—parth) A  
centre, the middle point.

**Canoldant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* canoldannau (canol—tant)  
The middle string, of a harp.

**Canoldir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (canol—tir) An inland re-  
gion: Mor y canoldir, The Mediterranean sea.

**Canolgaïs**, *a.* (canol—caïs) Centripetal.

**Canolgyrç**, *a.* (canol—cyrç) Centripetal.

**Canoli**, *v. a.* (canol) To place in the middle,  
to centre.

**Canoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* canoliaid (canol) What is in  
the middle, or centre.

**Canolig**, *a.* (canol) That is in the middle, mid-  
dling; indifferent, ordinary; middle-sized.

**Canolyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canol) One that is in  
the middle; a mediator.

**Canon**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cân) A song; a rule, pre-  
script, or canon. Under the bardic system, all  
maxims were promulgated in verse. Myrzin is  
called *Canon Cynllaith*, by Gwenyzz in the  
*Gwasgargerz*.

Brawd gwyn a brydai ganon,  
Teg yw o Lan Gatwg ion.

The white friar of Llangatwg, that would compose a song, he is  
comely.

*T. Derlyf.*

O ganon cerzorian canav.

From the maxim of songsters I will sing.

*Cynzelw.*

Mal pan orvyz lleu yn llyvyr canon.

Like when it is necessary to read in the book of authority.

*Cynzelw.*

Aza wr cynna' o'r canon, b'le'zwyd?

Mae Noe, ail brofwyd, wr llwyd llon?

Adam the first man of authority where art thou? Where is Noah  
the second Prophet, a blessed happy man?

*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

**Canonaiz**, *a.* (canon) Conformable to rule, cano-  
nical.

**Canoneizrwyz**, *s. m.* (canonaiz) Agreeableness to  
rule, canonicalness.

**Canoni**, *v. a.* (canon) To put under regulation.

**Canoniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canon) Conformity  
to rule.

**Canonwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* canonwyr (canon—gwr) A  
member of a cathedral; a canonist.

Y canonwr, cyn henaint,  
A wel y côr yn ail Caint.

The canon ere old age comes, shall see the Choir like that of Can-  
terbury.

*Guttor Glyn.*

**Canonyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canon) A canonist.

**Canotor**, *sup.* (canawd) Singing; hymning.

**Canpen**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cant—pen) A hundred heads.

**Canpeniawg**, *a.* (canpen) Hundred-headed.

**Canplyg**, *a.* (cant—plyg) Centuple; hundred-  
fold.

**Canrain**, *s. f.*—*pl.* canreinion (can—rhain) A train  
of followers.

**Canrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* canrodion (can—rhawd)  
Convolution.

**Canre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (can—rhe) Pursuit, or run-  
ning with.

Braifg Davyz—  
Bre ganre gein-rad gannwynawl,  
Bro gynnyz ar gynnygn breuawl.

Great is David, fairly endowed for the congenial pursuit of the hill  
the prosperity of his country, deadly to his foes.

*Ll. P. Moç.*



# CAN

**Canred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rhed)** A pursuit, or following after.

*Myn yz yndaith Crist ar gain dudwed daear,  
Cyn ba yv abar, a'm bo fluzed,  
Llwyd yz nglwrz y'ngwyir gred,  
Y' nghreuz, yn fyz, yn faw ganred—*

As Christ sojourned on the earth's fair surface, ere I become a dead carcass, ere I am exhausted, let my soul prosper in the true belief, in religion, in faith, in honourable pursuit.

*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Canreg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rheg)** Endowment, or natural gift; accomplishment.

**Canryg, s. m. aggr. (can—rhyg)** Rye flour.

**Cant, s. m.—pl. t. au (can)** A circle; the stroke, or hoop of a wheel; the rim, of any thing round. Cant is used in the Laws for a wattled fence round a corn floor, or yard. A complete circle, series of numbers, or a hundred, *pl. cantoz*: Cant hir, six scores; cant byr, five scores.

*Mal y cant y gwr.  
Like the hundred is the man.*

*Adage.*

*Elid un i gant, elid cant i un.  
Let one become a hundred, let a hundred become one.*

*Adage.*

**Cantawr, s. m.—pl. cantorion (cân)** A songster.

**Cantel, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant)** A rim, or border.

**Cantell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant)** A circle; a rim, or border.

**Cantores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cantawr)** A songstress.

**Cantrev, s. m.—pl. t. i (cant—trev)** A division of a country, a canton, or hundred. The *Cantrev* had the following subdivisions—4 *Erw*, 1 *Tysyn*, 4 *Tysyn*, 1 *Rbandir*, 4 *Rbandir*, 1 *Gawael*, 4 *Gawael*, 1 *Trew*, 4 *Trew*, 1 *Maenawr*, 12 *Maenawr*, a 2 *Drev* 1 *Gwmwod*, 2 *Gwmwod*, 1 *Cantrev*.

*Eiriv Erwi yn y Cantrev gwe cant a fum mil ar uaint, nid mwy nid llai.*

The number of acres in a *Hundred* is twenty five thousand six hundred, not more, not less.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cantrevwr, s. m.—pl. cantrevwyr, (cantrev—gwr)** A hundreder, or one qualified to be a juror of a hundred.

**Cantro, a. (cant—tro)** Centuple; a hundred times.

**Cantroed, s. m. aggr. (cant—troed)** A hundred feet; centipede.

**Cantroediawg, a. (cantroed)** Having a hundred feet.

**Cantwn, a. (cant—twn)** All to pieces, or shivers.

*Cell o war craig, callawr crwn  
Caer gyntez, cair yn gantwn.*

A chamber on the ledge of a rock, a round cauldron, the entrance of the fort, it shall be found a heap of ruins.

*G. ab Ieuan Hen, i Harzlec.*

**Cantwr s. m.—pl. cantwyr (cân—gwr)** A finger.

**Cantwraig, s. f.—pl. cantwreigez (cân—gwraig)** A songstress.

**Cân, v. a. (cân)** To bleach, or blanch; to whiten: also to bould flour, or range it through a fine sieve.

**Canu, v. a. (cân)** To descant; to sing; to play on a musical instrument. *Canu telyn*, to play on a harp; *Canu corn*, to blow a horn; *Canu clog*, to ring a bell. *Canu yn iac*, to bid farewell; *canu oç*, to complain. The terms *Cân*, white, or bright, and *Cân* a song, are derived from the same root, and, it seems, from the same primitive idea; so *canu*, to sing, is as if we were to say, to elucidate, or display in the light; it being the original medium of promulgating laws and maxims. The words *canwod*, *ceiniaw*, and *dadgan*, are used in their several meanings from the same reason.

*Awn i gwynaw ein geni,  
I ganu oç, a gwae ni!*

I let us go and bewail that we are born, to utter woe, and lament our fate.

*L. G. Cetti.*

# CAN

**Canu, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân)** A descant; a song.

*Pan arçô Barz teulu i Deyrn, caned un canu; pan arçô i Uç-elwr, caned dri çanu; pan arçô i Daiawg, caned yn i vo blin.*

When a domestic bard asketh of a prince, let him recite one song; when he asketh of a gentleman, let him recite three songs; when he asketh of a peasant, let him sing until he is tired.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Canüan, s. f. dim. (canu)** A little song; a sonnet.

**Canüawg, a. (canu)** Abounding with song; having a disposition to sing.

*Cwannawg wy', a çanuawg,  
Iwrç y rhiw, ierçi yrhawg.*

I am full of desires, and disposed to sing, continually to crave for girls, the roebuck of the hill.

*Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.*

**Canwaith, a. (cant—gwaith)** Hundred times.

**Canwelw, a. (cân—gwelw)** Whitish inclining to blue, pale; livid.

**Canwelwder, s. m. (canwelw)** Bluish white, or a very pale blue.

**Cânwr, s. m.—pl. cânwyr (cân—gwr)** A bleacher.

**Canwr, s. m.—pl. canwyr (cân—gwr)** A finger.

**Canwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cant—gwr)** A company of a hundred men.

*Dremruz pruz, preizaar canwraith.  
Dor dewdor deon arwyraith.*

The ruddy faced prudent one, a depredator with his companies of hundred men, the protecting shield of expert ones in heroic acts.

*Gynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Canwraiz, s. f. aggr. (cant—gwraiz)** What has a hundred roots; *Y ganwraiz lwyd*, the same as *Beidiawg lwyd*, Ground-ivy.

**Canwraig, s. f.—pl. canwreigez (cân—gwraig)** A songstress; a chauntress.

**Canwriad, s. m.—pl. canwriaid (cant—gwr)** A centurion, a captain of a hundred men.

**Canwriadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwriad)** The rank, or post of a centurion.

**Canwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cân)** A white, or bright glare; splendour.

**Canwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (can—gwyl)** A mask, a part of a horse's furniture.

*Canwyl, ceiniawg a dal.  
A mask, its value is a penny.*

*Welsh Laws.*

**Canwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (cân—gwyll)** A candle, a lamp. *Canwyll llygad*, apple, or pupil of the eye.

*Dug vy nau lygad o dwyll,  
Do genyv va dwy ganwyll!*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwir a zywaïd Cynvelyn;  
Goreu canwyll pwyll i zyn.*

*Truly hath Cynvelyn said,  
Reason is for man the best of light.*

*Mabclaw ab Llywarc.*

**Canwyllbuen, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwyll—pren)** A candlestick.

**Canwyllwr, s. m.—pl. canwyllwyr (canwyll—gwr)** A chandler, a dealer in candles.

**Canwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll)** A chandler, or one that makes candles; a candle or torch-bearer. He was the sixteenth officer in the prince's court.

*Y Canwyllyz a zyly zaly canwyll rhagbron y brenin, y am y zyfl-gyl ag ev, pan vo yn bwyta. Eve a zyly y briwvara, a'r divynion a el dros y zyfl-gyl.*

The Torchbearer ought to hold the candle before the king, on the opposite side of the dish, when he is eating: To him belongs the broken bread; and the pieces that may fall out of the dish.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Canwyllyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll)** Chandelier.

**Canwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—gwyr)** A plane; also an indented mark cut in the ears of beasts; forming an acute angle.

*Canwyr, ceiniawg a dal.  
A plane, its value is a penny.*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Ev oez ———*

*Canwyr y fynwyr a'r sôn.*

He was the criterion of the sense and the sound.

*D. ab Gwilym.*



## CAN

- Canwyrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canwyr) A planing.  
 Canwyraw, *v. a.* (canwyr) To plane: Also to mark beats in the ear, by indenting.  
 Canwyredig, *a.* (canwyr) That is planed.  
 Canwyriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* canwyriaid (canwyr) A planer.  
 Canwyrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canwyrwyr (canwyr—gwr) A planer.  
 Canwryr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canwyr) A planer.  
 Canyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cân) A songster.  
 Canyziæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canyz) The art of composition.

Ni ezyv vai ganyziæth,  
 Mwy na gain, am anaf waeth.

He will not suffer a fault in *composition*, nor even a beauty that covers a worse defect.

Edm. Prys.

- Canymdaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* canymdeithion (can—ymdaith) A fellow-traveller; a companion.

Canymdaith ci ei lofgwrn,  
 A dog's companion is his tail.

Adage.

- Canymdaith, *v. a.* (can—ymdaith) To accompany, or go along with; to convoy.

- Canymdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canymdaith) An accompanying; concomitance.

- Canymdeithiaw, *v. a.* (canymdaith) To go along with, or to bear company.

- Canymdeithiawl, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanying.

- Canymdeithiedig, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanied.

- Canymdeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canymdeithwyr (can—ymdaith—gwr) An accompanier, a fellow-traveller.

- Canymdeithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canymdaith) One that accompanies; a fellow-traveller.

- Canymdo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (can—ymdo) A convoy.

- Canymdöäd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canymdo) A convoying.

- Canymdöäwl, *a.* (canymdo) Accompanying.

- Canymdöedig, *a.* (canymdo) That is convoyed.

- Canymdoi, *v. a.* (canymdo) To accompany, conduct, or convoy; to attend for protection.

Mi a'th ganymdöäw a deg mil o wyr.

I will accompany thee, with ten thousand men.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Y llewod a'i canymdoynt trwy'r anialwg.

The Lions conveyed him through the wilderness.

Mabinogion.

- Canymdöwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canymdöwyr (canymdo—gwr) A conductor; a fellow-traveller.

- Canymdöyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canymdo) A conductor.

- Canys, *conj.* (can—ys) For, because.

- Canyfeawl, *a.* (canys) Occasioning; necessitating.

Gwelais aer am gaer oez engiriawl,  
 Talu pwyth dyz gwyth, gwaith, canyfeawl.

Around a fort I saw a slaughter, that was terrible, it was the retaliating the day of wrath, *incumbent* was the act.

Ein. ab Gwgan.

- Cang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—ang) A branch, a bough.

Yn Aber Cuawg yd ganant gogau,  
 Ar gangau blodcuawg;  
 Gwae glaw a'u clyw yn vozawg.

In Aber Cuog the Cuckoos sing on the blossom-covered branches; Woe to the sick that hears their contented notes!

Llywarc Hen.

- Cangawg, *a.* (cang) Full of branches, or boughs.

- Cangen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cang) A branch, also an epithet for a young woman; a nymph.

- Cangenawg, *a.* (cangen) Having branches.

- Cangenawl, *a.* (cangen) Tending to branch out.

- Cangeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cangen) Ramification.

- Cangenu, *v. a.* (cangen) To ramify, to branch out.

- Canghell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can—cell) A chancel.

- Canghellawg, *a.* (canghell) Having a chancel.

## CAR

- Canghellawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canghellorion (canghell) A president of an assembly; a chancellor.

- Canghellorieth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canghellawr) A chancellorship, or the office of a chancellor.

- Canghellwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canghellwyr, (canghell—gwr) A chancellor, an officer of revenue.

- Canghellyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canghell) A chancellor.

- Cap, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*mutation of cab*) A cap.

- Capan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cap) A cap, or hat. Cap—  
 an côr, a canonical cap; capandws, the lintel of a door.

Y brenin a rozes i eglwys Vynyw zau gapan cor o bali.

The king gave to the church of Menevia, two *Choral Caps* of velvet.

Welsh Law.

Y Pengwastrawd a zyly gapanau gwlaw y brenin, a'i hen gyrrwyau lliw eu pren, a'i hen trwynau dyls, a'i hen ysbarcunau dyls.

The head groom is entitled to the king's rain CAPS, and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs.

Welsh Laws.

- Câr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ceir (cy—ar) A raft, or rack, to place, or carry things on; a dray, drag, or sledge; a wagg'n, called also câr tiöl, câr llufg, a drag; câr hidlaw, a frame to place a neve upon; câr dirwyn, a winding reel; câr pysgota, the troll of a fishing-line; câr yr ên, the jaw-bone.

Rhetid câr gan orwaered.

Let the cart run by reason of the steep.

Adage.

- Câr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ceraint (ca—ar) A friend; a relation. Câr clyd, the ninth cousin; reckoned the last degree of consanguinity; used as a by-word for one that is so distant a relation, that he is not reckoned so, but on account of his wealth.

Y câr cywir yn yr ing y gwelir.

In the difficulty, will the faithful friend be seen.

Adage.

Cynan—a gymulloeiz lu o newyz, a rhyvelu ar Yacten; ac o'r diwez hwynt a gymmodafant, ac a aethant yn un-gar un-esgar.

Cynan collected together an army at sea, and warred against Maxus; but at last they were reconciled, and became common friends, and common foe.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Car, *a.* (cy—ar) Near. Car llaw, near at hand.

- Carad, *s. m.* (câr) A loving; endearment.

- Càrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (câr) A carrying.

- Caradawg, *a.* (carad) Abounding with love.

- Caradwy, *a.* (carad) Amiable, or lovely.

Caredig caradwy ei glod,  
 Agubai, gwarcalwai nod.

Caredig, *lovely* is his fame, he would strive for, he would guard the mark.

Anaurin.

- Carai, *s. f.*—*pl.* careiau, (car) A bandage, or lace; a thong. Carai esgid, a shoe latchet.

Degreu blaen carai o voly,

Beginning the point of a thong from the belly.

Adage.

Ni thaf dy gynghor am vorwyn  
 Garai i mi, y gwr mwyn.

Thy counsel about a maid is not worth a thong for me, good man, D. ab Gwilym, i'r bravod.

- Caraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* careidiau (câr) A dray-full.

- Carain, *a.* (câr) Amiable; charming, lovely.

- Caraint, *s. m.* (carain) Amiableness; loveliness.

- Càran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (câr) Crown, of the head.

- Caranaid, *a.* (caran) Having, or wearing a crown.

Ac angylion nev niver caranaid.

And the angels of heaven, a host wearing crowns.

Taliesin.

- Caranawg, *a.* (càran) Wearing a crown.

Synia di rozi, rwyv gwawr, caranawg, Cerenyz i'th gerzawr.

Consider well, thou chief of tumult, wearing the crown radiating, about giving a reprimand to thy songster.

P. Brydyddi Rys Gryg.

Caran



# CAR

**Carant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ceraint* (câr) A relation, or kin.  
**Carawd**, *s. m.* (câr) A loving, or the act of loving.  
**Carawg**, *a.* (câr) Friendly, generous.  
**Carawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carogion* (car) A wild boar.  
 At Eglwys Vag in Denbighshire, there is a tumulus, called Bez Carawg; and tradition says it is the grave of a huge wild boar, killed by Baç ab Carwed, on the banks of the river Carawg.  
**Carawl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carolau* (câr—awl) A panegyric on love, or a love song; a carol. Carawl hav, a May song; carawl gwirawd, a wassail song; carawl gwyl Vair, a Carol, for Saint Mary's day; carawl plygain, a matin song.  
**Carbwl**, *a.* (carp) Clumsy, awkward.  
**Carc**, *s. m.* (câr) Solicitude, care, or anxiety.  
 Dy ferç a'th garc at gene'l Cymru  
 Ry bair i bawb dy anrhydezu.  
 Thy love, and anxiety for the Welsh nation, will cause every one to honour thee.  
*R. Pritchard, Llanymzryuri.*  
**Carcus**, *a.* (carc) Solicitous, anxious, careful.  
**Carç**, *s. m.* (câr) A confined state, restraint.  
**Carçar**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (carç) A prison; confinement.  
 Mis Mawrth—  
 Pob peth a zaw trwy'r zacar,  
 Ond y marw mawr ei garçar.  
 The month of March every thing will come through the earth, except the dead, whose confinement is great.  
*Aneurin.*  
**Carçarawl**, *a.* (carçar) Tending to confine, or imprison.  
**Carçarawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carçarorion*, (carçar) A prisoner.  
**Carçaredig**, *a.* (carçar) Imprisoned, confined.  
**Carçaredigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçaredig) Carceration, imprisonment.  
**Carçariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçar) A confinement.  
**Carçaru**, *v. a.* (carçar) To imprison, to confine.  
 Ni garçarwyd neb can dofted yn llwrw carçar â mi; na garçar Lluz mab Eraint, neu garçar Graid mab Eri.  
 No one has been so severely confined with respect to the prison, as I have been; not even the prison of Lluz, the son of Geraint, nor the prison of Graid, the son of Eri.  
*H. Culhwç, Mabinogion.*  
**Cardail**, *s. m. aggr.* (câr—tail) Manure. Tir cardail, land that is manured.  
**Cardawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cardodau* (câr—dawd) Charity; alms.  
 Heb gardawd, heb westya.  
 Without alms, and without entertainment.  
*Welsh Laws.*  
**Cardeillaw**, *v. a.* (cardail) To manure with a drag.  
**Cardodawl**, *a.* (cardawd) Charitable; eleemosynary.  
 Mae llawer o honynt yn gwneuthur llawer gweithred cardodawl.  
 There are many of them that perform frequent charitable actions.  
*S. Trevellyn.*  
**Cardodi**, *v. a.* (cardawd) To give charity.  
**Cardota**, *v. a.* (cardawd) To ask charity, to beg.  
**Cardotai**, *s. c.*—*pl.* *cardoteion* (cardawd) One that lives by charity; a common beggar.  
 Clywed y gwan, clod a gai,  
 Cried ateb cardotai.  
 In hearing the weak thou shalt have fame, and for the commiserating answer to the beggar.  
*T. Alld.*  
**Cardoteiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cardotai) Mendicancy.  
**Cardoteiawl**, *a.* (cardotai) Mendicant, begging.  
**Cardoteig**, *a.* (cardotai) Given to begging, living by charity, mendicant.  
**Cardottir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cardawd—tir) Frankalmoigne-land; or land bestowed for perpetual alms.  
 Cardottir rhyz yw tir yr abad.  
 The abbot's ground is frank almoigne land.  
*Welsh Laws.*

# CAR

**Cardotty**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cardawd—ty) An almonry.  
**Cardotyn**, *s. m.* (cardawd) A beggar, a mendicant.  
**Cardotynaiz**, *a.* (cardotyn) Beggarly; vagrant.  
**Cardydwen**, *s. f.* (cardawd—gwen) The youngest, or darling female child; the last of a brood of any animal: a dilling pig, or the least in the litter; the same as *T'n y nyth*, and *Baç y nyth*.  
**Cardydwyn**, *s. m.* (cardawd—gwyn) The youngest of a brood.  
**Carz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ceirz* (cy—arz) Exile: also shame, disgrace.  
 — Or maint ryganes,  
 Carz arno; uz fraw frawz oziwes clod;  
 Bei clywed oez eres.  
 After all what I have sung, shame on it; the active chief is quick in pursuit of fame; if he were heard he was wonderful.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.*  
**Carz**, *a.* (cy—arz) Drove out, exiled; degraded.  
**Carzagyl**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *carzaglau* (car—dagyl) A skirt, or border.  
**Carzawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carzodau* (carz) Banishment.  
**Carzawl**, *a.* (carz) Tending to go astray.  
**Carzen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (carz) A wild place, a thicket, a brake.  
 Cerzais ar draws naw carzen,  
 Ac ar hyd moel gaerau hen;  
 Ac oziyno i zinas  
 Ellyllon.  
 I scampered along nine brakes, and along an old dismantled fort, and from thence to the city of the satyrs.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*  
**Carzenin**, *a.* (carzen) Banished; wandering.  
**Carzenyn**, *s. m.* (carzen) An exile; a wanderer.  
 Wyw carzenyn hen,  
 Wyw cyvreu lawen,  
 A thaw y dygen,  
 Mau molawd Urien,  
 I am an old wanderer, I am a treasure of mirth; the silencer of malice; and mine is Urien's praise.  
*Taliesin.*  
**Carzgas**, *a.* (carz—câs) Hating shame, or disgrace.  
 Detholais rwyv i—  
 In zoethgar, cerzgar, carzgas.  
 I have chosen the leader of a host, he that is discreet, loving the song, and hating disgrace.  
*Cynzeiko, i Wameymwyn.*  
**Carzgoll**, *a.* (carz—coll) Losing, or ending in disgrace.  
 Gwr oez veirz arvoll, carzgoll cerzgar;  
 Gwr oez vlaiz llylaiz, llysid ei var.  
 A man that was the cherisher of bards, with him the lover of song's wandering was ended; a man that was a courtly wit, his wrath was deprecated.  
*Cynzeiko, m. Rhyd Vlaiz.*  
**Carzotai**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carzoteion* (carzawd) One that is an exile, or wandering about.  
**Carzu**, *v. a.* (carz) To exile; to cause to wander.  
 Gwedi lliaws agaws ugeneidiau,  
 Gwedi carzu 'rwy', gwedi cerzau byd,  
 Gwedi gwyd plegyd y plygeiniau—  
 Gorbwyv i gan Zuw!  
 After many a cause of fighting, after wandering to and fro, am I, and after worldly songs; after remissions toward the matins—at last may I be with God!  
*Fin. ab Gwalmai.*  
**Carzyçwel**, *a.* (carz—çwel) Going into exile.  
 Cynzezyv i Bowys, ban el ar dremyn,  
 I dervyn diogel,  
 Na bo tro tramwy gyvarçwel,  
 Na bo caeth, na bo carzyçwel.  
 It is the custom of Powys when it goes on the scout to the secure border, that there should not once be a going into disgrace, that it should not be enslaved, that it should not be become alienated.  
*Cynzeiko.*  
**Caredig**, *a.* (câr) Beloved; loving, kind.  
**Caredigaw**, *v. a.* (caredig) To careis; to endear.  
**Caredigawl**, *a.* (caredig) carelling; loving.  
**Caredigrwyz**, *s. m.* (caredig) Amiability; kindness, civility, affection.  
 Tair efaith Awen, haelioni, gwarineb, a caredigrwyz.  
 The three effects of Genius; generosity, gentleness, and kindness.  
*Barzas.*  
 Careç



# CAR

**Caree, s. m.** (câr) Excess of love, immoderate desire; sin.

Nid oez arno un carez teilwng o aneu.  
He was guilty of no excess worthy of death.

W. Salisbury.

**Carezawg, a.** (carez) Full of lust; sinful.

**Carezu, v. a.** (carez) To lust after immoderately, to commit sin.

**Càreg, s. f.—pl. cèryg** (câr) A stone. Càreg nâz, a freestone; càreg clo, a kerb stone; càreg veirç, a horse-block; càreg levain, an echo, rock, or stone.

**Càregan, s. f. dim.** (càreg) A little stone, or pebble.

**Caregawg, a.** (càreg) abounding with stones; stony.

**Caregawl, a.** (càreg) Petrifactive, turning to stone.

**Caregedig, a.** (càreg) Petrified, like stones.

**Caregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (càreg) Petrification.

**Caregos, s. pl. aggr.** (càreg) Pebbles; small stones.

**Caregryd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (càreg—rhyd) A rippling ford.

Poenoez a'th garoez na'th gai,  
Pryd frwd caregryd croyw-grai.

R. Zu.

**Carennyz, s. m. aggr.** (carant) Friendship, amity, kindness; alliance of kindred.

Ha unben! o'r gwneuthym gam, mi a brynav dy garennyz.

Ha, prince! if I have committed a fault, I will purchase thy friendship.

H. Pwyll—Mabinegion.

**Cares, s. f.—pl. t. au** (câr) A female friend; a kinswoman.

Rhybued baw gares.

The present of a dirty kinswoman.

Adage.

**Careugar, a.** (câr) Sociable; endearing.

**Careugarwç, s. m.** (careugar) Sociableness.

**Carv, s. f.—pl. t. au** (car) A holding together.

**Carvaglu, v. a.** (carvagyl) To entrap.

Foes yn ronyn gwyn gwenith lwys,  
Ar ael llen carthen i'm carvaglwys.

I fled, as a pure white grain of wheat,  
On the rim of the courie hempen sheet  
I was intangled.

Taliesin.

**Carvaglwyr, s. m.—pl. carvaglwyr** (carvagyl—gwr) One that ensnareth.

**Carvagyl, s. f.—pl. carvaglau** (car—magyl) A trap.

**Carvan, s. f.—pl. t. au** (câr) A supporter; a binder; a stead, beam, or rail: Also a row; or rank. Carvan gwely, a bedstead; carvan gwëyz, a weaver's beam; carvan o wair, hay laid in rows; also a ridge of land.

Sil.

Mal yr ezi am y garvan.

Like the warp on the beam.

Adage.

Eiftezafant yn garvanau o vesur cantoz, a deg a deugeiniau.  
They sat down in rows of the number of hundreds, and of fifties.

W. Salisbury.

**Carven, s. f.—pl. t. i** (carv) A goblet; a cup.

**Carvenaid, s. f.—pl. carvenaidiau** (carven) A cupful.

**Carvyl, s. m.—pl. t. od** (câr—byl) A bird called the Auk. Carvyl gylvinzu, and gwale y pen-weig, the black bill'd Auk; carvyl baç, the little Auk.

**Carg, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (câr) A charge, load, or cargo.

**Cargu, v. a.** (carg) To furnish with a cargo; to charge, or load.

**Cargyçwyn, a.** (câr—cyçwyn) Having a carriage in motion; wandering. Dyn cargyçwyn, a man that strolleth about, a wanderer, a vagabond.

Dyn cargyçwyn yw dyn rhodiad, a vo yn symud ei gara'i vud bob amfer.

A man with his dray a going is a wandering person, who is always moving his cart with his moveables.

Dr. Davies.

# CAR

**Carhuzigyl, s. m.—pl. carhuziglau** (câr—huzigyl) A frame of wood within a chimney, to which things are suspended.

'R huzigyl carhuzigyl yn cyrhaezu'r fêr,  
Saer elawr y vagzu.

Thou foot of the foot-frame reaching up to the stars;  
thou architect of the bier of hell!

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cariad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (câr) Attachment, love; charity; a lover, or sweetheart.

Ni vyn cariad ei wadu,  
Na'i zangaws i liaws lu.

Love will not be concealed, nor shewn to every body.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cariadaiz, a.** (cariad) Lovely, creating love.

**Cariadawg, a.** (cariad) Abounding with love; having a lover, or an object of affection. Also a member of the sect of independants. **pl. cariadogion.**

Cyd bwyv vi cariadawg cerzed ovyz,  
Gobwylled vy Nuw vy nihenyz.

Whilst I wander as an Ovyz impressed with love, may God prepare my latter end.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

**Cariadawl, a.** (cariad) Tending to excite love.

**Cariadawr, s. m.—pl. cariadorion** (cariad) A lover.

**Cariadloes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cariad—gloes) The pang of love.

**Cariadlon, a.** (cariad—llon) Amiable; charming.

**Cariadlonrwyz, s. m.** (cariadlon) Amiability.

**Cariadus, a.** (cariad) Loving; beloved; agreeable.

**Cariadufaiz, a.** (cariadus) Lovely, exciting love.

**Cariadufaw, v. n.** (cariadus) To become lovely.

**Cariadufawl, a.** (cariadus) Tending to be lovely.

Yr haul—

Ei des wna'n gariadufawl

Bob bryn, —

The sun, its warmth makes lovely each hill  
and each dale.

D. Richard, Glany Morva.

**Cariadufwrwyz, s. m.** (cariadus) Loveliness.

**Cariadwy, a.** (cariad) That may be made lovely.

**Cariaw, v. a.** (câr) To carry, to bear, or bring.

Y biogen—

Ag efigyll brithion gwifgi,

Goreu dawn i'rh gariaw di.

The pye, with brisk and motley wings,  
The best of gifts to carry thee.

T. Pryz.

**Cariwr, s. m.—pl. cariwyr** (câr—gwr) A carrier.

**Carl, s. m.—pl. t. iaid** (câr) A covetous person.

**Carlam, s. m.—pl. t. au** (car—llam) The pannade, curveting or prancing of a horse; also a gallop.

Carlamau carw ar lôn-waen.

Like the boundings of the stag on the plain.

T. Aled.

**Carlamawg, a.** (carlam) Prancing; galloping.

**Març carlamawg,** a prancing horse.

Yna y dryllioez carnu'r meirç gan garlamau.

Then were the horses' hoofs broken with prancings.

Judges. 5. 22

**Carlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (carlam) A prancing; a galloping.

**Carlamu, v. a.** (carlam) To prance, or curvet; to gallop.

**Carlwm, s. m.—pl. carlymod** (câr—llwm) The marten.

**Carn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (câr) A prominence; a heap; a horn: a haft, or hilt of a weapon; the hoof of an animal; dail carn yr ebawl, the herb colt's foot. A stay, support, or back: Pwy yw dy garn am y gwedyl, who is thy support, or author, for the report. Also a heap of stones, the same as carnez; and the ancient graves, having such heaps on them, are called cernyz: hence the names of places—Carn Vadryn, Carn Heudwll, and others. When church-yard interment was introduced, the

Carn



*Carn* came to be considered disgraceful; and criminals were then the only persons buried in the former manner. Hence the saying, *Carn ar dy wyneb*, may a *carn* be thy grave; when any ill is wished to a man.

A gavas y *carn* a gavas y llavyn.  
He that got the *bundle* got the blade. *Adage.*

*Carn*, *a. (câr)* Notorious; arrant. It is applied in a bad sense, from *carn* being deemed in later times the monument of criminals. 'Carn lleidyr, an arrant thief; *carn vradwr*, a noted traitor; *Carn Sais*, a mere Saxon.

*Carnavlawg*, *a. (carn—gavlawg)* Cloven-footed.  
*Cornan cynnivlawg,*  
*Awyz awyzawg,*  
*A'r tri carnavlawg.*  
*Cornan* stubborn in the conflict, of ardent desires, and the three *cloven-footed* ones. *Talesin.*

*Carnaiz*, *a. (carn)* Formed like a hoof.  
*Carnawg*, *a. (carn)* Having a hoof, having a haft.  
*Carnawl*, *a. (carn)* Hoofed, having hoofs.  
*Carnbwl*, *a. (carn—pwl)* Bungling, clumsy.  
*Carnez*, *s. f.—pl. t. au (carn)* A heap, a heap of stones: *Mae o'n garnez o arian*, he abounds with riches. The *Carnezau*, and the *Tumuli* of earth were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony, or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals. When the *Carnez* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone, out of reverence to his memory: when this heap came to be disgraced by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for every one that passed to fling his stone, still continued; but now as a token of detestation.

*Carnezawg*, *a. (carnez)* Abounding with heaps of stones.  
*Ev gobryn Carawg.*  
*Cymru carnezawg.*  
*Carawg* will purchase Wales, *abounding with heaps of stones.* *Talesin.*

*Carnezawl*, *a. (carnez)* Accumulating.  
*Carnezawr*, *s. m.—pl. carnezorion (carnez)* A heaping.

*Gwyn ab Nuz*, *buz byzinawr,*  
*Cynt y llyrthiaid cadoz rhag carnezawr*  
*Dy vraig, no brwyn briw i lawr.*

*Gwyn* the son of *Nuz*, the hope of armies, faster would legions fall before the *heaping* of thy arm than broken rushes to the ground. *Gwynnau Garanhir.*

*Carnezu*, *v. a. (carnez)* To accumulate; to heap up stones.

*Carnen*, *s. f. dim. (carn)* A heap; a heap of stones. Also a wild sow.

*Ewc cwithau*, a byzwg y naill yn vaez coed, a'r llall yn garmen coed.  
Pack you away also, and be the one a wild boar, and the other a wild sow. *Mabinogi.*

*Carnewin*, *s. f.—pl. t. ez (carn—ewin)* The fore part of a claw, or hoof.  
*Eve a godoez ei garnau cythreulig ar ei garnewinez.*  
He lifted up his infernal hoofs on his *claw ends.*  
*L. Wryn, B. Cwsg.*

*Carnvilain*, *a. (carn—milain)* Very savage.  
*Carnvileiniwr*, *s. m.—pl. carnvileinwyr (carnvilain—gwr)* A mere savage.

*Carngragen*, *a. (carn—cragen)* Having a hoof like a shell; shell-hoofed.

*Carngrwn*, *a. (carn—crwn)* Round hoofed.  
*Carngrwn vy marc, cad trabluz,*  
*Hyd i'm geiwr i Gwyn mab Nuz,*  
*Gorzerq Creirziliad mery Lluz,*  
*Canys ti Gwyn, gwr cywir,*  
*Rhagot ni ry yingelir,*  
*Minnau Gwynnau Garanhir.*

*Round-hoofed* is my steed, the torment of battle, whilst I am called *Gwyn* the son of *Nuz*, the lover of *Creirziliad* the daughter of *Lluz*.

Since it is thou *Gwyn*, an upright man, from thee there is no hiding; I am also *Gwynnau Garanhir.* *G. Garanhir.*

*Carnial*, *s. m. (carn)* A beating about with the hoof; a prancing; the sole of the foot; or of a shoe.

*Rhag carnial emys fywr dyvnvrys dyvneual.*  
From the *beating of the hoofs* of the steeds comes deep-hurrying confusion of conflict. *Cynzelw.*

*Crynai vaes Carnez rhag carnial ei veirg,*  
*Rhag tarv diheveirg tyweirg tir-zawn.*

*Maes Carnez* trembled from the *beating* of the horses' hoofs; from the proud scattering of the fods from the yielding ground. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynnezz.*

*Carnialwg*, *s. m. (carnial)* A fandal.  
*Carniaw*, *v. a. (carn)* To hilt a weapon; to hoof.  
*Carniwr*, *s. m.—pl. carnwyr (carn—gwr)* A hilt-maker.

*Carnu*, *v. a. (carn)* To heap, or pile up.  
*Carnwelw*, *a. (carn—gwelw)* Pale-hoofed.  
*Cyrn cenynt, cerzynt carnweilwon ar dir.*

The horns were blown, the *pale-hoofed ones* hastened over the plain. *Cynzelw.*

*Carnwyd*, *s. m.—pl. t. on (carn)* A hoofed animal; an epithet for a horse; a steed.

*Carnymorziwes*, *s. m. (carn—ymorziwes)* A term in profody, being a fault where both rhymes of a couplet have a falling accent.

*Carodawg*, *a. (carawd)* Abounding with charity.  
*Carodawl*, *a. (carawd)* Exciting amity, or love.  
*Carodawr*, *s. m.—pl. carodorion (carawd)* One of the society of friends; a quaker.  
*Carodyn*, *s. m. dim. (carawd)* A lover; a loving friend.

*Cedwid Duw y ceidwad tau,*  
*Carodyn cywir ydwyd.*

May God preserve thy keeper, thou art a trusty *loving friend.* *D. ab Gwilym, i'r dezyu.*

*Caroli*, *v. a. (carawl)* To sing love songs; to carol.

*Carp*, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (câr)* A clout, or what is torn away; a rag; also a ragamuffin.

*Carpiaw*, *v. a. (carp)* To tear, to tear away.  
*Carpiawg*, *a. (carp)* Abounding with rags, or ragged.

*Dillyn ieuanc, carpiawg hên.*

The young is gay, *ragged* is the old. *Adage.*

*Carpiedig*, *a. (carp)* Torn to rags; ragged.  
*Cart*, *s. f.—pl. certi (câr)* A cart, or wain.  
*Cartrev*, *s. m.—pl. t. yz (car—trev)* A home, dwelling-house, or place of abode.

*Cartrevaiz*, *a. (cartrev)* Homely; domestic.  
*Cartrevawl*, *a. (cartrev)* Domestic; civil.  
*Cartreveizrwyz*, *s. m. (cartrevaiz)* Homeliness.  
*Cartreviad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cartrev)* A staying, or abiding at home; an inhabiting.  
*Cartrevig*, *a. (cartrev)* Domestic; homely.

*Mae'n y nev yn gartrevig,*  
*Llew trym, a ayna lle trig.*

He in Heaven is *dwelling*, the sage lion, and there he will continue. *T. W. Hywel.*

*Cartrevu*, *v. a. (cartrev)* To tarry at home, to make a home; to dwell, or inhabit.  
*Cartrevwr*, *s. m.—pl. cartrevwyr (cartrev—gwr)* One that tarrieth at home; a dweller.

Carth,



**Carth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câr)** The outside, or rind; what is peeled off; the off-scouring; also hemp, or tow; oakum.

Carth gwaelawd y bellen.  
The ball of yarn is *tow* at bottom.  
Maly tan yn y carth.  
Like the fire in the *hemp*.

*Adage.*

*Adage.*

**Carthai, s. m.—pl. cartheion (carth)** A cathartic.  
**Carthavg, a. (carth)** Having rinds, or off-scourings.

**Carthawl, a. (carth)** Tending to scour off, or cleanse.

**Carthben, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth—pen)** A candle-wick.

**Carthbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (carth—pren)** A plough-staff, or akerstaff.

**Carthziawd, s. f.—pl. carthziodyz (carth—diawd)** A cleansing draught, or cathartic.

**Carthedig, a. (carth)** Cleaned, scoured off.

**Carthedigawl, a. (carthedig)** Cathartic, purgative.

**Carthen, s. f.—pl. t. i (carth)** A sheet of coarse cloth; a winnowing sheet. Carthen rawn, and carthen odynd, a kiln-cloth, or hair-cloth.

**Carthglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (carth—clwyd)** A hand-barrow, to carry dung.

**Carthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth)** A cleansing.

**Carthion, s. pl. aggr. (carth)** Off-scourings, excrements.

**Carthionllyd, a. (carthion)** Excrementitious.

**Carthlyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (carth—llyn)** An emetic.

**Carthu, v. a. (carth)** To cleanse; to scour; to purge.

**Carthwr, s. m.—pl. carthwyr (carth—gwr)** A cleaner.

**Caru, v. a. (câr)** To love; to woo, or to court.

Golwg pawb ar â garo.

Every one's eye is on whom he *loves*.

*Adage.*

Caint rhag uz clodau yn nclau Havren;  
Rhag Brogwel a garwys vy awen.

A battle before the chief of fame in the dales of Havren;  
before Brogwel, who *loved* my muse.

*Taliefn, i veib Llyr.*

**Caru, s. m. (câr)** An amour; love; courtship.

**Carûaiz, a. (caru)** Loving, tender; endearing.

**Carueiziaw, v. a. (carûaiz)** To endear.

**Carueizwç, s. m. (carûaiz)** Endearingness.

**Carw, s. m.—pl. ceirw (câr)** A hart, or stag.

Carw'r dwvyr, a water-spider.

Yr yngnad llys â gaifd davawd y carw y dêle ben yn anrhegi'r  
brenin; a'r tavodau oll o'r llys, a vo iawn eu hyfu, canys  
yntau a varn ar y tavodau oll.

The judge of the palace shall have the tongue of any *stag*,  
whose head shall come as a present to the king; and all the  
tongues in the palace which may be proper for eating; be-  
cause he judgeth on all the tongues. *Welsh Laws.*

**Carwden, s. f.—pl. t. i (câr—gwden)** A wythe to suspend any thing by; a lank gawky.

**Carwvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (carw—mil)** Any animal of the stag species.

**Carwiwrç, s. m.—pl. carwiyrçod (carw—iwrç)** A roebuck.

**Carwnaid, s. f.—pl. carwneidiau (carw—naid)** A stag's leap; a great leap.

**Carwr, s. m.—pl. carwyr (câr—gwr)** One that loveth, a lover; a courter, or wooer.

**Carwraiz, a. (carwr.)** Wooing, or disposed to love.

**Câs, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—as)** A being divergent; separated, or insulated; a castle; hatred, envy.

Amlwg câs a çariad.

*Hatred and love are conspicuous.*

*Adage.*

**Câs, a. (cy—as)** Hatred, odious; disagreeable.  
Câs gan longwr, gwas y weilgi, razor-bill; câs gan arzwyr, hwp yr yçen, cammock; câs gan gythraul, devil's bit, vervain, and dog-wort; câs gan bawb, a common nuisance.

**Cafâad, s. m. (câs)** A hating; a rendering odious.

**Cafâawl, a. (câs)** Exciting hatred; odious.

**Cafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (câs)** A hating; enmity.

**Cafadai, s. c.—pl. cafadeion (cafad)** A hateful person; a villain.

**Cafadwy, a. (cafad)** That may be hated.

**Cafâedig, a. (câs)** Abhorred, hated; odious.

**Cafai, s. m.—pl. cafeion (câs)** A hater; a foe.

**Cafâu, v. a. (câs)** To hate; to be disgusted with.

Cas â gasio bawb, a fawb yntau.

Hateful is he who *hates* every body, and every body him.

*Adage.*

**Cafâus, a. (câs)** Hatred, odious; disgusting.

**Cafawg, a. (câs)** Having hatred; hated; disgusting, odious.

Gwrz yn rhyvel a'i elyn,  
Gwrthgas wrth ei gafogion.

Mighty in the conflict with his foe, and repaying hatred to  
those who bear hate to him. *Pr. Bygan, i M. ab Owain.*

**Cafawl, a. (câs)** Hatred, disgusting, odious.

Cafawl yw'r gwr a'i ceisfai,  
A danned ei bod mewn bai.

*Olius* is the man who would attempt it, and insinuates that  
he is frail. *D. ab D. Llew, o blaid y gwreigwr.*

**Cafâwr, s. m.—pl. cafâwyr (câs—gwr)** One that abhorreth; a hater.

**Cafbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (câs—peth)** A hateful, or disgusting thing.

**Cafzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câs—dyn)** A hateful person.

Bwriwyd yr Iuzewon allan i vod yn gafzynion yn mhob man.

The Jews were cast out to be *men abhorred* in every place.

*Ier. Owain.*

**Cafedig, a. (câs)** Odious; hated; disgusting.

**Cafez, s. m. (câs)** Hatred, enmity.

**Cafeg, s. f.—pl. cefyg (cas)** A mare. Cafeg rewys, neu rwys, a brood mare; cafeg wynad, a proud mare; cafeg wanwyn, a woodpecker; cafeg y drychin, a field-fare; cafeg eira, a snow-ball.

Onid marc yw cafeg?

Is not a mare a horse?

*Adage.*

**Cafvar, s. m. (câs—bâr)** Indignation; anger, wrath.

**Cafgawz, s. m.—pl. cafgozau (câs—cawz)** An indignant affront.

**Cafgerz, s. f.—pl. t. au (câs—cerz)** A lampoon.

**Cafgledig, a. (cafgyll)** Collected together.

**Cafgledigawl, a. (cafgyll)** Collective.

**Cafglgar, a. (cafgyll)** Apt to collect; collective.

**Cafgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cafgyll)** A collection, or gathering; an inference.

**Cafgliadawl, a. (cafgliad)** Collective; deducive.

**Cafgliadwy, a. (cafgliad)** That may be collected.

**Cafglu, v. a. (cafgyll)** To gather, or collect together.

A gafglor, gwyllier, drwy'r gelyn, cœliwç,  
I chûn mal ewyn;  
A zel a rhad i'w zylyn,  
O wyllys Duw, yw lles dyn.

What is accumulated by means of the adversary beware? be-  
lieve me, it will vanish like froth; what comes, attended  
with grace, through the will of God, is for man's advantage.  
*Sin. Vyg.*

**Cafglwr, s. m.—pl. cafglwyr (cafgyll—gwr)** A gatherer, or collector.

**Cafgyll, s. m.—pl. cafglion (cas)** A gathering together.

**Cafineb, s. m. (câs)** Hatred; inveteracy; malice.  
Cafur,



# C A S

**Casfur**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (câs—llur) A disagreeable hue.

O eglur casfur cas-lun.

From the glare of a *hateful* hue and hateful form.

*Taliessin, gwawod Lluar.*

**Caslynan**, *s. f.* (câs—llynan) A nation.

**Casmai**, *s. pl. aggr.* (câs—mai) A set of ornaments; embellishment.

Am dano yr oez gasmai,  
A blodau mwyn gangau mai.

Around him were fair *ornaments* and the flowers of the charming branches of May.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Casnaç**, *s. pl. aggr.* (câs—naç) The flocks, or sheering off woollen cloth; the nap of cloth; locks of wool.

**Casnaçawg**, *a.* (casnaç) Abounding with flocks, or locks; nappy.

**Casnar**, *s. m.* (câs—nar) Indignation; wrath.

Ys deubo casnar câr cynghreinion.

If there should be the *indignation* of the friend of the mutual toilers.

*Cynzelw.*

**Casnawr**, *s. m.—pl.* casnorion (câs) A hater; a persecutor.

**Casnod**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cas) The flocks, or locks of wool.

**Casnodyn**, *s. m. dim.* (casnod) A flock of wool.

**Casnori**, *v. a.* (casnawr) To persecute, to chafe.

Gwyn eu byd nhwy fy'n cael eu casnori y'ng hweryl cyvawnder canys nhwy biau deyrnas nevoz.

Blessed are they who are *persecuted* for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.

*Gr. Robert.*

**Casnur**, *s. m.* (câs—nur) Indignation; wrath.

Neu vi amug vy aglefur,  
Yn divant a garant casnur?

Shall I not defend my cause in separating with the friends of *wrath*?

*Taliessin, m. Uthur.*

**Casogen**, *s. f. dim.* (casawg) A hateful one.

Doe—  
O had y wraig hyder iawn  
I'w figaw; gwerw gasogen.

There should come of the feed of the woman a just hope to bruise the serpent's head, the bitter *hateful* one.

*S. Philip.*

**Cast**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (câs) An envelopement; a trick. Mân gasiau, little knavish tricks.

**Castan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cast) A chestnut, a well-known nut.

**Castanlliw**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (castan—lliw) A chestnut colour. *a.* Chestnut coloured.

**Castanwyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (castan—gwyz) Chestnut trees.

**Castanwyzzen**, *s. f. dim.* (castanwyz) A chestnut tree.

**Castell**, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (cast) A castle; a fortress.

Gair gwr o gastell.

The saying of a man in his *castle*.

*Adage.*

**Castellawg**, *a.* (castell) Castellated, or fortified; Abounding with castles.

**Castelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (castell) A spreading, or extending round; a fortifying.

**Castellu**, *v. a.* (castell) To envelope, or encompass round; to defend or fortify. Paun yn castellu, a peacock spreading out his tail.

Mal y cyvyd cryr ei nyth, y castella dros ei gywion, y lleda ei efigyll, y cymmer hwynt, ac a'u dwg ar ei adeny, velly yr Arglwyz.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh them, and beareth them on her wings, So the Lord—

*Deut. 32. 11.*

Angel yr Arglwyz a gastella o amgylç y rhai a'i hovanant ev.

The Angel of the Lord *encampeth* round about them that fear him.

*Psalms 34. 7.*

**Castellwr**, *s. m.—pl.* castellwyr (castell—gwr) A castellaine, or keeper of a castle; one that encompasseth.

**Castiaw**, *v. a.* (cast) To play wily tricks.

**Castiawg**, *a.* (cast) Full of tricks; tricking.

# C A T

**Castyr**, *s. m.—pl.* cestyr (cast) A horse's organ of generation.

**Casul**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (câs) A cloke; a chasuble, casula, or priest's garment at mass.

E wifg y marc dilefsg mau,

Ryw gaful o wregylau.

The vigorous horse of mine doth wear a chasuble as it were of girdles.

*L. G. Corbi.*

**Caswenwyn**, *s. m.* (câs—gwenwyn) A hateful venom; the herb devil's bit.

Cymwy cad caswenwyn.

The tormentor of the battle of the hateful venom.

*Cynzelw.*

**CAT**, *s. m. r.—pl. t. iau.* A small bit, piece, or fragment. Çware cat, a play similar to shuttlecocks, where a piece of stick is struck with a staff: Tòri'n gataiu, to break in pieces.

**Catai**, *s. m.—pl.* cateion (cat) A cutter, a weapon.

**Catâu**, *v. a.* (câd) To encamp, to form in order of battle; to fight, to combat.

Gwyr a aeth Cattræth, oez fraeth y llu,  
Glas-vez eu hancwyn, a'u gwenwyn vu;  
Trigant trwy beiriant yn catau;  
A gwedy elwg tawelwg vu.

Men hied to Cattræth, eloquent was the host, the green mead was their dainty, and their poison; three hundred there were *combating* with might of weapons; and after the acclamation there was silence.

*Aneurin.*

**Cateia**, *v. a.* (catai) To cut, or mangle; to bicker.

**Cateri**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ca—deri) Large spreading oak trees.

A'r cateri yn fyrthiaw.

And the *spreading* oaks a falling.

*T. Aled, i arwyr.*

**Caterwen**, *s. f.* (ca—derwen) A large spreading oak; an epithet for a strong man.

**Catrawd**, *s. f.—pl.* catrodau (ca—trawd) A troop of soldiers.

**Catrawdwl**, *a.* (catrawd) Regimental.

**Catrodi**, *v. a.* (catrawd) To form into companies, or into regiments.

**Catwrz**, *s. m.—pl.* catyrzod (ca—twrz) A stupid thick-headed fellow; a numskull.

**Catyrva**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (ca—tyrva) A complete body of soldiers, a legion: Also, the number one hundred thousands.

**Câth**, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (cy—ath) A cat. Câth vôr, morgath, a ray, or skate; câth eithin, a hare; cath goed, a wild cat; gwrcath, a he-cat.

Troi'r gath yn yr haul.

To turn the *cat* in the sun.

*Adage.*

**Cathaiz**, *a.* (câth) Feline, resembling a cat.

**Cathawl**, *a.* (câth) Feline, of the nature of a cat.

**Cathderica**, *v. a.* (cathderig) To caterwaul.

**Cathdericai**, *s. c.* (cathderig) A caterwauler.

**Cathderig**, *s. m.* (câth—terig) A caterwauling.

**Cathes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (câth) A she, or female cat.

**Cathewraç**, *v. a.* (câd—hewraç) To molest; to irritate.

Yn cipris, ac yn cathewraç, ac yn blinaw dy vrain.

Torturing, *irritating*, and troubling thy crows.

*B. Rhonabwy—Mabinogion.*

**Cathliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cathyl) A hymning.

**Cathlu**, *v. a.* (cathyl) To sing; to hymn.

**Cathlwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cathlwyr (cathyl—gwr) A hymner, or chaunter.

**Cathyl**, *s. f.—pl.* cathlau (ca—tyl) A tonation; a song, or hymn; melody.

Canator cathyl gwynnyd gwen-leuver  
Singing the *hymn* of the blessing of the shining Luminary.

*Mengant, i Gadwallawn.*

Cau,



# C A W

**Cau, v. a. (ca)** To shut up, or inclose; to fence, or encompass; to cover; to inclose with a hedge; to hedge.

Cau tin wedi brânmu.

To shut the stable door when the steed is stolen. *Adage.*

**Cau, s. m.—pl. ceuoz (ca)** A hollow; a vacuum.

Mae o anadyl mwy ynov  
Nag y'nghau meginau gov.

Of breath there is in me more than in the *bellow* of a smith's bellows. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Un o'r tri arberygyl—pan waner dyn yn ei arç hyd ei gau.

One of the three imminent dangers—when a man is transfixt in his body to his *inside*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cau, a. (ca)** Hollow; shut up, or inclosed.

**Cauad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau)** A shutting up, or inclosing.

**Cauawr, a. (cau)** That is shut, closed up; or strait.

**Caued, a. (cau)** Shut up, or inclosed; close.

**Cauedig, a. (cau)** Shut in close, or inclosed.

**Cauedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cauedig)** A shutting up, or inclosing.

**Caul, s. m.—pl. ceulion (cau)** A maw; a calf's maw; rennet: Also the chyle; a curd.

**Caw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ca)** A band; or wrapper; what retains or keeps together: Cawiau, swadling clouts; also trifles, or baubles. Barz caw, a graduated bard, or that wears the band of his order; câr caw, a distant relation, or descendant in a remote degree; the ninth, as some say; implying the one that closed the band of relationship; also one that is bound.

Cafwn ei radau, cawd ein gwawdau,  
Cathlau clau cerzau caw.

We should have our gifts, then our praises would be had, hymns and incessant songs of the *band*.

*Gynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cawad, s. f.—pl. t. au (caw)** A closing up; a *shower*. Cawad o wlaw, a shower of rain.

Vy mun e—  
Llygad vai glân cawad coeth.

My fair one with eyes like the pure *shower* stone. *Sypyn Cyveiliawg.*  
Ni laz cawad mal y dygynnull.

A *shower* will not cut down as it accumulates together. *Adage.*

**Cawawd, s. f.—pl. Cawodyz (caw)** A shower.

Cawawd ar goed, a blast on trees. Cawawd o eira, a shower of snow; cawawd o wynt. Maen cawawd, and glain cawawd, the rain-stone; which, in times of great draughts, was rolled to procure rain. *Mm.*

**Cawci, s. m.—pl. t. od (caw—ci)** A jack-daw.

**Cawd, s. m.—pl. codau (caw)** What is raised up around, or what encloseth.

**Cawz, s. m.—pl. cozion (caw)** A darkening, or closing up: Displeasure; offence; vexation.

Ced wallaw anaw yn oed'awyz cyrz,  
Cawz arnaw ni gywyz.

Pouring gifts to the poets as long as the desire of songs lasted; an insult against him will not prosper. *Cynzelw, i O ab Ildarwg.*

**Cawell, s. m.—pl. cewyll (caw)** A hamper; a basket. Cawell teilaw, a dung basket; cawell mawn, a turf basket; cawell pysgota, a fishing basket; cawell faethau, a quiver. Bwrw yn dy gawell, glut thy paunch.

**Cawellaid, s. m.—pl. cawelleidiau (cawell)** A hamper-full; a basket-full.

**Cawellan, s. f. dim. (cawell)** A small hamper, or pannier.

**Cawellu, v. a. (cawell)** To hamper; to stuff.

**Cawellyn, s. m. dim. (cawell)** A small hamper.

**Cawg, s. m.—pl. t. iau (caw)** A bason, or bowl.

Er yvais i win o gawg.  
Eva ragwan rai rheiniawg:  
Efyll gwawr oez wacwawr Duawg.

Since I have drank wine from the goblet, there has been a piercing encounter of the men of spears—like the wings of the dawn was the glancing of the lance of Duog. *Llywarc Hen.*

# C A W

**Cawgaid, s. m.—pl. cawgeidiau (cawg)** A bowl-full.

A cymmeryd y cawg â orug Owain, a bwrw cawgaid o'r dwyr ar y llec; ac yna nycav y twrwr yn dyvod.

And Owain took the goblet, and threw a *goblet full* of the water on the stone; and then behold the tumult a coming.

*Han. O. ab Urier.—Mabinogion.*

**Cawgawg, a. (cawg)** Having a bowl; held in a bowl; like a bowl.

Cenawg cynnorawg cawgawg ver  
Pevyr Porth Yfigwin Aber.

Closed up is the advanced covering, like a *bowl* flowing over is the fair haven of Porth Yfigwin.

*Meigant, i Gadwallawn.*

**Cawgyn, s. m. dim. (cawg)** A small bason.

**Cawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw)** A binding round.

**Cawlaw, v. a. (caw)** To bind, or whip round with a bandage. Cawlaw bag, to fasten a fish-hook to the line.

**Cawl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw)** Cabbage. Cawl y môr, and cawl y graig, the sea cabbage; cawl Freinig, French colewort; cawl gwyllt, wild colewort. Also any kind of pottage, or gruel, in which there is cabbage, or a mixture of any other herbs; a hodge-podge. E wnaeth gawl o hono, he made a hodge-podge, or an incoherent piece of work of it.

**Cawlai, s. m.—pl. cawleion (cawl)** One that hunts after, or is fond of pottage.

— Gwyn ei vyd a'i crogai,  
Gwaŵg dafg dyŵl-draul, cawl cawlai.

Good luck to him that would hang him, his pressing task is dish emptying, the old *pottage paunch*.

*D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

**Cawlen, s. f. dim. (cawl)** A cabbage plant.

**Cawliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawl)** A blending together, or making a hodge-podge.

**Cawliaw, v. a. (cawl)** To mix about to turn about disorderly; to make a hodgepodge; to rummage.

**Cawliwr, s. m.—pl. cawlwyd (cawl—gwr)** One that makes a mixture, or a confused huddle.

**Cawn, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. ion (caw)** What is empty; canes; reeds; the stalks of corn, or straw; the reed-grafs.

**Cawna, v. a. (cawn)** To gather reeds, or canes.

**Cawnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawn)** A large straw vessel to hold corn, or the like.

Gwell y'nghyfgawd y gawnen nag heb zim.

It's better to have the shelter of the *straw bin*, than to be without any. *Adage.*

**Cawodawl, a. (cawawd)** Showery, showering.

**Cawodi, v. a. (cawawd)** To shower; to be showery.

**Cawr, s. m.—pl. t. i (ca—gwr)** A mighty man; a chief; also a giant. Sometimes it means the devil; as in the common oaths. Myn y cawr, and Y cawr mawr. In the early times, when *Wales* was divided into tribes, or clans, the chief was called *Cawr*; but amongst the North *Britons*, *Priodawr* was the common appellation; and he was called *Gwledig*, by the people of *Lloegyr*, or South *Britain*.

**Cawraiz, a. (cawr)** Mighty; gigantic.

**Cawrgwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (cawr—gwil)** The great horned beetle, or bull-chafer.

**Cawrgwilen, s. f. (cawrgwil)** A bull-chafer.

**Cawrdeb, s. m. (cawr)** Munificence; bounty.

**Cawrder, s. m. (cawr)** Munificence; bounty.

**Cawrez, s. m. (cawr)** Puissance; mightiness.

**Cawres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawr)** A female giant.

**Cawrvarg, s. m.—pl. cawrvairg (cawr—marg)** A camel.

**Cawrvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (cawr—mil)** Any gigantic animal; an elephant.



# C E C

**Cawrnaid**, *s. f.* (cawr—naid) A gigantic leap.  
**Caws**, *s. m. aggr.* (caw) Cheese; curd. Caws maiz, whey curds; caws gwyn, cheese curds; caws llyfaint, toadstool.

Ei cwarau uwg ei eiriaws,  
 Ei fyz a'i gowyz oez gaws.

His pastime at his fire-side, his creed, his muse was his cheese.  
*Deio ab Ieuan Du.*

**Câws**, *s. m.—pl. cofion* (caw) A tendency to unite or draw together; approximation. This word is hardly used in its simple form: It is the root of açaws, agaws, and cynghaws.

**Cawfa**, *v. a.* (caws) To gather cheese; to beg cheese. It is customary in some parts of Wales for poor women newly married to go to farmers' houses to ask for cheese; which is called cawfa.

**Cawfai**, *s. m.—pl. cawfeion* (caws) One that goes about to get cheese.

**Cawfaiz**, *a.* (caws) Like cheese, cheesy.

**Cawfdy**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caws—ty) A cheese-house.

**Cawfez**, *s. m.* (câws) What contributes to bring together.

**Cawfellt**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (caws) A cheese-vat.

**Cawfellt**, *v. a.* (cawfellt) To put cheese in the vat, or mould.

**Cawfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caws) A curdling.

**Cafiaw**, *v. a.* (caws) To curdle; to turn to cheese.

**Cafiawg**, *a.* (caws) Full of curds; curdled.

**Cawfion**, *s. pl. aggr.* (caws) Curds; curdings.

**Cawflestyr**, *s. m.—pl. cawflestri* (caws—llestyr) A cheese-vat.

**Cawfwafg**, *s. f.—pl. cawfweifg* (caws—gwasg) A cheese-press.

**Cawfwr**, *s. m.—pl. cawfwyr* (caws—gwr) A cheese-monger; a dealer in cheese.

**Cawfwrŷv**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (caws—gwrŷv) A cheese-press.

**Ceber**, *s. f.—pl. cebyr* (cab) A rafter.

**Cebystyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cab—ystyr) A linder, or fastener; a halter. Cebystyr arad, the part called a sheet, or skilt of a plough, which comes from the share to the beam. Llwyth y cebystyr, a fellow that deserves the halter, a crack-rope.

**Cecraeth**, *s. m.* (cecyr) A wrangling, or brawling.

**Cecrai**, *s. c.—pl. cecreion* (cecyr) A brawler.

**Cecraiz**, *a.* (cecyr) Apt to wrangle, or cavil; scurrilous.

Ni orzyvnwys câth cebystyr.

The cat has not been accustomed to the halter. *Adage.*

**Cecreiaiz**, *a.* (cecai) Shrewish; snappish.

**Cecren**, *s. f.* (cecyr) A shrew, or scold.

**Cecri**, *s. m.* (cecyr) Scurrilousness; snappishness.

**Cecru**, *v. a.* (cecyr) To brawl, wrangle, or debate.

**Cecrus**, *a.* (cecyr) Quarrelsome; snappish.

**Cecrusfwr**, *s. m.* (cecrus) Quarrelsome.

**Cecryn**, *s. m.* (cecyr) A wrangler, or brawler; a litigious person.

**Cecrynaiz**, *a.* (cecryn) Disposed to be a wrangler.

**Cecyr**, *s. m.* (ceg) A brawl, or strife.

**Cecys**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceg) Plants with hollow stalks; canes; reeds; and, in some parts, the same as cegid, hemlock.

**Cecysaiz**, *a.* (cecys) Tubulous; like a reed; like hemlock.

**Cecysawg**, *a.* (cecys) Fistulated; hollow like reeds, or hemlock.

**Cecysen**, *s. f.* (cecys) A tubular plant, a cane, or reed; a hemlock.

# C E D

**Cêd**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—ed) A benefit; a favour, or gift; also aid, or relief: The relief, or contribution, furnished by the tenants, to the lord of the manor, was called *Ced*. Ni wna na cêd nag ymwared, he will grant nor relief, nor support.

Ni gymmer llu ced ar fo.

A flying army will not pick up treasure. *Adage.*

Gelwir hwn llu gyflwyn llyw,  
 Lloegyr gyrfiad cad, ced aelaw;

He shall be called an army's kindred leader, the assaulter of Lloegyr in battle, bestowing the precious gift.

*Pr. Bygan, i O. ab Gr. ab Rhys.*

**Cedavlen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (câd—llen) A napkin.

**Cedawl**, *a.* (cêd) Beneficent; liberal, kind.

Cedawl Oronwy cêd vorgymmlawz harz,  
 Carz waharz, cerz wahawz.

The bounteous Goronwy, comely, and like the tumult of the sea in battle, opposing shame, and inviting songs.

*Blezyn Varz, m. G. ab Ednyved.*

**Cedawr**, *s. m.—pl. cedorau* (câd) What is blended or intangled together; the pubes. Cedawr y wrac, bur, the burdock.

**Cedawrac**, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr) Bane-wort, shave-grass; called also rhawn y març.

**Ceden**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (câd) What binds, or sticks together; shaggy hair; the nap of cloth.

**Cedenawg**, *a.* (ceden) Shagged, shaggy; having a shag.

**Cedenogrwyz**, *s. m.* (cedenawg) Shagginess.

**Cedenu**, *v. a.* (ceden) To make shaggy; to raise a frize.

**Cedvawr**, *a.* (cêd) Beneficent; lavish; free.

**Cedig**, *a.* (cêd) Munificent, bounteous, liberal.

Cadair Teyrnion  
 Celyz rwy cadwo;  
 Ceistor yngno.  
 Ceistor cedig  
 Cedwyr coledig.

The presidency of Teyrn n, he that keeps it is ingenious; seeking there would be there, seeking the munificent departed warriors. *Talliesm.*

**Cedorawg**, *a.* (cedawr) Having signs of puberty.

**Cedorva**, *s. f.* (cedawr—ma) The bottom of the abdomen.

**Cedorwyz**, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr—gwyz) The herb Ferula.

**Cedowyz**, *s. m. aggr.* (câd—gwyz) The fleabane.

**Cedrwys**, *a.* (ced—rhwys) Generous, bounteous.

**Cedu**, *v. a.* (cêd) To confer a benefit, or gift.

**Cedwercyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cêd—gwerçyr) A covering of a treasure; a distributor of bounties.

Ev oez gadvarçawg gedwercyr a'm clwyv,  
 Clezyv-rui nid edgyr.

He was a knight-rider, and distributor of bounties, who wounds me, with his ruddy sword he will not return.

*Cynxelw, m. Ior. ab Meredith.*

**Cedwid**, *s. m.* (cadw) A keeping; possession.

Goreu camwri cedwid.

The best of iniquity is possessing. *Adage.*

**Cedwidyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cedwid) A keeper; or possessor.

Molawd a zyrilyz cedwidyz cêd;  
 Iawn yw molli rhi a vo rhoziad.

Praise will be bestowed on the guardian of the battle; it is just to extol a prince that is a giver. *Llyroelw Varz.*

**Cedwidyzes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cedwidyz) A female possessor.

**Cedys**, *s. pl. aggr.* (câd) Bundles, or faggots.

**Cedysen**, *s. f.* (cedys) A faggot, a bundle.

**Cezw**, *s. m.* (cy—ezw) Mustard.

**Cevnaint**, *s. m.* (cewyn) The middle.

Pan yw hi yn gevnaint nôs ar yr eglwys ve wawria'r dyz yn yr amser priawd, a'r cysgodau a giliant.

Though it is the middle of night with the church the day will dawn in the appointed time, and the shades will disappear.

*Ier. Owain.*

**Cevnant**,



# CEG

**Cevnant, s. m.—pl.** cevnaint (cevyn) Support; also a great great grand-child.

**Cevnawg, a.** (cevyn) Backed; hearty, courageous.

Hwyliwr helynt—  
A iwyzawg cevnawg, nid cêl,  
Yn rhwyvan yn y rhyfel.

He is a traveller used to the journey, and a *courageous* officer, it is not concealed, commanding in the war. *T. Prys.*

**Cevnbant, a.** (cevyn—pant) Saddle-backed.

**Cevnbeithyn, s. pl. aggr.** (cevyn—peithyn) Ridge-tiles.

**Cevnbeithynen, s. f.** (cevnbeithyn) A ridge-tile.

**Cevndedyn, s. m.** (cevyn—tedyn) The melentery.

**Cevnder, s. m.—pl.** cevndyr (cevyn—dâr) A cousin.

Nid galluawg ond cevndyrw.

There are none so powerful as *cousins*. *Adage.*

**Cevnderw, s. m.—pl.** cevndyrw (cevyn—derw) A cousin.

Sev yw aelodau y brenin; ei veibion, a'i neiaint, a'i gevndyrw.

The king's relatives are his sons, and his nephews, and his *cousins*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cevndwn, a.** (cevyn—twyn) That is broken-backed.

**Cevnzryll, s. m.—pl. t.** iau (cevyn—dryll) A chine.

**Cevnen, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cevyn) A gentle rising hill.

**Cevnvor, s. m.** (cevyn—môr) The main sea.

**Cevngevyn, a.** (cevyn) Back to back; at variance.

**Cevngrwba, a.** (cevyn—crwba) Hunch-backed.

**Cevngrwca, a.** (cevyn—crwca) Crook-backed.

**Cevngrwm, a.** (cevyn—crwm) Hump-backed.

**Cevnhwrwg, a.** (cevyn—hwrwg) Hunch-backed.

**Cevnlliv, s. m.** (cevyn—lliv) A great, or high flood.

Gyda ni oni bai ei vod—  
Y dyvroz a'n bozafant ni,  
A'n hoes dan gevnlli' buan.

With us if he had not been, the waters would have overwhelmed us, and our lives would have gone under the rapid torrent. *Edm. Prys.*

**Cevnogaeth, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cevnawg) A backing; supporting.

**Cevnogawl, a.** (cevnawg) Tending to support.

**Cevnogi, v. a.** (cevnawg) To back, support, or encourage; to gather strength.

**Cevnogiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cevnawg) A backing, or abetting.

**Cevnogrwyd, s. m.** (cevnawg) Stoutness.

**Cevnogwr, s. m.—pl.** cevnogwyr (cevnawg—gwr) An abettor; an encourager.

**Cevnu, v. a.** (cevyn) To back; to abett; to turn one's back.

**Cevnwr, s. m.—pl.** cevnwyr (cevyn—gwr) A backer.

**Cevnwyden, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cevyn) The ridge-band, a part of a draught harness.

**Cevyn, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cav) The back; the upper side; a ridge; as cevyn o dîr, a ridge of land; a long extended mountain. Cevyn crwbi, a hunch-back; tu cevyn, behind; mae izo gevyn da, he has good *support*.

**Cetior, sup.** (caf) Getting hold of, or attaining.

**Cêg, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cy—eg) The mouth; an opening, or entrance. Dâl o gervyz ei gêg, hold him by the throat.

**Cêg, s. m. pl. t.** iau (cêg) A strangling, a choaking.

**Cegaid, s. f.—pl.** cegeidiau (cêg) A mouth-full.

**Cegaiz, a.** (cêg) Like a mouth; opening.

**Cegawl, a.** (cêg) Having a mouth, mouthed.

**Cegzu, a.** (cêg—du) Black-mouthed. Also a fish called a hake.

**Cegiad, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cêg) A mouthing.

**Cégiaw, v. a.** (cêg) To choak, or to strangle.

# CEI

**Cegiawl, a.** (cêg) Tending to choak, or strangle.

**Cegid, s. pl. aggr.** (cêg) The hemlock.

**Cegid, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cêg) The bird called Witwal.

Ar y gôg a'r dryw y gegid fy walç;  
A'r cryr fy walç ar yr ysmid.

Over the cuckoo and the wren the *Witwal* is proud; and the eagle looks with contempt on the snipe. *L. G. Colbi.*

**Cegidawg, a.** (cegid) Abounding with hemlock.

**Cegin, s. f.—pl. t.** au (cêg. *Lat.* coquina) A kitchen.

Gorzu yw brig y Werzon,  
Gan vwg ceginau o Vôn.

The Irish hills are tipt with black, from the smoke of the *kitchens* or Môn. *L. G. Colbi.*

**Ceginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cegin) Cookery.

Gwell ceginiaeth na breiniaeth.

Cookery is better than a kingdom. *Adage.*

**Ceginwr, s. m.—pl.** ceginwyr (cegin—gwr) A kitchener; a cook.

**Cegoer, a.** (cêg—oer) Cold-mouthed. Celain gegoer, a cold-mouthed corpse.

**Cegrwth, a.** (cêg—rhwth) Wide, or open-mouthed.

**Cegrythiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cegrwth) A mouthing greedily, or opening the mouth wide.

**Cegrythu, v. a.** (cegrwth) To open the mouth widely.

**Cegu, v. a.** (cêg) To mouth; to devour greedily, to glut.

**Cegyr, s. m.—pl. t.** on (cêg) A mouter; a gaper.

**Ceibiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (caib) A hoeing, or using the hoe.

**Ceibiaw, v. a.** (caib) To hoe; to use a mattock.

**Ceibiwr, s. m.—pl.** ceibwyr (caib—gwr) A hoer, one that works with a hoe; a fumbler.

**Ceibrad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (ceber) Contignation, or a fastening together.

**Ceibraw, v. a.** (ceber) To fasten together; to joist.

**Ceibrawg, a.** (ceber) Having rafters, or joists.

**Ceibren, s. f.** (ceber) A rafter, or two spars joined together.

**Ceidwad, s. m.—pl.** ceidwaid (cadw) A keeper; a looker after; a preserver; a saviour.

Gwell un ceidwad na dau ymlyniad.

One *keeper* is better than two pursuers. *Adage.*

**Ceidwadaeth, s. m.** (ceidwad) Custody, keeping, preservation.

**Ceidwadawl, a.** (ceidwad) Preservative.

**Ceidwades, s. f.—pl. t.** au (ceidwad) A female guardian, a conservatrix.

**Ceidwadwy, a.** (ceidwad) That may be preserved.

**Ceivn, s. c.—pl.** ceivnaint (cevyn) A child of the fourth generation, or a great great grand-child.

**Ceilvraint, s. m.—pl.** ceilvreintiau (cail—braint) Faldage.

**Ceilid, s. m.—pl. t.** au (cail) A folding of cattle.

**Ceilid, v. a.** (cail) To pen, or fold cattle.

**Ceilidawg, s. m.—pl.** ceiliogod (caill) A cock, or male of birds. Ceiliawg coed, pheasant; ceiliawg du, the black game, or heath cock; ceiliawg mwyals, the thrush; ceiliawg bronvraith, a throftle; ceiliawg hwyad, a drake; ceiliawg rhedyn, a grasshopper; ceiliawg neidyr, a basilisk; ceiliawg gwynt, a weathercock.

Cwyn bygod ceiliawg yn aerwy.

The poor complaint of a cock in a yoke. *Adage.*

Nid cyvanneiz ond ceiliawg.

None so domestic as a *cock*. *Adage.*

**Ceillogwr, s. m.—pl.** ceiliogwyr (ceiliawg—gwr) A cock-master.

Ceil-



**Celliogwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ceiliawg—gwyz) A gander.

Nid mufgrell ond celliogwyz.  
There is none so halting as a gander.

*Adage.*

**Celliogyn, s. m. dim.** (ceiliawg) A cockerel.

**Ceilys, s. pl. aggr.** (cail) Nine-pins. Cwareu ceilys, to play at nine-pins.

**Ceilyllyn, s. m.** (ceilys) A nine-pin; a skittle.

**Celliawg, a.** (caill) Having testicles; or not gelt.

**Ceimiad, s. m.—pl. ceimiad** (cam) A wanderer, a pilgrim. Beuno geimiad, Beuno the pilgrim, Elian geimiad, Elian the pilgrim.

Tri meib Llywarc, tri anghynmen cad,  
Tri geimiad awlawen,  
Llew, ac Arau, ac Urien.

Three sons of Llywarc, the three untractable ones in battle, the three joyless wanderers were Llew, and Arau, and Urien.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Ceimle, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (camp—lle) A plain, or down; a common. *Sil.*

**Ceimmen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (camp) A whirler.

**Ceimmenen, s. f.** (ceimmen) A winnowing sheet.

**Ceimmiad, s. m.—pl. ceimmiad** (camp) One that contends in the games.

Ceimmiad, brwydyr Duw ai cymmer.

The contender of the battle, God will receive him.

*Gr. ab M. ab Davy.*

Ev gogel gegam cymhwyliaid;

Ev gogawn glyw cammawn ceimmiad.

He will beware of the finer of the wits; he is the powerful leader; and contender on the hostile plain.

*Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Owain.*

**Ceimmiaw, v. a.** (camp) To strive in the games.

**Ceimryn, s. m.** (camp) One that strives in the games.

Nend wyv glod ceimryn cerz glywanawr,  
Ynghaer Pedryvan Ynys Pybyrzor?

Am I not a candidate for fame in the memorial song, in the square city of the strongly-guarded isle?

*Taliesin.*

**Ceimwç, s. m.—pl. ceimyçiaid** (cam) A lobster.

Ceimwç coç, or ceimwç mair, a craw-fish.

**Ceinç, s. f.—pl. ceinyç** (cain) A hare.

**Ceinad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cain) Circumspection.

**Ceinadu, v. a.** (ceinad) To use circumspection.

Ni elwir yn gywraint ni gynnyz;  
Ceinaawn, gobrynnu grevyl,

He will not be deemed ingenious that doth not prosper.  
we will examine, we will merit religion.

*Llew-d.*

**Ceinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cainc) A branching out, ramification.

**Ceincaw, v. a.** (cainc) To branch out, to ramify.

**Ceincawg, a.** (cainc) Branching; full of branches.

**Ceincawl, (cainc)** Branching, or shooting out.

**Ceinder, s. m.** (cain) Elegance; beauty.

**Ceinez, s. m.** (cain) Showiness, splendour.

**Ceinvalç, a.** (cain—balç) Ostentatious; showy.

**Ceinvawl, s. m.** (cain—mawl) Panegyric; praise.

**Ceinvod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cain—bod) A state of bliss.

Ac o's Duw o nev neu ym cynnyz  
Ceinvod gan Lywy imi lawr ymhunyz.

And if God of Heaven doth but prosper my state of bliss  
with Llywy will be my reposing place.

*Gwalmai.*

**Ceinvolawd, s. m.** (ceinvawl) An encomiastic.

**Ceinvoli, v. a.** (ceinvawl) To bestow encomium.

— Boed rwyz  
Ceinvoli Celi calonogrwyz.

Let there be without restraint glorious praising of the mysterious One, with the whole heart.

*Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

**Ceinvorawd, s. m.** (cain—morawd) A pleasant sailing, or gliding.

A dyvo mab Cynan mawr amgyfred,  
Can GRIST ceinvorawd gwlad ogoned.

And may the son of Cynan, greatly regretted, be with Christ in the splendid gliding on the water of the region of glory.

*Meilyr.*

**Ceingyvre, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cain—cyvre) A beauteous concurrence, regularity, or order; harmony.

**Ceingyvreu, v. a.** (ceingyvre) To concur, or go together in good order; to harmonize.

Gorwyn blaen perthi, ceingyvreu adar,  
Hir dyz dawn goleu;  
Trugar dafar Duw goreu.

Glittering are the tops of the thorns, the birds harmonize; the day is long, the gift of the light; mercy is an attribute of God the most beneficent.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Ceiniad, s. m.—pl. ceiniad** (cân) A finger, a chanter.

Ni zwg neb ceiniad nâg o honawd,  
Yn awen gyvriw, cynniv draethawd.

No minstrel will meet with a refusal from thee, respecting the muse, singing of tumult.

*Meilyr.*

**Ceiniades, s. f.—pl. t. au** (ceiniad) A chantress.

**Ceiniaw, v. a.** (cain) To take a view, or survey; to perceive.

Lluç vy nghlezyv, vy ngheiniaw ni's llwyz,  
Ni lluziav ym llaw llaz ni's gwêyr.

Gleaming is my sword, the glancing on me shall not prosper; I will not hinder my hand to slay such as it will not bring down.

*Gwalmai.*

**Ceiniawg, a.** (cain) Having an object. It was formerly used substantively for coin of different valuations; but now it is simply a penny. *Ceiniawg Gyvraith*, the lawful penny; or perhaps the current Welsh coin; *ceiniawg gota*, being two-thirds of the *ceiniawg gyvraith*, was most likely the same with the English penny; as the *Dimai*, or half-penny, was the half of the latter. The laws mention *Tair ceiniawg zirwy*, or three mulct pence; and one of these seems to be indicated in the words—*Taled Ceiniawg izi cyuled a'i thin*. Ceiniawg Ben, poll-pence.

Yr un geiniawg á azug gant.

The same penny is carried by a hundred. *Welsh Laws.*

**Ceinibawg, a.** (cain) Studded. Frwyn geinibawg, a studded bridle.

**Ceiniedi, s. m.** (ceiniad) Vocal music.

Ac angerz, a çerz, a ceiniedi llawen,  
Ac amgen yw yn llen â Llanzewi.

And incense, and music and joyful singing, and second in the veil to Llanzewi.

*Llywelyn Varsz, i D. wyn.*

**Ceinioca, v. a.** (ceiniawg) To gather pence; to go about with a brief; to make a collection; to beg.

Ceinioca bu'n gynta' gwaith,  
Yta, ac wyna ganwaith.

A begging of money he was first of all, he begged corn, and he begged lambs a hundred times.

*D. Ll. ab Gryfuz, i L. ab Gutyn.*

**Ceinioes, s. f.** (cain—oes) A fine, or prosperous course of life.

Enwawg ym ceinioes ym ceinmygir.  
Anwar vy llugvar onym lloçir.

Nobly in my splendid life I shall be honoured, untractable is my fiery wrath, if I am not attended.

*Cynsilio.*

**Ceinlogwerth, s. f.** (ceiniawg—gwerth) A pennyworth.

Ar bob peth yn colli—  
Nes vy myned gysa'r berth,  
Heb vèzu ar geinlogwerth.

Losing by every thing, till I went with the hedge, without possessing a single pennyworth.

*S. Tudur.*

**Ceinion, s. pl. aggr.** (cain) Ornaments, jewelry.

Ceinion ymadrawz, the beauties of language; ceinion cyvezwç, the delicacies of the banquet, the first drink brought into the hall.

*Welsh Laws.*



# CEI

Ni zyly corn mez ceinion mezwaint,  
Barz ni wypo hwn, hyny dy gaint.

He deserves not the meadhorn with the delicacies of inebriation, the bard that knows not this, that it is thy song.  
*G. Brycheiniawg.*

Ceinionyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceinion) A jeweller.

Ceinliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cain—lliw) A bright, or gay colour; of a gaudy, or splendid hue.

Ceinlly, *s. f.* (cain—lly) A clear, or sharp sight.

Ceinlly goç, or cudyll coç, a castrel, or sparrow-hawk.

Ceinmyg, *a.* (cain—myg) Splendidly honourable.

Wyv hên, wyv unig, wyv anelwig oer,  
Gweddy gwely ceinmyg.

I am old, I am solitary, I am enfeebled and cold, after the once gayly-honoured bed.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

Ceinmygawl, *a.* (ceinmyg) Tending to honour.

Ceinmyged, *s. f.* (ceinmyg) Respect; reverence.

Ceinmygu, *v. a.* (ceinmyg) To respect; to honour.

Ceinmygir pob newyz.

Every thing new will be honoured.

*Adage.*

Hil Cadell—

Rym ceinmyg, o'm ceinvalç araith.

The offspring of Cadell, he will splendidly honour me for my fairly exulting oration.  
*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Ceinmyn, *a.* (cain—myn) Splendidly received.

Hebawg teulu cu ceinmyn,  
Anhawz geinym dy hebgor.

Hawk of a tribe of splendid reception, it is difficult for us to dispense with thee.  
*Cynzelw, i veib Cedivor.*

Ceinmynu, *v. a.* (ceinmyn) To receive with splendour.

Edivceiriawg da Duw ai ceinmyn.

The good repenting man God will gloriously receive him.

*Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

Ceinrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cain—rhad) A splendid gift, or endowment.

Ceinroz, *s. f.—pl. ion* (cain—rhoz) A splendid gift.

Ceinrozwiw, *a.* (ceinroz—gwiw) Meriting a splendid reward.

Ceinrozwiw Rhys  
Clodadwy beirz-lwyz bwrz-lys.

Rhys, meriting a fair gift, commendable in making the bards prosperous at the court of the full board.  
*Pr. Bygan.*

Ceinryz, *a.* (cain—rhyz) Magnificently free.

Dragonawl veidriawi vadiain yn elvyz,  
Alav geinryz elw dy gan-rain.

Proudly leading, surely aiming the bounty of the chase; thy gift splendidly liberal, the produce of thy hundred spears.  
*Gwalmai.*

Ceintaç, *s. f.* (caint) A conflict; a scuffle.

Ceintaç, *v. a.* (caint) To bicker, or quarrel.

Caintaç wedi brawd.

To quarrel after judgment.

*Adage.*

Ceintaçu, *v. a.* (ceintaç) To quarrel, or scuffle.

Ceintaçus, *a.* (ceintaç) Contentious; quarrelsome.

Ceintor, *ger.* (canu) In singing, or hymning.

Cafant bawb eu teithi llawen vi Brython,  
Ceintor cynr elwç, cathyl hezws, a hinon.

When every one shall obtain his privilege Britons shall be glad, founding the horns of acclamation, singing the hymn of peace, and serenity.  
*Myrsein.*

Ceinwen, *a.* (cain—gwen) Splendidly fair. An epithet for a woman.

Ceinwerth, *s. m.* (cain—gwerth) A splendid prize.

Ceinwiw, *a.* (cain—gwiw) Splendidly meritorious.

Ceinwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cain—gwyd) A splendid quality, or disposition.

Ceingadyr, *a.* (cain—cadyr) Elegantly compact.

Dyred Ysbryd fant, creawdyr byd, bydoz eur-nav,  
I'n calonau, a'n dwyvronau, vreiniawl hynav,  
Govwya'n bryd, tro yn cyngyd, ceingadyr waefav!

Come holy Spirit, Creator of the universe, the glorious upholder of worlds, come to our hearts, to our breasts, thou revered ancient of days visit our thoughts, turn our affections, thou glorified powerful ransom.  
*Llywarc Hen, i'r argl. Rhys.*

# CEI

Ceingel, *s. f.—pl.* ceingyl (caing) A hank of thread; a girth, or surcingle.

Ceingell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caing) An instrument to make ropes. *Sil.*

Ceinglaw, *v. a.* (ceingel) To make thread into hanks, to band; to girth.

Ceingliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceingel) A forming into bands, or hanks.

Ceingliadur, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceingliad) A winding reel.

Ceingoreth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caing—goreth) A seton.

Ceingorethu, *v. a.* (ceingoreth) To make a seton.

Ceingyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caing) A reel to twist ropes.

Ceirç, *s. m. aggr.* (cair) Oats. Bara ceirç, oat bread.

Ceirçaiç, *a.* (ceirç) Like oats; oaten.

Ceirçen, *s. f.* (ceirç) A grain of oats.

Ceirçlyd, *a.* (ceirç) Abounding with oats; oaty.

Ceirriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (câr) A bearer, or supporter.

Ceirriadawg, *a.* (ceiriad) Bearing, or supporting.

Ev cynniv, mi wyv yn naear vozawg,  
O leas Cynzytan clod ceiriadawg.

He is in tumult, I long for the tranquil earth, if the fame-supported Cynzytan is slain.  
*Meigant.*

Ceirios, *s. pl. aggr.* (cair) Cherries. Ceirios furi-  
on, agricot cherries; ceirios y waen, cran-  
berries.

Ceiriosfen, *s. f.* (ceirios) A single cherry.

Ceirioslan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ceirios—llan) Cherry-  
orchard.

Ceirniad, *s. m.—pl.* ceirniaid (carn) A hoofed  
animal.

Ceisbwl, *s. m.—pl.* ceisbyliaid (cais—pwl) A bai-  
liff, or catchpoll; a blunt rude fellow. Cosbwr  
bun, ai ceisbwl, the punisher of the fair one,  
and her churl.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Ceisiad, *s. m.—pl.* ceisiaid (cais) A receiver of  
customs; a tax-gatherer; a bailiff; a publican;  
an extortioner.

Ceisfaw, *v. a.* (cais) To seek; to go after or fetch;  
to attempt, or endeavour.

Ceisfaw teyrnged y genym ni!—yn gynnhebyg i hyny, ninnau  
a zeisfyvwn deyrnged y gauthynt hwyntau o Ruvain; a'r cad-  
arnav o honam cymmered yr hyn a geisio.

Seeking a tribute from us!—in the like manner we will also  
demand a tribute from them of Rome; and the most powerful  
of us shall take what he attempts.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ceisid, *s. m.* (cais) A seeking, or endeavouring.

Ceisidyç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceisid) An enterprizer.

Cynzytan—

Clodryz ceisidyç cyfwy.

Cynzytan greatly famed, the seeker for tumult.

*Llywarc H. n.*

Ceisiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceisiad) One that  
makes an attempt.

Ceisitor, *ger.* (cais) That is attempting, or assaying.

Ceisfwr, *s. m.—pl.* ceisfwr (cais—gwr) One that  
fetcheth; a seeker.

Ceisfwiw, *a.* (cais—gwiw) Worthy to be fought;  
desirable.

Ceithiaw, *v. a.* (caeth) To confine; to cap-  
ture.

Ceithiw, *a.* (caeth) Under restraint; slavish.

Aethwyv ym brwyn gwyn geithiw,  
Etym heb uz llavyn-ruç llew.

I am become afflicted with oppressive complaint, I am bereaved  
of my chief, the ruddy-bladed lion.  
*Pr. Brygan, i R. Gryg.*

Ceithiwed, *s. m.* (ceithiw) Bondage; slavery.

Cêl,



# CEL

**Cêl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. yz* (cy—el) Shelter; a hiding, or concealing: also a corpse, or carcase.

Daroganav vi hyn;  
Cad yn mhob mēyn,—  
A brain ar gelyz.

I will foretel this; a battle in every place, and crows on the carcases. *Taliesin.*

**Celaç**, *s. m.* (cel—âç) A fribble; a decrepid old man.

**Celadwy**, *a.* (cêl) Apt to hide; hidden.

Nid gorthaw â wnaï wrth â garwyv,  
Celadwy Lywy liw ton am rwyv.

I will not be silent to the one I love, the *secluding* Llywy, like the brightening wave round the oar. *Cynzelw.*

**Celaig**, *s. f.*—*pl. celeigion* (cêl—aig) Inhabitant of the shade; a stag.

Cu cyftuziwn, cu carafwn celaig faw,  
Ac Argodwys gwae gorzywnwys i ymzullaw.

Affectionately would I be afflicted, affectionately would I love the glorious *solitary one*; and the men of Argoed woeto them that are made accustomed with preparing for the conflict. *Amurin.*

**Celain**, *a.* (cêl) That is involved in shades. *s. f.* A dead carcase. Mae o'n varw gelain, he is quite dead.

**Celan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ez* (cêl) A dead body.

**Celanez**, *s. f. aggr.*—*pl. t. au* (celan) A heap of dead carcases; a carnage.

**Celanezaiz**, *a.* (celanez) Like a dead carcase.

**Celanezawg**, *a.* (celanez) Strewed with dead bodies; ghastly.

**Celanezig**, *a.* (celanez) Of a deadly appearance.

**Celanezu**, *v. a.* (celanez) To make a carnage.

**Celawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. celorion* (cêl) One that concealeth.

**Celc**, *s. m.* (cêl) Concealment; a wile.

**Celcadwy**, *a.* (cele) Concealable; hidden.

**Celciad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celc) A concealing.

**Celciaw**, *v. a.* (celc) To conceal, or secrete.

**Celcu**, *v. a.* (celc) To hide, or conceal.

**Celcwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. celcwyr* (celc—gwr) One that concealeth; an embezzler.

**Celcyn**, *s. m.* (celc) One that conceals himself.

**Celcyniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celcyn) Dissimulation.

**Celç**, *a.* (cylç) Round, or encircling.

Anadyl val mwg y vawnen  
Yn ei çelç, pan na's gelç gwen.

Breath like the smoke of the turf around her, whilst he doth not embrace the fair. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Celdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cêl—ty) A house of retreat.

A'i wely yn y celdy cain  
Gyda'i rian.

And his bed in the beautiful arbour, with his lady. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Celedig**, *a.* (cêl) Concealed, dissembled.

**Celedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celedig) A concealment.

**Celeveuryz**, *s. m. aggr.* (calav—rhyz) Stubble. In the Laws it is the stubble that is standing of corn that has been eaten by cattle.

**Celevrad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cel—evrad) A refuge for criminals.

Heb raith, heb gyvraith, heb gyvrad â gwân,  
Na gweini celevrad.

Without rule, without law, without participating with the weak, nor administering a *refuge for armies*. *Ll. B. Meç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Celvan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cêl—man) A place of concealment; a retreat.

Nid oes gelvan min llânec,  
P'n i gynnal oed a merç.

There is not an *arbour* in the edge of the grove, for me to hold a meeting with a maid. *D. ab Gwilym.*

# CEL

**Celv**, *s. f.* (cêl) Art, mystery, or craft.

**Celvi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cêl) Tools, instruments; also used for trifles. Dôs a'th gelvi oziyna, go and take your litter away from there.

**Celviyn**, *s. m.* (celvi) A tool, or instrument.

**Celvyz**, *a.* (celv) Artificial; expert, skilful.

Celvyz celed ei arvaeth.

The *expert*, let him conceal his design. *Adage.*

**Celvyzawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. celvyzodion* (celvyz) A science; art, or mystery.

Tair colovyn y celvyzodion,  
Marcwlŷ a gadw gadyr fwyfôn,  
A Selyv, ben fywedyzïon.

The three pillars of the sciences, Marcwlŷ, and Cadw of powerful impulse, and Selyv chief of astronomers. *Ll. P. Meç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Celvyzgar**, *a.* (celvyz) Ingenious; scientifick.

**Celvyzgarwç**, *s. m.* (celvyzgar) Ingeniousness.

**Celvyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celvyz) A being expert.

**Celvyzu**, *v. a.* (celvyz) To exercise art, or ingenuity.

**Celvyzus**, *a.* (celvyz) Technical, or belonging to arts.

**Celvyzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. celvyzwyr* (celvyz—gwr) A man of science; an artist.

**Celvyzyd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (celvyz) Art, or mystery; craft.

Câs â welo lawer o voefau, a çelvyzydau, ac heb zÿsgu dim.  
Odious is he that hath seen much of manners and arts, and learns nothing. *Adage.*

**Celvyzydaiz**, *a.* (celvyzyd) Appertaining to an art.

**Celvyzydawl**, *a.* (celvyzyd) Technical.

**Celf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (elf) A stock, or pillar.

Pengwastrawd, eile yw i am y celfi a'r brenin.

The chief groom, his place is on the farther side of the pillars with the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Celfain**, *a.* (celf) Dried up, or become stiff; rigid; clung, as wood is after it is cut.

**Celfaint**, *s. m.*—*pl. celfeinniau* (celfain) A tree grown hard, or dried up; a stock.

Tri çyvyng byd, crau nodwyz zur, a çarn fais a'r gelfaint, a çeiniawg mab y crinwas.

The three traits of the world: the eye of a needle, an arrant Saxon on the gallows, and the penny of the covetous son. *Trioz Mies.*

**Celfeiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celfain) A drying up, or becoming rigid.

**Celfeinlaw**, *v. a.* (celfain) To clung or dry up, as wood that is cut; to harden.

Fynoez gynt ei çelfeinlaw.

Once the *hardening* of it prospered. *R. G. Eryri, i Vidaawg.*

**Celgar**, *a.* (cêl) Apt to hide, or conceal.

**Celgarwç**, *s. m.* (celgar) Secludedness; privacy.

**Celi**, *s. m.* (cêl) The mysterious, or secret one; a name of the Supreme Being.

Gwelir ———  
Duw ei Çeli vu ei Çilyz.

It is seen, *God the mysterious One* was her protector. *R. Ierdyn, i Vair.*

**Celt**, *s. m.*—*pl. ceilt* (cêl) A covert, or shelter.

**Celtiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. celtiaid* (celt) One that abideth in a covert, or an inhabitant of the wood; a *celt*. It is of the same import as *Gwyzel*, *Ysgod-awg*, and *Celyz*.

**Celu**, *v. a.* (cêl: *Lat. Celo*) To hide, or conceal; to keep secret.

Gwel, a çel, a çlyw.

See, *conceal*, and listen. *Barzas.*

Ni allai'r gruz, vy Lloer grôn,  
Geni cyfuz y galon.

The cheek cannot, my full-orbed luminary, *bide* the trouble of the heart. *H. Davi.*

Celwrn,



# CEL

**Celwrn, s. m.—pl.** celyrnau (cêl—gwrn) A pail, or bucket.

**Celwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cêl—gwyz) A concealment of knowledge; a falsehood, or a lie.

Cerzorian deillon a dwyllir yn rhwyz,  
I ganu celwyz, gwan i coedr.

Blind minstrels may be easily deceived to sing a *lie*, little are they credited. *S. Tudur.*

**Celwyzaw, v. a.** (celwyz) To tell a falsehood; to make one a liar; to be confounded.

Ni's dylai varz rozi gair yn ei gerz a ellir gwad arno a'i gelwyzaw.

A bard ought not to introduce a word into his song that can be denied, and that can be *falsified*. *Barzas.*

**Celwyzawg, a.** (celwyz) Lying, or given to lying; false.

**Celwyzu, v. a.** (celwyz) To conceal what should be known; to tell a lie.

**Celwyzus, a.** (celwyz) Given to lying, or falsehood.

**Celwyzwr, s. m.—pl.** celwyzwyr (celwyz—gwr) A liar.

**Celyz, s. m.—pl. on** (cêl) A sheltered place, a retreat, a woody shelter. Celyz Ieuan, a house in Glamorgan, the inheritance of a family that is in possession of a Welsh Manuscript Bible, translated by an ancestor, about a hundred years before the printed version. *Coed Celyzon*, the Forest of *Calidonia*, in North Britain; but, as may be easily supposed from the import of the word, other extensive woods in the island were also called by the name of *Celyzon*.

**Celyvrad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cêl—brâd) A refuge, or sanctuary for criminals.

Molidor ei côr, a'i celyvrad,  
A'i gerz a'i gedwyr, a'i llyr llad;  
A'i llan ger dylan, ger glan dylad hevyd,  
Llwyd ei gweryd, a'i hyd a'i had.

Deserving of praise is its choir, and sanctuary, and its music, its warriors, and its waters of grace; its inclosure by the sea shore, also by the bank of the overflowing stream, may its ground, and its corn, and its seed prosper.

*Llywelyn Varz, i Dduyn.*

**Celyn, s. m. aggr.** (cêl) Holly-wood. Celyn Mair, knee-holly.

Celyn glefyfyd,  
Bu ev y gwryd.

The *holly* it was tinted with green, it had been the hero.

*Taliesin.*

**Celyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au** (celyn) A holly-grove.

**Celynawg, a.** (celyn) Abounding with holly.

**Celynig, a.** (celyn) Like holly; or made of holly.

Llys Celynin celynig.

The court of Celynin amid the *hollies*.

*Cynzelw.*

**Celyrnaid, s. m.—pl.** celyrneidiau (celwrn) A bucket-full.

**Celyrwez, s. m.—pl. au** (celawr—gwez) A darkening, or concealing aspect; a death-like countenance.

Margogion Brynaig branes Owain,  
Celyrwez dagwez celawz crain,  
Celenyg uzuz cosluz celain.

The knights of Bernicia, the ravens of Owain, a *darkening* fight, feeding on their prostrate bodies, a dainty gift is to them the signal of a carnage. *Cynzelw, i O Gwynez.*

**Cell, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (cy—ell) A separation; a grove, or arbour; a cell; a private room, or closet. Coed y Cell, a place in Môn; Cell ysgaw, an elder grove.

Cenvigen ———  
Llanw bron er llunio y braw,  
Llosgi val cell o ysgaw.

Malice, it fills the breast to create disgust, burning like a grove of elder. *L. G. Cuth.*

Cell arglwyz y weilgi.

The *chamber* of the lord of the flood.

Elid ci i gell agored.

A dog will enter an open *chamber*.

**Cellaig, s. m.—pl.** celleigion (cell) What is produced in the grove; a stag.

**Cellawg, a.** (cell) Cellular: abounding with cells.

**Celli, s. f. aggr.** (cell) A grove; a bower, or arbour.

**Cellt, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cell) A flint stone, a flint.

Tri galed byd: maen cellt, corn hyz, a galon inab y crinwas.

The three hard things of the world: a *flint* stone, a stag's horn, and the heart of the ion of covetousness. *Trioz Moes.*

**Cellwair, s. m.—pl.** cellweiriau (cell—gwair) A joke; a hint, allusion, or intimation.

Dwyn a wnan' ein dynion ni,  
Heb air cellwair, i'w colli.

They drag away our men, without a word of a hint, to be condemned. *Ll. ab M. ab Ednyved.*

**Cellwair, v. a.** (cell—gwair) To joke. or jest; to allude; to hint, or intimate.

Ni fôrai Gwalgmai er gair,  
O gellir ei roi yn gellwair;  
Cellwair y gair a garwn,  
Ca'r gair yn gellwair o gwn.

Gwalgmai would not be offended for a word, if it can be applied as a hint; to *hint* the word I should like, I shall find the word a hint I know. *Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.*

**Cellweigar, a.** (cellwair) Jocular; facetious.

**Cellweigarwg, s. m.** (cellweigar) Jocularly.

**Cellweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cellwair) A jesting.

**Cellweiriaw, v. a.** (cellwair) To jest, or joke.

**Cellweiriawg, a.** (cellwair) Jocular. jesting.

**Cellweiriawl, a.** (cellwair) Inciting a jest; joking.

**Cellweiriwr, s. m.—pl.** cellweirwyr (cellwair—gwr) A jester.

**Cellweirus, a.** (cellwair) Jocular.

**Cellwefyn, s. m. dim.** (cell—gwefyn) A cabin-boy.

**Cemi, s. m. aggr.** (cam) Crookedness; wryness.

**Cemmaes, s. m.** (camp) A circle, or amphitheatre, for games.

**Cemyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cam) The male salmon, or milt.

Da big oez, mor debyg yw,  
Duryu cam, i drwyn cemyw.

Goodly his beak, how like his crooked snout to the salmon's nose. *Gr. Vynghwyd, i Walz.*

**Cen, prep.** (can) With, in possession of.

Y wraig ———  
Mab gwyn penvelyn pan vo  
Da cenyr i dwg heno.

The wife, a fair yellow-headed son when he comes, glad thou wilt be that she will bring. *S. Phyllip.*

**Cèn, s. m. aggr.** (en) The hide, or skin of a beast; the peel, or skin of any thing; also the scales of fish, serpents, and other animals. Cèn y ceryg, rock moss; cèn y coed, the moss of trees.

**Cen, conj.** (can) Because; for; for as much; seeing.

**Cènad, s. f.—pl. t. au** (can) A mission; leave; permission: also a messenger; an ambassador.

Cènal vawrergrwyd, a common crier. *Weiß Larz.*

Cènad vud drud a'i cretwy.

Bold is he that shall believe a dumb messenger—

*Adage.*

Ni thal dim cènad.

A messenger pays nothing.

*Adage.*

**Cenadawl, a.** (cènad) Missive; legatine.

**Cenadedig, a.** (cènad) Missive, or that is sent.

**Cenadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cènad) Permission.

**Cenadiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cènad) Embassy.

**Cènadu, v. a.** (cènad) To permit; to carry tidings.

A gwedi cènadu hyny i fenez Rhuvain hwynt a arvonant Severus.

And after giving tidings of that to the Senate of Rome, they sent Severus. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cenadwr, s. m.—pl.** cenadwyr (cenad—gwr) A missionary; a messenger.

**Cenadwrawl, a.** (cenadwr) Legatine; missive.

**Cenadwri, s. m.** (cenadwr) Embassy; mission.

Ac yna wrth genadwri Asclepiodotus, yz aethant y Ddeuwyr, a'r Gwyndyd, a gwyd Deivyr a Brenyg, a'r Arbonwyr, ac y gyd a hyny pawb o'r hanoeynt o genedyl y Prydeiniaid.

And then, by the *mission* of Asclepiodotus went the men of the South, and of Gwynedd, the men of Deira and Bernicia, the Albanians, and with these, all such as were descended of the British Nation. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cenadwriath,



# CEN

**Cenadwriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenadwr) Embassy.

**Cenal**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ez* (can) A tribe, clan, or kindred.

Mab Syvno Sywedz—  
Ernygai genalez  
O wyr gwygyr gwnez.

The son of Syvno the astronomer, he would celebrate the tribes  
of valiant mighty men. *Aneurin.*

**Cenatâwl**, *a.* (cènad) Permissive; licensed.

**Cenatâu**, *v. a.* (cènad) To concur with; to permit.

Cenatâu y mab a orugbwyd, a dyvod ag ev i'r llys.

The youth was *permitted*, and he was brought into the court.

*H. Culhwch, Mabinogion.*

**Cenau**, *s. m.* (can) The young of some animals; a cub, or whelp. Cenau blaiz, a wolf's cub; cenau cath, a kitten; cenau llwynawg, a fox cub; cenau ci, a puppy.

Madawg wyv mwyedig wez  
lawn genau Owain Gwynez.

I am Madog with a weather-beaten countenance, the rightful  
issue of Owain Gwynez. *Mer. ab Rhys.*

**Cenaw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (can) An offspring; a whelp, cub, or puppy; a scion or graft. Cenawon cyll, katkins of hazel; Cenawon caduz, sons of tumult. *Gwalchmai.*

Vy hyvryd bobyl vu hoew-vraifg,  
Vy nghanawon gwynion gwaifg.

My heart-delighting sons brisk and strong that were, my off-  
springs fair and swift. *G. ab Sevnyn, i'w blant.*

**Cenawes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cenaw) A female offspring; a she-cub.

**Cenawg**, *a.* (cen) Scaly, covered with scales.

**Cenedlaeth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) A generation.

**Cenedlaethawl**, *a.* (cenedlaeth) Generating.

**Cenedlawg**, *a.* (cenedyl) Having a family, or kindred.

**Cenedlawl**, *a.* (cenedyl) Of a family; national.

**Cenedlawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cenedlorion* (cenedyl) The patron of a family; a progenitor.

**Cenedledig**, *a.* (cenedyl) Begotten; generated.

**Cenedledigawl**, *a.* (cenedledig) Generative.

**Cenedlvalç**, *a.* (cenedyl—balç) Proud, or boasting of kindred.

**Cenedliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) Procreation.

**Cenedlig**, *a.* (cenedyl) Appertaining to a nation; gentile.

**Cenedlu**, *v. a.* (cenedyl) To beget, produce, or generate.

**Cenedyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. cenedloz* (can) A kindred, clan, stock, or tribe; a nation. Cenedyl y tâd, the father's relations, or family; cenedyl y vam, the mother's kindred; cenedyl welŷawg; the family stock, or clan. *Welsh Laws.* Cenedyl is also used for a sort, or species.

O'r halen y mae dwy genedyl.

Of the salt there are two species. *Mexcygon Myszvai.*

**Cenel**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can) A nation.

**Cenvaint**, *s. f.*—*pl. cenveinniau* (can—maint) The whole offspring, or progeny; a herd. Cenvaint o vôç, a herd of swine.

Pedwar-meib ar-ugaint y'nhenvaint Llywarc  
O wyr glew galwythaint  
Twll eu dyvod clod tramaint.

Four and twenty sons the progeny of Llywarc, of brave  
men, the destruction of the foe; cheering was their coming,  
and of boundless fame. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cenvigen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cen—migen) Envy, malice.

Sev yw cenvigen, yn zrwg gan zyn weled ei gymmydawg yn  
cynnyzu ar za bydawl, neu gampau da, neu grevyz; neu vod  
za ganzo weled govid ar zyn, neu zrwg yn dangwemaw izo.

Envy is this: a man's being sorry to see his neighbour pro-  
spering in worldly affairs, or in good qualities, or religion; or  
that he should be pleased with seeing another afflicted with pain,  
or some evil happening to him. *Ll. Gwyn Hergeft.*

# CER

**Cenvigenaiz**, *a.* (cenvigen) Like envy.

**Cenvigenawl**, *a.* (cenvigen) Envying; envious.

**Cenvigeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenvigen) A bearing malice, or spite.

**Cenvigenu**, *v. a.* (cenvigen) To envy; to grudge.

**Cenvigenus**, *a.* (cenvigen) Envious; spiteful.

**Cenvigenwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cenvigenwyr* (cenvigen—gwr) One that bears spite, or malice.

A vo gwan genvigenwr,  
Hir yn was, a hwyr yn wr.

That is a feeble envious one, long a boy, and late a man.

*L. G. Colbi.*

**Cenvil**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cen—mil) A perfect beast.

**Ceniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) A surveying, or viewing.

**Ceniadawl**, *a.* (cenad) Permissive; granting leave.

**Ceniadu**, *v. a.* (cenad) To permit, suffer, or allow.

Dau wr a volav val ym ceniad Dovyz—  
Cadvan i gadw llan, ev a Lleuzad.

Two men I will extol as the renovator will permit me;  
Cadvan to guard the church, with him Lleuzad.

*Llywelyn Varsz.*

**Ceniadwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ceniadwyr* (cenad) One that gives leave.

**Ceniaw**, *v. a.* (cân) To perceive, or see. Cènis ryvezodau mawrion, he beheld great wonders; cenyw vro dirion, he beholds a pleasant country; ceniad aer, there was slaughter seen.

Mor wenwyn ym cwyn am yd ym cen;  
Mor wyv gozedig dig difgywen.

How piercing is my complaint that he should see me; now am  
I irritated with glowing wrath. *Cynxelw.*

Mil ar ben bryn ai cenyw.  
A thousand behold him on the hill.

*G. Glyn.*

**Cenig**, *s. f. dim.* (cân) A short song; a sonnet.

**Cènin**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cen) Leeks. Cènin y gvin-wyz, chives; cènin y brain, or esgidiau'r gôg purple coloured violet; cènin ewinawg, garlick. *Sil.*

**Caninen**, *s. f.* (cènin) A leek; a single leek.

**Cenllusg**, *s. pl. aggr.* (can—llusg) A drawing with, a violent scud, or a stormy shower. Cenllusg o wlaw, a heavy shower of rain; cenllusg o geflaur, a hail storm. *Sil.* In North Wales hailstones simply is meant by cenllusg.

**Cènogrwyz**, *s. m.* (cenawg) Scaliness, a scaly state.

**Cènu**, *v. a.* (cèn) To scale; to grow scaly.

**Cenglawg**, *a.* (cengyl) Reeled, or wound into hanks.

**Cengledig**, *a.* (cengyl) Wound into hanks; made in hanks.

**Cengliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cengyl) A winding up.

**Cengliadur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cengliad) A reel to wind thread, or yarn, a winding reel.

**Cengliedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cengliad) A reeler or winder of yarn.

**Cenglu**, *v. a.* (cengyl) To wind thread, to form into hanks; also to gird.

**Cenglwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cenglwyr* (cengyl—gwr) Yarn winder.

**Cenglyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cengyl) A bandage.

**Cengyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. cenglau* (cang) A band; a hank; as of thread, or yarn; a girth, or furlingle.

**Cêr**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—er) Requisites; implements; tools; trappings; also draught harness. Cêr zrwg, and cêr zifaith, a bad sort of people.

Gwin, merc drwg, a gwygder,  
Myn vy enaid gwiw, avraid ger.

Wine, a wanton woman, and finery, by my soul they are  
quite needless things. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ceraint**,



**Ceraint, s. pl. aggr. (carant)** Kindred, relatives.

A'th gangau, brig oreu baint,  
Deg aerou, yw dy geraint.

And thy branches, the summit of the noblest honour, fair the  
fruits, are thy kindred. *E. Urien.*

**Cerbyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (carp)** A chariot; a coach.

**Cerç, s. m.—pl. cyrç (cy—arç)** A rising up, or  
setting upon.

**Cerçavael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerç—gavael)** Exalt-  
ation.

**Cerçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerçavael)** An exalting.

**Cerçavu, v. a. (cerçavael)** To uplift, or exalt.

**Cerz, s. f.—pl. t. i (cêr)** A putting in form, order,  
or harmony; an art; a trade: also the art of  
poetry; a piece of poetry, or of music; a song:  
cerz draith, recitative poetry.

Pa gerz y fyz genyti?—Ysliapanwr  
Clezyvau goreu o'r byd wyv i.

What trade hast thou?—I am the best sword polisher  
in the world. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Tri rhaid cerz, godidawg amcan, fynwyr, a devnyz.

The three requisites of song: excellent design, sense, and  
matter. *Barzas.*

**Cerzawl, a. (cerz)** Arranged in order, or regular;  
harmonious.

**Cerzawr, s. m.—pl. cerzorion (cerz)** A professor  
of any art; an artist; a songster; a minstrel.

Tri rhyw gerzawr y fyz, barz, ovyz, a theuluwr.

There are three sorts of professors: a bard, an ovate, and  
a domestic teacher. *Barzas.*

Cyglyu gyvarvod am gerzorion,  
A Gwyzyl, dievyl diverogion.

We shall hear of a meeting because of the songsters, with  
the Gwyzelians, mere fallen devils. *Taliesin.*

**Cerzed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (carz)** A going, or walk-  
ing; a pace; also state, or condition.

Cerzis yntau parth agat y llu; ac yn y lle enaçav y gwylwyr  
o'r gwerfyllau yn ei açub, ac yn ei zaly, ac yn govyn izo,  
pa gerzed oez arno.

Then he walked towards the army; and immediately behold  
the centinels from the tents coming upon and taking hold of him,  
and asking of him what was the intent of his journey. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diniawed gwryw un gerzed yw â diniawed vanyw.

A steer is of the same condition as a heifer. *Welsh Laws*

**Cerzed, v. a. (carz)** To walk, to go; to travel.

Gweil araws na mefyl gerzed.

It is better to tarry than to walk with harm. *Adage.*

Drwg yw'r forz ni cerzir ond unwaith.

Bad is the road that is but once travelled. *Adage.*

**Cerzedawr, s. m.—pl. cerzedorion (cerzed)** A  
wayfaring man, a sojourner.

O dervyz i gerzedawr alltud glevyçu ary forz, pa dir bynag  
y bo marw arno, taled bedair ar ugaint yn ei ebediw, a'i za  
namyn hyny i'r brenin.

If a foreign traveller should become ill on the way, on what-  
ever land he may die he must pay twenty-four pence as his he-  
riot, and his goods besides that to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cerzediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerzed)** A walking, a  
walk, pace, or manner of going; a course.

Caerlleon—arzerçawg oez o zau cant ysgawl, o athrawon, a  
doethion, a ednebyzynt gerzediad y fer, a'r amryveilion gel-  
vyzdau ereill.

Caerlleon was adorned with two hundred schools of teachers  
and wise men, who were acquainted with the course of the  
stars, and the various other sciences. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cerzedores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerzedawr)** A female  
traveller.

**Cerzedrwyz, s. m. (cerzed)** Sojournment; pere-  
grination.

Ban corn cerzedrwyz,  
Ban biw wrth egwyz.

Loud is the horn of travelling, loud the kine in the  
evening. *Taliesin.*

**Cerzedwr, s. m.—pl. cerzedwyr (cerzed—gwr)** A  
walker; a traveller, a wayfaring man.

**Cerzenin, a. (carzen)** Straying, or wandering; in  
exile.

Gwartheg Edeyrniawn ni buoent gerzenin,  
A çan heb nid aethont.

The kine of Edeyrnion, they have not been wandering, and  
by none were they taken. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cerzgar, a. (cerz)** Harmonious. Mezwl cerzgar  
cain, a mind harmonious and elegant.

Nid ferçawg ond cerzgar,  
Nid cerzgar ond ymzizangar.

None loving but the agreeable, none are agreeable but the  
convertible. *Adage.*

**Cerzgarwç, s. m. (cerzgar)** Harmoniousness.

**Cerzin, s. pl. aggr. (carz)** The quicken trees.

Helyg a çerzin  
Buant hwyr i'r vyzin.

The willows and the quicken trees they were late in the battle.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cerzinen, s. f. (cerzin)** A quicken tree. \* Cerzinen  
wyilt, the whitbeam, or hornbeam tree.

**Cerzoliad, s. m.—pl. cerzoliad (cerzawl)** A har-  
monizer.

Wyv cerzoliad, wyv ceiniad clær.

I am a harmonious one, I am a clear finger. *Taliesin.*

**Cerzoraiz, a. (cerzawr)** Like an artist; professional.

**Cerzoreiziaw, v. a. (cerzoraiz)** To render com-  
plete, or masterly. Cerzoreiziaw a çywreiniaw.

**Cerzores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerzawr)** A female  
artist; a songstress; a female musician.

**Cerzoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerzawr)** A profession,  
the science of singing and music.

**Cerzwr, s. m.—pl. cerzwyr (carz—gwr)** A walker.

**Cerv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cer)** A connection of parts,  
or a putting in order; the form of doing a thing;  
art, trade.

**Cerviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerv)** A formation;  
sculpture.

**Cerviauw, v. a. (cerv)** To form, or model; to carve.

**Cerviedig, a. (cerviad)** Wrought, or modelled by  
art; carved.

**Cervyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerv)** A piece of carved  
work, or sculpture; a statue.

**Cerhynt, s. m. (câr—hynt)** A course, running, or  
current. Cêrhynt y dwvyr, the current of water.

Gyraist vi yn un gerhynt  
Gwaezan am ei gapan gynt.

Thou hast sent me on a race, like the squalling one formerly  
after his hat. *D. ab. Gwilym.*

**Ceri, s. pl. aggr. (car)** The medlar tree; the  
kernels of fruit; hard seed. *Radn.*

Ceri cywrenin  
Gwrthryçiaid gwrthdrin.

The bustling medlar trees opposing cryers of rebellion.  
*Taliesin.*

**Ceriaç, s. pl. aggr. (cêr)** Small tools; trifles.

**Cerien, s. f. (ceri)** A kernel, or seed of fruit.

**Cerlyn, s. m. dim. (carl)** A miserly hunks; a churl.

Nid taiawg ond cerlyn,  
Nid cerlyn ond avrywiawg,  
Nid avrywiawg ond iangwr,  
Nid iangwr ond o arverau.

No one is a slave but the churl,  
No one is a churl but the ill-natured,  
No one is ill-natured but the clown,  
No one is a clown but from habits. *Adage.*

**Cern, s. m.—pl. t. au (carn)** The side of the head;  
the jaw. Gwneuthur cern, mal y byz tarw yn  
yngaintaç, to turn the side of the head threat-  
eningly, as a bull in fighting.

**Cernawd, s. m.—pl. cernodiau (cern)** A buffet, or  
blow on the cheek.

**Cerner, s. f.—pl. t. au (cern)** A dormitory. *Welsh  
Laws.*

**Cernhep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cern)** A buffet, or blow  
on the head.



**Cernial**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cern) A moving the face sideways; a jawing, or using the jaws.  
**Cernial**, *v. a.* (cern) To butt, or buffet with the head; to bicker.  
**Cerniaw**, *v. a.* (cern) To move, or work the jaws.  
**Cernodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cernawd) A buffetting.  
**Cernodiaw**, *v. a.* (cernawd) To buffet, or beat about the head.  
**Cernodiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cernodwyr* (cernawd—gwr) A buffetter.  
**Cernu**, *v. a.* (cern) To move the head about threateningly; to move the jaws.  
**Cerpyn**, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. au* (carp) A torn piece; a clout, or rag.  
**Certaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. certeidiau* (cart) A cart load.  
**Certiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cart) A carting.  
**Certiaw**, *v. a.* (cart) To cart, or carry in a cart.  
**Certiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. certwyr* (cart—gwr) A carter.  
**Certwyn**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cart) A cart, or waggon.  
**Certh**, *a.* (cy—erth) Conspicuous, evident; imminent; awful; dangerous.

Diengais—

O nerth y wezi gerth gu.

I escaped by the power of the awful lovely prayer.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Certhain**, *v. a.* (certh) To fight, or contend.  
**Certhwyz**, *s. m.* (certh) Imminence; awfulness.  
**Certhrygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (certh—rhwyg) One that makes a horrid outcry, or a threatening roar.

A minnau wyv gwyllt gerthrygiad,  
 I'm cathrid cythruz ni'm cuz dillad.

And I am a wild terrible screamer, affliction wounds me,  
 raiment covers me not. *Myrddin.*

**Certhu**, *v. a.* (certh) To bring into danger, or strait.  
**Certhwir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (certh—gwr) Awful truth.

A welwyv yn gerthwir,

That I may see an awful truth.

*Taliesin.*

**Cerwyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (carw) A stag.

Calangauav cul cerwyd.

At All Saint's Day lean is the stag.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cerwyn**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (câr) A brewing tub, a mashing tub.

**Cerwynaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. cerwyneidiau* (cerwyn) A tub full.

**Ceryz**, *s. m. aggr.* (cêr) Correction, chastisement.

**Ceryzadwy**, *a.* (ceryz) Corrigible; reproveable.

**Ceryzawd**, *s. m.*—*pl. ceryzodau* (ceryz) Chastisement. reprehension, correction.

**Ceryzawg**, *a.* (ceryz) Reprobate; chastised.

**Ceryzawl**, *a.* (ceryz) Castigatory; reprobate.

**Ceryzedig**, *a.* (ceryz) Chastised; rebuked.

**Ceryzedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceryzedig) Chastisement; reprehension.

**Ceryzedigawl**, *a.* (ceryzedig) Castigatory.

**Ceryzgar**, *a.* (ceryz) Corrective; castigatory.

**Ceryzgarwg**, *s. m.* (ceryzgar) Corrigibleness.

**Ceryziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceryz) Correction.

**Ceryzu**, *v. a.* (ceryz) To correct, or chastise.

**Ceryzus**, *a.* (ceryz) Reprobate; rebuked.

**Ceryzusrwyg**, *s. m.* (ceryzus) Censureableness.

**Ceryzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ceryzwyr* (ceryz—gwr) A chastiser.

**Ceryn**, *s. m. dim.* (cêr) A little tool, implement, or article. Mac o'n geryn garw, he is a sad chap.

**CES**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cy—es) The diverging point; the middle, or centre whence any thing separates.

**Cefail**, *s. f.*—*pl. cefeiliau* (cês) The arm pit; the bosom.

Mynys y syrth meyl o gefail.

A curse often falls from the bosom.

*Adage.*

**Cefair**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ces—air) Hailstones.

**Cefeilaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. cefeileidiau* (cefail) As much as can be held under the arm; an arm full.

**Cefeileidiaw**, *v. a.* (cefeilaid) To take under the arm.

**Cefeilgeirg**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cefail—ceirg) The small grains of oats growing at the roots of the larger.

**Cefeiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cefail) A taking to the arms, or putting to the bosom.

**Cefeiliau**, *s. f.*—*pl. cefeilieau* (cefail—iau) The third yoke from the plough.

**Cefeiliaw**, *v. a.* (cefail) To take under the arm, to take to the bosom.

**Cefeilwrn**, *s. m.* (cefail—gwrn) A bundle that may be taken under the arm.

Cefeilwrn o gogwrn dig,

Cnap (gwn anhap) gwenwynig.

The lump under the arm is an inflamed tumour, a pestilential knob; I know the misfortune. *I. G. ab. Iab Lleision, i'r cormwyd.*

**Cefeiriaw**, *v. a.* (cefair) To hail, to shower hail.

**Cefeiriawg**, *a.* (cefair) Abounding with hail.

**Cefeirwlaw**, *s. m. aggr.* (cefair—gwlaw) Hail mixt with rain.

**Cefeiryn**, *s. m. dim.* (cefair) A hailstone.

**Cêst**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cês) What expands round; a deep glen between two mountains having but one opening; a great belly, or paunch: also a narrow mouthed basket.

**Cestawg**, *a.* (cest) Having a great paunch; gorbellied.

**Castawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cestorion* (cêst) A gorbellied person.

**Cesten**, *s. f. dim.* (cêst) A little round paunch.

**Cestiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cêst) The making into a paunch, or a swelling out; a guzzling.

**Cesttu**, *v. a.* (cêst) To form a paunch; to guzzle.

**Cestyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cast) A little fly trick.

**Cetawg**, *a.* (cêd) That holds things. *s. f.* A fatchel. Cetawg glytiaw, a work-bag.

**Cêten**, *s. f. dim.* (cêd) A little cabinet.

**Cetenin**, *a.* (cêten) Curious; precious.

**Cêtyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cat) A small piece. Er ys cêtyn, a little while ago. Also a tobacco pipe.

**Cêth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—eth) What is of a pervading, or penetrating quality.

**Cethal**, *a.* (cêth) Closing in, or penetrating; terrible.

Arial bu gethal briv zial breg,

Arwyz dieihwyz rhwyz vo yn rhedeg,

Ar hoyw-lun iuz hun hoen gwen-waneg maen,

Pan wiig tôn wrwyf-g-wlaen gaen am gareg.

The wonder, it was the terrible and the primary vengeance on frailty, the emblem of the trees in leaves may it prosperously go on the sprightly form, the obstructor of sleep, fair like the white whirling round the stone when the heavy headed wave arrays a covering on the rock. *Casfudyn.*

**Cethern**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cêth) The furies of hell, fiends.

Ewriwyd ev—

I blith y gehern i waelawd ufern.

He was cast among the fiends to the bottom of hell.

*Grufudd Ynad.*

**Cethernawl**, *a.* (cethern) Fury-like, or like a fiend.

**Cethin**, *a.* (cêth) Dusky, dark, brown, swarthy; also terrible, frightful, ugly.

**Cethinaw**, *v. a.* (cethin) To make dusky, to darken; to make ugly, or hideous; to become ugly.

Edrys yn y dryg dy draw,

A'rh wyneb yn cethinaw;

Ni'rh cilw cerz na thelyn,

Ni'rh gar ar y zaeaz zyn.

Behold in the mirror thy condition, and thy face it is becoming ugly; thou wilt not be invited by the song, nor the harp, not a man on earth will woo thee. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cethinen**,



**Cethinen, s. f. dim. (cethin)** One that is dark, or swarthy.

Caru zwyv—

Cangen gethinen goeth iawn.

I am courting a fine grown maid, a very precious one of nut brown hue.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Vorwedd.*

**Cethlez, s. m. (cathyl)** Melody; singing.

**Cethlyd, s. m. (cathyl)** Melody; the warbling of birds.

**Cethlyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cathyl)** A singer, a warbler; a singing bird; the cuckoo. **Cethlyz côg**, a bird that attends the cuckoo.

Mae côg ar vân pob rhandir,  
A cethlyz, a hav-zyz hir.

There is a cuckoo on the top of every district, with the warbler, and a summer's long day.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cethlyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cethlyz)** Melody; the warbling of birds.

Ac adar awyr doent ger llaw,  
I leifiaw rhwng y coedyz,  
Yn canu' vawl o bren i bren,  
Cethlyziaeth lawen uvyz.

And the birds of the air they will come near at hand, to tune amidst the woods, singing praise from tree to tree, joyful and humble melody.

*Edm. Prys.*

**Cethrai, s. m.—pl. cethreion (cethyr)** A hammer.

**Cethrain, v. a. (cethyr)** To drive the oxen in ploughing.

**Cethrawl, a. (cethyr)** Pricking; irritating. **s. m.** What impells, or drives forward; a borer, or large auger.

Cethrawl pedair ceiniawg á dâl.

An auger, its value is four pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cethrawr, s. m.—pl. cethrorion (cethyr)** A pike.

Gwr gorvynt, gwr edwynt, gwr llawr,  
Ev rhwygai, a cethrai a cethrawr.

The man of envy, the man of wrath, the man of baseness he would tear, and would pierce with the pike.

*Aneurin.*

**Cethrëawr, s. m.—pl. cethrëorion (cethyr)** One that irritates; a driver, the burrel, or ox fly.

**Cethreinwr, s. m.—pl. cethreinwyr (cethrain—gwr)** One that drives a team of oxen; a driver.

**Cethreinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cethrain)** A driver.

**Cethren, s. f. (cethyr)** A spike, or large nail.

**Cethrëu, v. a. (cethyr)** To drive onward; to penetrate.

**Cethreuwr, s. m.—pl. cethreuwyr (cethrëu—gwr)** One that driveth in, or pierceth.

**Cethrin, a. (cethyr)** Piercing; horrid.

**Cethru, v. a. (cethyr)** To drive nails; to spike, to pierce; to egg on, or importune.

**Cethrus, a. (cethyr)** Piercing; importunate.

**Cethrwr, s. m.—pl. cethrwyr (cethyr—gwr)** A driver; a very importunate man.

**Cethw, s. m. aggr. (ceth)** Mustard.

**Cethyr, s. m.—pl. cethri (ceth)** A spike, or large nail.

Pwyaw cethri yn nwyllaw Crist, a'i draed—â orugant.

Drive nails in the hands of Christ, and his feet, they did.

*Ll. G. Hergest.*

Gwared vi—

Er dy doft gethrau, a'th dyft gythrawl.

Deliver me, by thy painful nails, and thy devilish witnesses.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Ceuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau)** An excavation.

**Ceuaw, v. a. (cau)** To excavate, to make hollow.

**Ceuawl, a. (cau)** Tending to close up; inclosing.

**Ceubal, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau—pal)** A ferry-boat; a lighter.

Tri feth â zifer dyn rhag gwys Dadlau: Llovain ac udgorn rhag llu gorwlad; lliv yn avon, heb bont, heb geubal; a gleyd gorweiziawg.

Three things protect a man from the citation of courts: the alarm by shout and horn of an invading army; flood in a river, without a bridge or a ferry; and illness that confines him to bed.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Ceubalwr, s. f.—pl. t. oz (ceubal—ma)** A ferry-ing-place.

**Ceubren, s. m.—pl. t. i (cau—pren)** A hollow tree.

**Ceudawd, s. m.—pl. t. ceudodau (cau)** A hollow-ness, or concavity; the inward part of an animal; the bosom.

Pe dywetai dâwawd â wypai ceudawd ni byzai gymmydawg neb rhai.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knows none would be neighbours.

*Adage.*

**Ceuedig, a. (cau)** Closed in, or covered; made hollow.

**Ceuedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceuedig)** A shutting in on all sides; a making hollow, or concave.

**Ceuez, s. m. aggr. (cau)** Hollow-ness, concavity.

**Ceuva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cau—ma)** A gulf, or abyss.

**Ceuwawr, a. (cau)** Widely opening, yawning.

**Ceugant, s. m. (cau—cant)** An inclosing circle; vacuity, infinity.

Cylg y ceugant: ac nis gall namyn Duw ei dreiglau.

The circle of infinitude: none but God can pervade it.

*Barzas.*

**Ceugant, a. (cau—cant)** Certain. **Azaw yn geugant**, to promise certainly.

Ceugant yw angeu.

Death is certain.

*Adage.*

Cyd arçwyv ym llyw y Hoergant yn rhoz,  
Ev a'm rhyz yu geugant.

Even should I demand of my chief the moon as a gift, he will certainly give it me.

*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Ceulad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caul)** A curdling; coagulation.

**Ceuladwy, a. (ceulad)** That may be curdled.

**Ceulaiz, a. (caul)** Like curd; curdled; chylacerous.

**Ceulan, s. f.—pl. ceulënyz (cau—glân)** The impending, or hollow bank of a river. At a place called *Blaen Ceulan* in Caredigion, there is a grave encircled with flat stones where, as tradition says, Taliesin was buried.

Dyvroz yr Iorzonon â zygwclafant i'w lle, ac â aethant megis cynt dros ei holl ceulënyz.

The waters of Jordan returned into their place, and flowed over all its banks, as before.

*Josua iv. xviii.*

**Ceulanu, v. a. (ceulan)** To make a ravine, or form banks as a current doth.

**Ceulaw, v. a. (caul)** To coagulate, or curdle.

**Ceulawg, a. (caul)** Coagulative; curdy.

**Ceulawr, s. m.—pl. ceulorau (caul)** A vessel wherein milk is curdled; a milk tray.

Ac enwyn furllyd mewn dwy gynawg vawr,  
A'i luniaeth ceulawr o laeth colawg.

With four butter-milk in two large tubs, his food a tray of dirty milk.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

**Ceuled, s. m. aggr. (caul)** Rennet to curdle milk; also what is curdled, or coagulated.

**Ceuledawg, a. (ceuled)** Abounding with curds; curdy.

**Ceuleden, s. f. (ceuled)** A curd; what is curdled.

**Ceuledig, a. (ceuled)** Coagulated, curdled.

**Ceuledu, v. a. (ceuled)** To curdle, to turn to curds.

**Ceulvraen, s. m. aggr. (caul—braen)** Crumbly cheese-curds; the process of making which is, to press it first unsalted, and then to take and work it again with salt added.

**Ceulvraenawg, a. (ceulvraen)** Crumbled a cheese made of Ceulvraen.

**Ceulvraenau**



**Ceulvraenu, v. a.** (ceulvraen) To crumble cheese curds, which is done by putting it in a vat without salt, and then taken out to be salted, and worked again.

**Ceunant, s. m.—pl.** ceunentyz (cau—nant) A hollow bottom made by water, a ravine.

Pob llwybyr mewn ceunant  
I'r un-fôr a' reuant.

Every path in a dingie to the same place they lead.

*Adage.*

**Cewig, a.** (caw) Bound, restrained; fettered.

**Cewyn, s. m. dim.** (caw) A small bandage; a shred; a clout.

**CI, s. m. r.—pl.** cwn, *contr.* of cion. A catcher; a dog; a holdfast. **Ci coeg**, a dog-fish; **Ci drychin**, a weather dog, or weather's eye; **Ci tam**, a house-dog.

A'm caro i, cared vy nhgi.

That loves me let him love my dog.

*Adage.*

Mai y ci a'r hwg.

Like the dog and the sow.

*Adage.*

Nerth ci yn ei zant.

The strength of a dog in his tooth.

*Adage.*

**Ciaiz, a.** (ci) Dogged; ferocious, cruel, savage.

**Cib, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ci) What turns round with a tendency to grapple, or hold; a vessel, or cup; a shell, or husk of fruit; the seed-vessel of plants; also a measure equal to half a bushel. **Hyd y gib**, to the brim.

Gwr a wnaeth yn llawn llenwi cibau  
O zwyr daierin yn win gwineu.

He that made, fully the vessels being filled, of earthly water to be clear red wine.

*D. Benfras.*

**Cibaid, s. m.—pl.** cibeidiau (cîb) A cupful. **Cibaid o vez**, a cupful of mead.

**Cibaw, v. a.** (cîb) To raise up into a rim, or like a cup; to knit the brows.

**Cibawg, a.** (cîb) Husky, or that has a husk; also frowning. **Yd cibawg**, St. Peter's corn.

**Cibzall, a.** (cîb—dall) Purblind; blinking.

**Cibzallez, s. m.** (cibzall) Purblindness.

**Cibzar, a.** (cîb—dar) Quick and furious.

Mwth y rhyz arwyz y'ngwafgar,  
Mal Arthur cain vodur cibzar.

Quickly will he spread abroad the banner like Arthur the splendid vehement leader.

*Ll. P. Mōg, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cibzu, a** (cîb—du) Of a dark cast, swarthy; fable. **Maent oll yn gibzu ond y hi**, they are all swarthy except her.

**Cibzuaw, v. a.** (cibzu) To overcast, or blacken.

**Cibzuawg, a.** (cibzu) Having a dark complexion.

**Cibedryç, v. a.** (cîb—edryç) To glance over.

**Cibedryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cibedryç) A glancing lightly over; a quick, or transient look.

**Cibez, s. m.** (cîb) An edging, or what rises in a brim, or edge.

A gwin tal cibeç,  
O Ruwain hyd Rofez.

With wine overflowing the brim, from Rome to Rhofez.

*Taliesin.*

**Cibglawr, s. m.—pl.** cibgloriau (cîb—clawr) A trap door.

Trwy hoel, trwy hoenen,  
Trwy gibglawr agen,  
Ac aur ar grain.

Through nail and through springe, through the trap door of the cleft, with gold on the path.

*Taliesin.*

**Cibled, a.** (cib—lled) Having an expanding rim.

**Rhwyd gibled**, a sort of hand net.

**Cibli, s. f.** (cîb) A favourite, a favourite thing; a toast; a trump card. **I'w yzwr gibli genyt?** who is thy favourite toast; **Beib yzwr Gibli?** what is trump?

**Cibno, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cib—no) A bowl, or large cup.

Nid adrawz cibno ced,  
Bei cynnau'n' cain dared  
Wedi cyfraw cad.

He cannot describe the cup of precious gifts, notwithstanding so much splendid oratory, after the tumult of the battle.

*Aneurin.*

**Cibwst, s. f. aggr.** (cib—gwst) Kibes, or chilblains.

**Cibyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au** (cib) A small vessel or cup: also a measure equal to half a bushel. The follicle, or seed-vessel of plants; also the peel of fruit. **Cibyn creuen**, the husk of a nut; **cibyn wy**, an egg-shell.

**Cibynaid, s. m.—pl.** cibynaidiau (cibyn) A cupful, as much as half a bushel holds.

**Cibynawg, a.** (cibyn) Having a husk, or shell.

**Cic, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (cy—ic) That moves in concert; a foot.

**Cica, v. a.** (cîg) To go about in quest of flesh.

**Cicai, s. m.—pl.** ciceion (cîg) One that hunts for flesh; one that eats flesh.

**Ciciaw, v. a.** (cic) To hit with the foot, to kick.

**Cicwr, s. m.—pl.** cicwyr (cic—gwr) A footman.

Ac yr oez o cicwr dethawl, a marçawg clodvawr.

And he was a choice footman, and a celebrated horseman.

*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion*

**Cîd, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (cy—id) Havock, destruction.

**Cidwm, s. m.—pl.** cidymod (cîd) A wolf.

**Cidws, s. f.—pl.** cidysod (cid) A goat. *a. greedy.*

Ciliaw o draed, cici y drws,  
Cadw vyth val dyn cidws.

The feet retreating, the door locked, ever hoarding like a rapacious man.

*Deio Llirwicl.*

**Cidymes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cidwm) A she wolf.

**Cîdyien, s. f. dim.** (cidws) A young goat: also a faggot.

**Cieizdra, s. m.** (ciaiz) Doggedness, savageness.

**Cieiziaw, v. n.** (Ciaiz) To become dogged.

**Cieizrwyz, s. m.** (ciaiz) Doggedness.

**Cig, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ci) Flesh; the flesh of beasts.

Rhan y gwas o gîg yr iar.

The servant's share of the hen's flesh.

*Adage.*

Pênaw cîg hely yw carw, ac yfeyvawng, a baeç gwyllt, ac arth.

The choicest flesh of the chase is that of a stag, a hare, a wild boar, and a bear.

*Cy. Hay.*

**Cigaiz, a.** (cîg) Carneous; like flesh.

**Cigaw, v. a.** (cîg) To gather flesh; to become fleshy.

**Cigawg, a.** (cîg) Abounding with flesh, fleshy.

**Cigawl, a.** (cîg) Of a fleshy nature; narcotic.

**Cigdy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cîg—ty) A shamble.

**Cigzyfgyll, s. f.—pl.** cigzyfgyllau (cîg—dyfgyll) A meat-dish.

Cigzyfgyll ceiniawg a dal.

A meat dish, its value is a penny.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cigva, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (cîg—ma) A shamble.

**Cigvaç, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cîg—bâç) A flesh-hook.

**Cigvran, s. f.—pl. t. od** (cîg—brân) A raven.

**Cigvranaiz, a.** (cigvran) Like a raven; ravenous.

**Cigvreinig, a.** (cigvran) Like a raven; ravenous.

**Cigvwyd, s. m.—pl. t. yz** (cîg—bwyd) Flesh-meat.

**Ciglyd, a.** (cîg) Carnous; fleshy; like flesh.

**Ciglydrwyz, s. m.** (ciglyd) Carnosity.

**Cignoeth, a.** (cîg—noeth) Grinning, snarling; harsh.

**Cigwain, s. f.—pl.** cigweiniau (cîg—gwain) A flesh-fork; a clutch; a spear.

Arglwyz rhwyz rhuz vu ei gigwain,  
Arglwyz hael hir-glod zadwyrain.

A prosperous lord, ruddy was his spear, a liberal lord, lastingly his name will be celebrated.

*Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cigweiniad,**



**Cigweiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cigwain) A mangling of flesh; a taking hold with clutches; a transfixing with a spear.  
**Cigweiniaw**, *v. a.* (cigwain) To grasp the prey in the clutches; to mangle.  
**Cigweiniawd**, *s. m.* (cigwain) A grasping the prey.

—Coeg fyrrau i zoluriaw cnawd,  
 A feb cigweiniawd.

Ugly furnaces to torment the flesh, and every sort of mangling.  
*Gr. ab Rhymerq Gog.*

**Cigweiniawl**, *a.* (cigwain) Grasping the prey; ravenous.

**Cigwlez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—gwlez) A feast on flesh.

A cigyrain cywyrain cigwlez,  
 Cigyziion coelion celanez.

And ravens hovering together over a banquet of the flesh, sad butchers and signals of carnage.  
*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Cigwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—gwr) A butcher.

**Cigyf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîg) A butcher. **Cigyf mawr**, the great butcher bird; **cigyf cevnog**, red-backed butcher bird; **cigyf glâs**, wood-chat; **cigyf baç**, the lesser wood-chat.

**Cigyzaiz**, *a.* (cigyf) Like a butcher; butchery.

**Cigyzes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cigyf) A female butcher.

**Cigyfva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cigyf—ma) A shambling.

**Cigyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cigyf) A butchering.

**Cigyziaeth**, *s. m.* (cigyf) A butcher's trade.

**Cigyziaw**, *v. a.* (cigyf) To butcher; to cut, or mangle.

**Cigyziawl**, *a.* (cigyf) Butchering; mangling.

**Cigyziedig**, *a.* (cigyf) Butchered; mangled.

**Cigyfawl**, *a.* (cîg—yfawl) Carnivorous; farcophagous.

**Cigyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—yfiad) A devouring of flesh.

**Cigyfu**, *v. a.* (cîg—yfu) To devour flesh.

**Cigyfwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—yfiwr) A feeder upon flesh.

**Cîl**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—il) A back; a recess; a retreat, a flight, or fall back; also a place to fly to; a corner. **Cîl y drws**, the back of the door; **cîl clezyv**, the back of a sword; **cnoi cîl**, to chew the cud; **cîl boç**, the corner of the mouth; **cîl llygad**, the corner of the eye; **cîl dwrn**, the lower side of the fist; **cîl haul**, the shade, or where the sun doth not shine; **cîl y lleuad**, the wane of the moon; **myned ar gîl**, to make a retreat. It gives name to many places; as **Cîl Owain**, **Cîl Bwrw**, and **Cîl Gadan**.

Gwan a hên yw'r anghenvil,  
 Ac nid gwan gnodd ei gîl.

Feeble and old is the monster, but not feeble his chewing of the cud.  
*Syr Rhys o'r Ddraenen i G. Glyn.*

**Cilaiz**, *a.* (cîl) Apt to retreat; sneaking.

**Cilan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl) A place of retreat.

**Cilc**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîl) The fragment, or remnant of any thing.

**Cilcadnaid**, *s. f.* (cîl—câd—naid) A retreat from battle, leap.

**Cilcyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cilc) The fragment, or last part. **Cilcyn torth**, or **cilcyn o vara**, a remnant, or crust of a loaf; **cilcyn cofyn**, the heel of a cheese.

**Cilcynos**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cilcyn) Fragments, mam-mocs.

**Cilgweryn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—gweryn) A kernel, or gland of the neck.

**Cilgwerynawg**, *a.* (cilgweryn) Glandular.

**Cilgwyrn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl—gwyrn) A gland.

**Cilgwyrnawg**, *a.* (cilgwyrn) Glandular.

**Cildant**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—tant) A string of the upper octave of a harp.

**Cildrem**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (cîl—trem) A side look, or leer.

**Cildremiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildrem) A leering.

**Cildremiaw**, *v. a.* (cildrem) To look leeringly.

**Cildremiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildrem—gwr) A leering person.

**Cildro**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîl—tro) A turning back.

**Cildröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildro) A receding back.

**Cildröedig**, *a.* (cildro) Receded; or turned back.

**Cildroi**, *v. a.* (cildro) To recede, or turn backward.

**Cildyn**, *a.* (cil—tyn) Obstinate, stubborn.

Pob peth drwg fyd genyv yn gâs,  
 A cildyn atgas zymion.

Every thing evil is to me hateful, and stubborn froward men.  
*Edm. Prys.*

**Cildynawg**, *a.* (cildyn) That is obstinate.

Cynzylan beyr-boft cywlad,  
 Cadwynawg, cildynawg cad  
 Amysgai Tren, trev ei dad.

Cynzylan the fair pillar of his native land, wearing the chain, the obstinate in battle! he defended Tren, his father's town.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cildyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildyn) A being obstinate.

**Cildynrwyf**, *s. m.* (cildyn) Obstinacy, frowardness.

**Cildynu**, *v. a.* (cildyn) To act obstinately.

**Cildynus**, *a.* (cildyn) Froward, obstinate.

**Cildywys**, *v. a.* (cîl—tywys) To lead aside.

**Cildwyfaw**, *v. a.* (cildywys) To lead aside.

**Cildwyfawl**, *a.* (cildywys) Leading aside.

**Cildwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildywys) A leading aside; a seducing, or inveigling.

**Cildwyfwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildwyfwr) One that leads aside.

**Cilzant**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl—lant) A side tooth, or grinder.

Gwerth cilzant dyn deg ar ugent.

The value of a man's grinder tooth is thirty pence.  
*Welfs Laws.*

**Ciledryç**, *v. a.* (cîl—edryç) To glance on one side.

**Ciledryciad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîledryç) A side-ling look, or glance; a leering.

Gwelwn lanciau yn tremiaw ar eu tegws, ac yn erbyn bob un am gael gan ei baces un ciledryciad.

I could perceive young men gazing on their beauty, and each of them imploring to obtain from his gay mistress one kind glance.  
*Elis Wyn, B. Cwys.*

**Cilegor**, *v. a.* (cîl—agor) To open a little way.

**Cilegored**, *a.* (cilegor) A little way open.

**Ciler**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl) A wooden vessel to make butter in; a butter tray.

**Cilvaç**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl—maç) A place to retire to, a lurking place; a creek, or bay; a nook.

Ni zaw nemmawr o zymion  
 I'rh gilvaçau gweigion;  
 A bod i ti zym cariad,  
 Ve vyzaï gwrva atiad.

Not many persons will come to thy empty nooks; if there was any love towards thee there would be a repairing to thee.  
*T. Ll. D. ab. Hywel, i'r Eglwys.*

**Cilvaçawg**, *a.* (cilvaç) Full of recesses, turnings, or windings; having bays or creeks; anfractuous.

**Cilvaçu**, *v. a.* (cilvaç) To embay; to drive to a corner.

Cilvyriad,



**Cilvyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—byr) Abbreviation, lyncope.  
**Cilvyru**, *v. a.* (cil—byr) To abbreviate; to shorten.  
**Cilgi**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cîl—ci) A coward.  
**Cilgiaiz**, *a.* (cilgi) Cowardly, like a poltroon.  
**Cilgiez**, *s. m.* (cilgi) Cowardice, dastardliness.  
**Cilgwth**, *s. m.* (cîl—gwrth) A jostling, or thrusting back; a repulse.  
**Cilgwthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilgwrth) A driving back, or repulsion.  
**Cilgwrthiaw**, *v. a.* (cilgwrth) To drive back, or repulse; to discomfit.  
**Cilgwrthiedig**, *a.* (cilgwrth) Repulsed.  
**Cilgwrthiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilgwrthwyr* (cilgwrth—gwr) A repulser; a discomfiter.  
**Ciliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. ciliaid* (cîl) One that drives back, or repulse; a chacer.  
**Ciliaw**, *v. a.* (cîl) To retreat; to retire, or fall back; to go away, withdraw, or go farther off; to move out of the way; also to chase, drive away, or put to flight. Cilia, go out of the way, or have a care.

Y Gwr â zigon—  
 Gofwng y gwynt, hynnt hynod,  
 A ciliau gwllaw, ugel glôd!

He that is able to lay the wind of ample course, and to withdraw the rain, great his praise. *Idio Gog.*

**Ciliawd**, *s. m.* (cîl) A retreating, or going back.  
**Ciliawdwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ciliawdwyr* (ciliawd—gwr) A repulser, a chacer.  
**Ciliorn**, *s. m.* (cîl—orn) A scaring, or frightening back.  
**Ciliornedig**, *a.* (ciliorn) Frightened, or chased back.  
**Ciliorni**, *v. a.* (ciliorn) To scare, or chase back; to frighten, or terrify.

Ond dda i gwnaeth, llyd y gwn i,  
 Gelu arnad giliorni.

It was well done of him, for what I know, to conceal that thou wert frightened. *Syr D. Trevor.*

**Ciliornus**, *a.* (ciliorn) Intimidating.  
**Cilolwg**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilolygon* (cîl—golwg) A leer, or fly look; a glance.  
**Cilolygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilolwg) A leering.  
**Cilolygu**, *v. a.* (cilolwg) To leer, or look flyly.  
**Cilolygus**, *a.* (cilolwg) Having a leer, or fly look.  
**Cilwên**, *s. f.* (cîl—gwên) A simpering smile.  
**Cilwênawg**, *a.* (cilwên) Simpering, smirking.  
**Cilwênriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cilwên) A smiling smirkingly; a simpering.  
**Cilwênau**, *v. a.* (cilwên) To simper, to wear a fly smile.

Rhaid i cwi edifarân; a'c penyd yw gwylied wrth vy ngwely i heno, ebe cy, dan gilwênau arni.

You must repent; and your penance is to watch at my bedside this night, said he, smiling flyly upon her.

*Idio Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Cilwênus**, *a.* (cilwên) Looking simperingly.  
**Cilwênwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilwênwyr* (cilwên—gwr) A smirker, a simperer.  
**Cilwg**, *s. m.*—*pl. cilygon* (cîl—gwg) A look, or glance of contempt; a frowning look; envy, or secret grudge.

Nid hir y celir cilwg.

A grudge will not be long concealed.

*Adage.*

**Cilyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cîl) One who gives an asylum; a protector; or defender.

Teyrnged heb riv hebryngwç,  
 O'i lys ywç lefaw o's gwnewç;  
 Rhag talu i aneu terwç,  
 Rhag talarw cadau cwrz vyzwç,  
 Rhag Davyz eiç cilyz cilwç!

Tributes without number you must send, from his court you will be benefited if you do; lest paying to death you must pay; in the front of the battles when ye shall be, before the faultless prince ye shall disappear; before Davyz, your refuge make way!

*Ll. P. Meç, i D. ab O. Gwynneç.*

**Cin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—in) What extends over; a covering; a surface.  
**Ciniag**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cin) Shreds, snips, cuttings, or clippings; rags, or clouts.  
**Ciniagu**, *v. a.* (ciniag) To cut into snips, or shreds.  
**Ciniaw**, *s. m.* (cin) A meal: In some places it is a breakfast, and Ciniawegwyz, or Prydnawnwyz, is a dinner; but amongst those who affect to follow modern manners ciniaw is a dinner.

Dewis pawb o'i giniaw.

Every body has a choice of his meal.

*Adage.*

Endewais i eryr ar ei giniaw; dyvyn

Dyraith Gwynneç gwyar izaw.

I listened to an eagle whilst at his meal; he required the economy of Gwynneç to give him blood.

*Gwaigmai.*

**Ciniawa**, *v. a.* (ciniaw) To eat a meal; to break fast; to dine.

**Ciniawva**, *s. m.* (ciniaw—ma) The place, or time of eating.

Eryr Eli gorymza coed,

Cyvore ciniawva:

A'i llawç llwyzid ei draha.

The eagle of Eli, he wanders among the woods, with the dawn he is at his feasting place: may he that adores him be prosperous.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Ciniawgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ciniaw—cell) An eating-room; a dining-room.

**Cinieçyn**, *s. m. dim.* (ciniag) A shred, snip, or rag.

**Cinionen**, *s. f.* (cin) A sheet, or other covering.

**Cinmael**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cin—mael) A covert, or place of retreat; a corner. Mi gav ryw ginmael i legu. I shall find some corner to hide in.

**Cinwyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. cinyglau* (cin) An intangling.

**Cinyglawg**, *a.* (cinwyl) Matted together. Gwallt cinyglawg, intangled hair.

**Cinyn**, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. ion* (cin) A shred, a slip.

Cynnelw cinyn gan gadecyn.

The rag has the semblance of a shred.

*Adage.*

**Cinyniag**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cinyn) Shreds, or clippings.

**Cinyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cinyn) Dilaniation.

**Cinyriaw**, *v. a.* (cinyn) To pull to pieces; to dilaniate; to mangle.

**Cinyriedig**, *a.* (cinyn) Cut into shreds; mangled.

**Cinyriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cinyriwyr* (cinyn—gwr) One that pulls in pieces, a mangler.

**Cingroen**, *s. f.* (cin—croen) Stinking mushroom.

Y gingroen veçan, llin y llyfaint, and llin y vorwyn, toad flax.

**Cip**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîb) A sudden snatch, pull, or effort. Cip olwg, a glance; cevais ryw gip arno, I got some slight trace, or hold of him; Gwarau hai gip, the play of scrambling.

**Cipdrem**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cip—trem) A swift glance.

**Cipdremiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cipdrem) A glancing swiftly.

**Cipdremiaw**, *v. a.* (cipdrem) To glance swiftly.

**Cipdremiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cipdremwyr* (cipdrem—gwr) One that gives a sudden glance; a glancer.

**Cipen**, *s. f.* (cip) A grapple, or grapnel.

**Cipgais**, *s. m.* (cip—cais) A scramble.

**Cipgar**, *a.* (cip) Rapacious, snatching; captious.

**Cipgarwç**, *s. m.* (cipgar) Rapaciousness.

**Cipgeifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cipgais) A scrambling.

**Cipgeifiaw**, *v. a.* (cipgais) To scramble; to snatch.

**Cipgeifiawl**, *a.* (cipgais) Scrambling; or snatching.

**Cipgeifiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cipgeifiwyr* (cipgais—gwr) A scrambler; a snatcher.

**Cipiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. cipiaid* (cip) One that snatches hold; a rapacious person; a bull dog.

A milgwn hirion,

Cipiaid gavaellion,

Huaid trwynvyrion

Cieçzion cig.

And greyhounds long, faithholding bulldogs, and short-nosed hounds, butchers of the prey.

*D. ab Iwan Du.*

Cipaw,



**Cipiaw, v. a. (cip)** To snatch, to take off suddenly.  
 Diawl ai cipio, the devil snatch him.  
**Cipawg, a. (cip)** Snatching, rapacious; greedy.  
**Cipawl, a. (cip)** Apt to snatch, or scramble.  
**Cipiedig, a. (cip)** Snatching, rapacious.  
**Cipiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cipiad)** A scrambler.  
**Cipiwyr, s. m.—pl. cipwyr (cip—gwr)** A snatcher.  
**Cippyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cip—pyll)** A stump of a tree, with the branches dried up.

Ar ni wano yn zraen ni wân yn gippyll.

That will not pierce when a thorn, will not pierce when a stump.  
*Adage.*

**Ciprys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cip—rhys)** A violent snatching, or scrambling; a wrangling, or brawling. Mae o yn giprys rhwng pawb.  
**Cipryfawl, a. (ciprys)** Apt to scramble, or snatch.  
**Cipryfgar, a. (ciprys)** Captious, quarrelsome.  
**Cipryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciprys)** A violent scrambling.  
**Cipryfu, v. a. (ciprys)** To snatch, or scramble.  
**Cipryfwr, s. m.—pl. cipryfwyr (ciprys—gwr)** A scrambler; a wrangler, or brawler.  
**Cîr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—îr)** Bounty, benefit.  
**Ciriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cîr)** A cherishing.  
**Ciriaw, v. a. (cîr)** To pity; to cherish.  
**Ciriawl, a. (cîr)** Cherishing; bounteous.  
**Ciried, s. m. (cîr)** Beneficence, charity.

Rhagorawl pob ryw giried  
 Oez vy arglwyz uz vawrglod.

Excelling in every kind of charity was my lord, a chief greatly famed.  
*G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Ys tanoez ev ar led a rhozes i'r tylodion: ei giried ev â erys yn oes oeso.

He spread abroad, and gave to the poor: his mercy endureth for age of ages (for ever).  
*W. Salisbury.*

**Ciriedig, a. (ciriad)** Cherishing; merciful.

Ciriedig Arglwyz, bwyv caredig vry yn y vro zewifig!  
 Merciful Lord, may I be beloved above in the longed-for region!  
*Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

**Ciriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciriawl)** Munificence.  
**Cirioldeb, s. m. (ciriawl)** Bounteousness.  
**Cirioli, v. a. (ciriawl)** To endow with benevolence; to humanize.  
**Cirwn, s. m. (cîr)** Benevolence; mercy.

Oes girwn, oes o gariad,  
 Oes dim ond Iesu Dad?

Is there mercy, is there of love, is there any thing but Jesus the Father.  
*Dr. S. Cent.*

**Cîs, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—is)** A stripe, flap, blow, or stroke. Gwareu cîs gâs, a sort of play, where the person struck, pursues the others present until he can touch one, who then takes his place.

Perygyl vu i byrth Paris,  
 Trwist y gad lle trewaist gîs.

There was danger to the gates of Paris from the tumult of the battle where thou didst strike a blow.  
*Iolo Gog, i Edw. III.*

**Cîst, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cêst)** A chest, or coffer.  
 Cîst ystyffylawg, a bin.  
**Cîstan, s. f. dim. (cîst)** A little chest; a cabinet.  
**Cîstanwr, s. m.—pl. cîstanwyr (cîstan—gwr)** A cabinet maker.

**Cistbriz, s. m. aggr. (cîst—priz)** Potter's clay.  
**Cistvaen, s. f.—pl. cistveini (cîst—maen)** A chest stone; a kind of cell formed by placing four flat stones together in a square, with another laid on the top for a cover. These British Monuments are common in Wales; but of what use they were is not very certain: perhaps the upright stones were only considered as the supporters of the top stone, which might have been an altar; though some have imagined that the

cell formed by the position of the stones was designed to confine criminals in.

**Cistlaw, v. a. (cîst)** To stow, or put in a chest.  
**Cistiwyr, s. m.—pl. cistwyr (cîst—gwr)** A cofferer.  
**Cistwely, s. m.—pl. t. au (cîst—gwely)** A press-bed.  
**Cittraç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cid—traç)** A conflict.  
**Cittraçu, v. a. (cittraç)** To fight, to strive to kill.  
**Ciw, a. (cy—iw)** Clever, complete, compact.

Llwyven—

Gwyzen gain i'w gwez yn giw.

The elm, a fair tree of compact form.

*C. Eloff.*

**Ciwdawd, s. m.—pl. ciwdodau (ciw)** A tribe, clan, or nation.

Naw ciwdawd â wledyça yn Rhuvain.

There are nine nations that inhabit Rome.

*B. Sibli—Mabinogion.*

Deryw clod y ciwdodau,

Dôr a hil ior dewr hael oez.

The fame of the tribes is at an end, the defence and offspring of a prince courageous and liberal was he.

*G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

**Ciwdodawl, a. (ciwdawd)** Belonging to a tribe.

Trwy lawer o amser y bu ciwdodawl ryvel a therwyfsg ynmhlith y bobyl, a'r deyrnas dan bum brenin yn rhanedig.

For a long time there was intestine war and commotion amongst the people, and the kingdom divided under five kings.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ciwdodwr, s. m.—pl. ciwdodwyr (ciwdawd—gwr)** A citizen, a member of Society.

Gofawd ciwdodwyr â orug yn y zinas, a rhoi breinniau a gyvreithiau izynt.

Placing inhabitants was what he did in the town, and giving privileges, and laws to them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ciwed, s. pl. aggr. (ciw)** A multitude, or rabble.

**Claz, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—llaz)** A trench; a pit; a pool where fish shed: also a digging.

**Clazadwy, a. (clâz)** That may be intrenched.

**Claze, s. m.—pl. t. au (claz)** A chimney beam, or mantle-tree; a chimney-piece.

**Clazedig, a. (claz)** Intrenched; interred.

**Clazedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clazedig)** A laying in the ground; interment, or burial.

**Clazva, s. f.—pl. t. au (claz)** A burying-place; also a place where fish go to spawn.

**Claziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (claz)** Interment, burial.

**Clazu, v. a. (clâz: Lat. claudo)** To open the ground; to dig; to bury; to deposit spawn.

Os clezir pwell odyn ar dir dyn arall, heb pênad, taled y reb a'i clazo bedair ceiniawg cyvraith i berçenawg y tir, a thri buyn camlwrw i'r brenin.

If a kiln pit is dug on the land of another person without leave, let him that digs it pay four pence in law to the proprietor of the land, and three kine of fine to the king.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Clazwr, s. m.—pl. clazwyr (clâz—gwr)** One that makes a trench; a buryer.

**Clær, a. (llaer)** Clear, bright, shining.

Pen llyfoz cyhoez Ceiriawg amgant glær  
 A glywir dra lliant.

The chief of conspicuous mansions is Ceiriog of bright environs, that is heard over the stream.

*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

**Clærder, s. m. (clær)** Brightness, clearness.

**Clærwen, a. (clær—gwen)** Brightly shining.

**Claes, s. m.—pl. cleision (cy—llaes)** The extremity next to the handle of a weapon.

Dyrwyn, clêz Rhyzerç Hael, os tynai neb ev allan o'r wain, onid ev ei hun, ev enynai yn flam dan o'i vlaen hyd ei glaes.

White-handle, the sword of Rhyzerç, the generous, if any one drew it out of the sheath but himself, it would kindle into a flame of fire from its point to the hilt.

*H. 13 Thus—Mabinogion.*

**Clâv, s. m.—pl. cleivion (cy—llâv)** A sick person.

**Clâv, a. (cy—llâv)** Sick, disordered, corrupt, spoiled.

Ysgub iâç yn lle y glâv.

A clean sheaf instead of the corrupt.

*Welsh Laws.*

Nid un awen (anian) iâç a glâv.

The healthy and the sick are not of the same disposition.

*Adage.*

Clavaiz,



- Clavâiz, *a.* (clâv) Sickly, poorly, peaking.  
 Clavar, *s. m.—pl.* clevrion (clâv) A scurf; leprosy.  
 Clavdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clâv—ty) A hospital.  
 Clavrdr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clavar—ty) A lazaretto.  
 Clavriaw, *v. n.* (clavar) To become disordered; to become leprous.  
 Clavrlyd, *a.* (clavar) Scurfy, leprous; mangy.  
 Clavrlydrwyz, *s. m.* (clavrlyd) Leproufness.  
 Clavrlys, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (clavar—llys) The Cyanus, or blue bottle, called also Y bengaled, y benlas wen, y gramenawg, and penlas yr yd.  
 Clavru, *v. n.* (clavar) To become leprous.  
 Clavu, *v.* (clâv) To become sick, or disordered.  
 Clavus, *a.* (clâv) Sickly, ailing; complaining.  
 Clavuswyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (clavus—gwyz) The Cyanus, or blue bottles.

Clavuswyz cymgres  
 Cymnaw â rozes.

The Blue Bells combined, and a mutual effort gave.

*Taliesin.*

- Clai, *s. m.—pl.* cleiau (llai) Clay; marl.  
 Claig, *s. f.—pl.* cleigion (llaig) A whirlpool.

Llawer claig yn yr eigion,  
 Llu'r geirw draw'n briwaw'm bron.

Many a whirl in the ocean, the congregation of torrents yonder are that wound my breast.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

- Clain, *s. m.—pl.* cleiniau (cy—llain) A moving along on the belly; a being prostrate.  
 Claing, *s. f.—pl.* ceingion (clain) A folding, or rolling; a volume.  
 Clair, *s. m.—pl.* cleirion (llair) A tendency to be down, or lying on the ground.  
 Clairç, *s. m.—pl.* cleirçion (clair) An elder; a decrepid old man.

Pan é—gryç mwnwg a gruz,  
 Gwraç a'vyzy i'th dy tau,  
 Oç v'auwyll a çlairç vinnau.

When the neck and cheek are wrinkled, thou wilt be an old woman in thy cot, Oh, my love! an old man also shall I be.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

- Clais, *s. m.—pl.* cleision (elai) A bluish stripe, or vein; a bruise or mark on the skin from a blow; also a little trench, or rivulet. Maen clais, marble; clais dwyr a glan, the water edge; clais erwyz, split boards, or staves; clais y dyz, the break of day. It is also the name of some herbs; as clais y moç, neu y goçlas, clary; clais, or glaswenwyn, the devil's bit.

Tri oer byd: trwyn milgi, maen clais, ac aelwyd mab y crinwas.

The three cold things of the world: a greyhound's nose, marble, and the miser's hearth.

*Trioz Mies.*

- Clamp, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llamp) A mass, or lump. Clamp o zyn, a big lusty man.

Wedi peri gofeg—dyma glamp o ziawl y'gwyzgam yn gofawd cevn—llwyth o garçarorion i lawr.

After ordering silence, here comes a lump of a giant and lays a back load of prisoners down.

*Ells Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

- Clap, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llap) A lump a round piece.  
 Clapiaw, *v. a.* (clap) To form into a lump.  
 Clapiawg, *a.* (clap) Lumpy, full of lumps.  
 Clâs, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—llas) A green covering, or surface; a space of ground inclosed, a region, a country.

Bu cyvranc—

Cyvrwg giyw Powys a çlâs Gwynez.

There was contention between the chief of Powys and the region of Gwynez.

*Myrddin.*

Pan syrthwynt eu clâs dros eu herçwyn,  
 Y'nghytuz, a çrau rhuz ar ruz Allmyn.

When they drop their covering over their support in affliction, and the crimson gore on the cheeks of the Germans.

*Taliesin.*

Cyn ei çyvannezu y gelwid ynys Prydain Clâs Meizin.

Before it was inhabited the isle of Britain was called the Green Space of smooth hills.

*Trioz.*

- Clafawl, *a.* (clâs) Inclosing; cloistered.  
 Clafawr, *s. m.—pl.* claforau (clâs) An inclosure.  
 Clafdir, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (clâs—tir) Inclosed, or separated land; glebe land.  
 Clafg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clâs) A heap, or collection.  
 Clafgawl, *a.* (clafg) Collecting together.  
 Clafgedig, *a.* (clafg) Aggregate; collected.  
 Clafgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clafg) Aggregation, collection, a gathering together, accumulation.  
 Clafgu, *v. a.* (clafg) To aggregate, to gather, heap, or collect together.  
 Clafgwr, *s. m.—pl.* clafgwyr (clafg—gwr) One that heaps together, a collector, accumulator.  
 Clafordy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clafawr—ty) A cloister.

Maelgwn Gwynez â wnaeth glafordy Caerçybi, a brodordy Penmon.

Maelgwn Gwynez made the cloister house of Caerçybi, and the priory of Penmon.

*Hanesion.*

- Clau, *a.* (llau) Even; incessant; temperate; sincere. Mae hi'n bwrw yn glau iawn, it rains incessantly.

Piau'r bez yn y caerau,  
 Gyverbyn a Bryn y Bezau,  
 Bez Gwryd ab Gwryd glau.

Who owns the grave in the encampment opposite to the hill of the graves, it is the grave of Gwryd the son of Gwryd the brave.

*Taliesin.*

Mezygon cleuon i'm clwyv ni çelfiav.

The diligent physicians I will not have for my disease.

*H. D. ab Iwan.*

- Clauar, *a.* (clau—ar) Temperately warm; lukewarm; temperate; gentle, mild.

Yr oez Brutus yn ei dizanu hithau, ac yn dywedyd wrthi yn glauar.

Brutus was comforting of her, and speaking to her gently.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Clauarder, *s. m.* (clauar) Tepidity, temperateness.  
 Clauardrez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (clauar—trez) Temperate, or mild distribution.

Iwl Ceifar â orug—i'r rhai â rygollafai trev eu tâd eu hennill izynt, ac i'r caith azaw rhyzyd; a'r gwr a oez gynt yn zywal megis lew, yn awr megis oen gwar, yn llawen yn talu o'r eizaw i bawb; ac ni orfowyfws ev o wneuthur y clauardrezau hyny hyd pan dangnevezws ev bawb.

Julius Caesar exerted himself, for those who had lost their patrimony, to regain it for them, and to the captive he promised liberty; thus the man who was formerly fierce like a lion was now like a gentle lamb, complacently rendering to every one his property; and he did not rest from doing those mild administrations until he had pacified every body.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Clauarez, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperature.  
 Clauarineb, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperateness.  
 Clauarlys, *s. m.* (clauar—llys) Brooklime, woad, called also Y glâs, and glaslys.  
 Clauaru, *v. a.* (clauar) To make temperate, mild, or warm; to grow warm.

Gad dy rym gyda'r amhwyll,  
 Glauaru peth, gwyliu'r pwyll.

With the irrational let thy might moderate a little, guard thy passion.

*Owain Gwynneç.*

- Clauarwç, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperateness, mildness, lukewarmness.  
 Clauarwres, *s. m.* (clauar—gwrês) Temperate heat.  
 Clawd, *s. m.—pl.* clodion (llawd) A thin board, or shingle; a patch, or piece.

Mal rhwyd—  
 Rhafau clodion clyç tawç.

Like a net are the ropes of the clods of the water bubbles.

*Rhys Nannor, i long.*

- Clawz, *s. m.—pl.* cloziau (llawz) A dike, ditch, or trench; a pit, or quarry; an embankment, or a wall thrown up. It is also used for a wall, or fence, but not properly.

Ergis yr amherawdyr gwneuthur clawz o'r mor pyçlyz y rhwng Deivyr a Bienyç a'r Alban, megis y bai haws gwaharz eu çyçu.

The emperor commanded a dike to be made from one sea to the other between Deira and Bernicia and Scotland, so it might be easier to oppose their being assailed.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Clawr,



**Clawr, s. m.—pl. clorian (Clawr)** A surface, a cover.

Clawr daear, the upper stratum, tegument, or face of the earth; clawr bwrz the surface, or area of a table; dyvod a feth i glawr, to bring a thing to light.

Aneiriv yw rhywiau pennillion Dyri, a gwaith dizarvod a vyzai eu dangaws ar glawr yma i gyd.

Innumerable are the varieties of the flanzas of irregular metricity, and it would be an endless work to set them all down here.

Barzas.

**Claws, s. m.—pl. clofyz (llaws)** A close, or small field, a yard, or court of a house; a cloister.

Cafglaw y rhôs o'r clofyz,  
Gwull dolau, a blodau gwyz.

I will collect roses from the hedges, the buds from the daisies, and blossoms from the trees.

**Cleb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleb)** Driveller, a decrepid person. Hên gleb, an old decrepid man.

**Clebar, s. m. (cleb—ar)** Silly idle talk, or clack.

**Clebarzus, a. (clebar)** Talkative, babbling.

Nid oes izo vod yn gyndyn, ac yn glebarzus; nid gwezus izo ev vod vally, ac yntau yn weinidawg Duw.

He is not to be contentious, and babbling; it is not proper for him to be so, and he a minister of God.

Jer. Owain.

**Clebreu, s. f. (clebar)** A gossip, or tattler.

**Clec, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llecc)** A sharp noise, a crack, or crackle; tale bearing. Y glecc, the gossip; ty'r glecc, a gossip shop.

**Cleca, v. a. (clec)** To prattle, or gossip, to clack.

**Clecai, s. f.—pl. cleceion (clec)** A gossip.

Cynnyg â wnai 'r glecai glâv—  
Ei fwys arnav.

The diseased gossip offered to lay upon me her weight.

G. ab Sion, i Henaint.

**Cleceig, a. (cleca)** Babbling, clacking, prattling.

**Cleciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clec)** A cracking, a crashing.

**Clecian, v. a. (clec)** To make a harsh noise, to crack, or crackle; to gossip, or tattle.

O aruthfawl anverthawl gywng; tra erçyll yn ymagor i vyd arall! Oç! o'r clecian vyth yr oez y flanniau eçryflawn wrth ymlugizaw dros ymylau'r geulan!

Oh! the tremendous and horrible gulf most frightfully opening to another world! Ah! how the direful flames were ever snapping in glancing over the edges of the yawning mouth.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

**Cleciedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleciad)** A one that makes a crackling noise; a cracker.

**Cleciwr, s. m.—pl. clecwyr (clec—gwr)** A cracker, or one that makes a sharp noise.

**Clêl, a. (clyd)** Sheltering; warm, comfortable.

**Cledrawg, a. (cledyr)** Worked with shingles.

**Cledredig, a. (cledyr)** Inclosed with pales.

**Cledren, s. f. (cledyr)** Any long flat body; a shingle; a rail; a stave; also an acre. Cledren gwaef-awwr, the refugee's paling; also the fine of 120 pence paid by him on quitting to the land owner, where he had erected such paling on the ground without leave, and dwelling under its shelter, a year and a day.

O dervyz i drevtadawg vyned yn wr i drevtadawg arall, ac adeilad, ac aredig ar dir yn zianhod, a bod yn ediyar ganzo, a mynu myned i ganzo, eve a zyleu dalu gweugaint izo; a hono a elwir cledren gwaefawwr.

If a land proprietor should become a tenant to another proprietor, and build and plough on land without intervention, and should repent of it, and should go from him, he is bound to pay him a hundred and twenty pence; and that is called the refugee's rail.

Welsh Laws.

**Cledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledyr)** A paling, or railing round.

**Cledru, v. a. (cledyr)** To rail, or pale; to cover with shingles.

**Cledrwr, s. m.—pl. cledrwyrr (cledyr—gwr)** One that works pales, or rails.

**Cledrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cledyr)** A piece of lattice work. Ysgwyd gledrwy, a shield made of pieces interwoven.

**Cledyr, s. f.—pl. cledrau (lled)** A flat body; a board, or shingle; a rail. Cledyr llaw, the palm of the hand; cledyr y zwy-vron, the breast bone.

**Cledrwyaw, v. a. (cledrwy)** To make lattice-work.

**Clez, s. m.—pl. t. au (llez)** Quiescence, rest; the left hand, from its being less used than the right; and also the North, from its being on the left of a Person looking to the East. Clez is used for a sword, contrastedly for clezyv.

Ar glêz y canghellawr.

Welsh Laws.

On the left of the chancellor.

Byz—

Llaw ar glêz, ac arall ar groes.

There will be a hand on a sword and the other on the cross.

Myrddin.

Ein bonez a'n clez enwawg clas Cymru.

Our origin and our rest is the famed region of Wales.

I. ab H. Gae Llwyd.

**Clezawg, a. (clez)** Bearing a sword.

Gwr ni çâr murn vrad lledrad lladron,

Gwr ni çeinmyg trais clais clezogion.

A person that loves not the hidden treachery of the theft of thieves; a person that doth not honour the oppression of the stroke of the sword-bearing men.

Cafnodyn.

**Clezeu, s. m. (clez)** A sword. Clezeu biswal, the milt, or spleen.

**Cleziwig, s. m. (clez)** A stone quarry, or delf.

**Cezlaw, s. f. (clez—llaw)** The left hand.

**Clezlawiwg, a. (clezlaw)** Left-handed.

**Clezov, s. m.—pl. t. aint (clez—gov)** A sword cutler.

**Clezyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (clez)** A sword. Clezyv Blezyn, clezyv biswal, and dueg, the milt, or spleen. The cross piece of timber that keeps the boards, in a door together is also called clezyv drws; clezyv çâr, the cross timber in a drag.

**Clezyvain, v. a. (clezyv)** To destroy with the sword.

Yn mhen coed clezyvain,

Advyz celanez gwain,

A brain ar zibberawd.

At the top of the wood the sword doth rage, from which there will be the mangled carnage, and the ravens wandering about.

Taliesin.

**Clezyvain, a. (clezyv)** Raging as a sword.

**Clezyvaint, s. m. (clezyv)** The rage of the sword.

**Clezyval, s. m. (clezyv)** The Stroke of a sword.

Arglwyz glew aerlew y dan eurlain glez,

Glezyval gynnwyrain.

A courageous lord, a lion in the slaughter under the sword with golden blade, with the uplifted gashing stroke.

Cynzeu, i O. Gwyness.

**Clezyvawd, s. m. (clezyv)** The stroke of a sword.

**Clezyvawg, a. (clezyv)** Bearing a sword.

Yn Nghatrau gwyn gwesti varçawg-

Esgor lluzed llong llan glezyvawg.

In Catrau the knight of splendid visits discharged the ship's burden, a sword-bearing circle.

Meigant.

**Clezyvawr, s. m. (clezyv)** The agent that lays to rest; a sword.

Mygyr was ac—

Ysgwyd yfgawn lydan,

Clezyvawr glas glan,

Ethy aur a fan.

A fair youth with shield light and broad, a gleaming blue sword, golden spurs, and ermine.

Aneurin.

**Clezyvzwyn, a. (clezyv—dwyn)** Bearing a sword.

**Clezyvrüz, a. (clezyv—rhüz)** Having a ruddy sword.

Neudezyw ynnovi cöw cyvarçwal,

Am lyw clezyvrüz heb guz heb gëi!

Is there not in me the memory of a grateful-retrospect for a chief with a ruddy sword, without being hidden, or concealed!

Llygad Gw i H. ab Madawg.



Clezyvwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clezyvwyr (clezyv—gwr) A swordsmen.

Clezyvyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (clezyv) A swordsmen.

Clezyvyziaeth, *s. m.* (clezyvyz) The practice, or art of using a sword, the art of fencing.

Clevri, *s. m.* (clavvr) Leprosy, Y clevri mawr, the farcy; y clevri dyvrllyd, the water farcy.

Clevryd, *s. m.* (clavvr) Disorder, corruption.

Clevwg, *s. m.* (clav) Valetudinary; ailment.

Clevwg, *s. m.* (clav) Valetudinary; ailing.

Clevyca, *a.* (clevwg) Sickly, valetudinary.

Clevycian, *v. n.* (clevwg) To be sickly, or ailing.

A vacer dan glevycian,  
Parvod o nyddod a wnan'.

That are reared by being ailing, they will be consumed with pain. *R. Zu.*

Clevyglyd, *a.* (clavwg) Valetudinary; ailing.

Clevygu, *v.* (clavwg) To fall sick, to be taken ill.

Clevyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clav) Sicknefs; a fever.

Y clevyd melyn, the yellow jaundice; y clevyd du, the black jaundice; clevyd y gwaed, bloody flux; clevyd y gwynt, the wind cholic.

Mae ar vin ein-wawr vein-ael,  
Glevyd ac iegydd i'w gael.

There is on the lip of the bright jewel with fine eyebrows, sickness and health to be had. *S. Tudur.*

Clevydawg, *a.* (clevyd) Liable to sickness; morbose.

Cleg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lleg) A sonorous mass, or lump.

Clegyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cleg) A rock; a cliff.

Pwyllai Vorgant ev a'i wyr,  
Vy'n diol llosgi vy rhyminyr;  
Llug a grauai wrth clegyr.

Morgant and his men onward would impel, that attempted to burn my land: He was a shrew that scratched against the rock. *Llywarch Hen.*

Clegyr, *v. a.* (cleg) To clack, tattle, or cackle; to cluck, as a hen; to gaggle, or cank, as a goose.

Clegyrwg, *a.* (clegyr) Rocky, or rugged.

Cleiad, *s. f.*—*pl.* cleiaid (clai) Casing, or cowdung dried for fuel; a peat.

Cleiaiden, *s. f.* (cleiad) A casing; a peat.

Cleiaw, *v. n.* (clai) To become clay; to clay.

Cleiawg, *a.* (clai) Abounding with clay; clayey.

Cleibwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleibyllau (clai—pwll) A clay pit; a marl pit.

Cleidir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (clai—tir) Clay-land.

Cleiziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleiziaid (clez) A left handed man.

Cleiedig, *a.* (clai) made into clay; done with clay.

Cleien, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clai) A rotten, or soft stone.

Cleigiaw, *v. a.* (claig) To dip, or immerge.

Fa un oez yn mhen ein iau,  
Pan gleigwyd y penglogau?

Which one bore the end of our yoke when our noddies were immerged. *L. Men.*

Cleigiawl, *a.* (claig) Immerging, or dipping.

Cleigiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleigwyr (claig—gwr) One that immerses; a plunger.

Cleilyd, *a.* (clai) Abounding with clay, clayish.

Cleilydrwyz, *s. m.* (cleilyd) Clayishness.

Cleiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clain) A lying prostrate; recumbency, the act of procreation.

Cleiniaw, *v. a.* (clain) To lie prostrate; to procreate.

Gwerth baez cenvaint, baez arall â allo gleiniaw, â hwg o'i wlaen, ac arall yn ei ol.

The value of a herd boar, another boar that can procreate with a sow before him, and another behind. *Welsh Laws*

Cleiniawl, *a.* (clain) Lying prostrate, recumbent.

Cleiria, *s. m.* (clair) A decrepid old man.

Cleisen, *s. f. dim.* (clais) A bluet, the mark of a stroke.

Cleisenawg, *a.* (cleisen) Having bluets, or marked black and blue.

Cleifiaw, *v. a.* (clais) To bruise, or make black and blue: also to rend; to dawn.

Cleifiawg, *a.* (clais) Having a bruise.

Cleifiedig, *a.* (clais) Bruised, or made black and blue.

Cleifswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleifswyr (clais—gwr) A bruiser, or one that marks black and blue.

Clem, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (llem) A slice, or thin piece. Clem o vara, a slice of bread.

Clemiaw, *v. a.* (clem) To cut into slices; also to piece; as clemiaw esgid, to put a piece under a shoe.

Clep, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (llep) A clack, or clap, a harsh noise.

Clepai, *s. f.*—*pl.* clepeion (clep) A talkative gossip, a clacker, or babbler.

Clepian, *v. a.* (clep) To clack; to babble.

Clepiaw, *v. a.* (clep) To clack; to babble.

Clepiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clepwyr (clep) A clacker.

Clêr, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—ller) The teachers, or learned men of the druidical order, who under the primitive bardic system were by privilege employed in going periodical circuits to instruct the people, answering the purpose of a priesthood; but in later times the term implied a society of wanderers; or those bards and musicians who lawfully strolled about, like the English minstrels. These wandering classes of men, originated when the priesthood was made a distinct branch from the Bardic System; for the latter then ceased to have sufficient power to support its members; and, as a compensation, a law was made that such as were of this description should have regulated periodical circuits; and to receive certain fees according to their degrees, and the quality of those they visited. This ended at last in mere mendicancy. Also gad-flies; clêr duon, black gad-flies; clêr llwydion brown gad-flies.

Gwaith clêr y dom led-from lu,  
Yw gwynnys ymrycanu.

The practice of the dunghill minstrels, an arrogant pack, is to attempt at satirizing. *W. Cynwal.*

Clera, *v. a.* (clêr) To go the circuits of the minstrels.

Goreu man—  
At yd o vywyd vuost,  
Tra yu amier i gleia,  
A dyf y'r hen Gynmry da.

The best place for the support of life thou wert, whilst the time to go the circuit of minstrelsy continued, and the learning of the ancient venerable Welsh. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cleren, *s. f.* (clêr) A gad-fly; also the rattles in the throat.

Clerig, *a.* (clêr) Belonging to the clêr; clerical.

Clerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clerwyr (clêr—gwr) A poet, or minstrel that goes a circuit; an itinerant minstrel.

Clerwraig, *a.* (clerwr) Like a minstrel; joyous.

Clerwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* clerwreigez (clêr—gwraig) A female itinerant minstrel.

Clerwraig nant i fant â gân;  
Clog aberth, clau a gwiban.

The songstress of the dale that chaunts to a numerous band, like the maid's bell incessantly she doth trill. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r cawr.*

Clerwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clerwr) Minstrelsy.

Cleudaer, *a.* (clau—taer) Incessantly impelling.

Oez cleudaer, oez clær clezyv ug gwain.

Brightly tolling, and bright was the sword lifted from the sheath. *Cynzebo.*

Cleudeb, *s. m.* (clau) Evenness of mind, sincerity.

Cleuder, *s. m.* (clau) Sincerity; cordiality.

Clenzyn,



Cleuzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (clau—dyn) An honest man, a plain dealer.

Cleuvryd, *a.* (clau—bryd) Sincere, honest.

Cleuvrydez, *s. m.* (cleuvryd) Sincerity of heart.

Clewt, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (clawd) A clatter; a scolding.

Clewtian, *v. a.* (clewt) To make a clatter.

Clewtiaw, *v. a.* (clewt) To clatter; to scold.

Clewtiwr, *s. m.—pl. clewtwyr* (clewt—gwr) A clatterer; a brawler, a scolder.

Clicied, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (clêg) The latch of a door. Clicied gên, the jawbone.

Cliciedu, *v. a.* (clicied) To fasten with a latch.

Cliciedyn, *s. m. dim.* (clicied) A fastening, a latch.

Cliciedyn yn cloi ceudawd,  
Clopren gwern, clap breuan gwawd.

A latch that locks up the breast, a moist bunch, the clapper of the praising mill. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Taward.*

Clin, *s. m.* (llîn) A sparkle, or a spark.

Clindarzac, *s. m.* (clin—tarz) A crackling noise.

Gwerthiniad dyn ynvyd syz val clindarzac drain dan grogan.

The laughter of a fool is like the crackling of thorns under a pot. *Eccles. vii. 6.*

Clindarzac, *v. a.* (clin—tarz) To make a crackling noise.

Clip, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llib) An overhanging rock, a precipice.

Clipan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clip) An importunate beggar.

Cliw, *a.* (lliw) Compact, complete; clever; pert. Mae hi yn siarad yn gliw iawn, she talks very pertly. *Sil.*

Clo, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llo) A knob, or boss a lock; a close, or conclusion. Clo iâ; an icicle.

Clôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clo) A locking, a conclusion.

Clob, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clo) A round knob at the end of a staff, or the like; a boss.

Cloben, *s. f.* (clob) A large bouncer. Cloben o zynes, a great strapping woman.

Clobyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clob) A large mass; a lump. Clobyn o zyn, a great strapping fellow.

Clobyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clobyn) A congeries.

Clocian, *v. a.* (clog) To cluck as a hen.

Clôg, *s. f.—pl. clych* (mutation of clog) A bell.

Clyç y dwvyr, the bubbles of water; cloç yr ymadrawz, uvula; clyç y perthi, hedge-bells, campanels; clyç y ceryg, stone bells. Dwyn y gloç, to bear the bell. The word *cloç* seems to shew that a hard slate, or flat stone, answered the purpose of a bell.

Cloçaiz, *a.* (cloç) Sonorous. Bôst gloçaiz iawn, a very great boasting. *Sil.*

Cloçawg, *a.* (cloç) Sonorous; shrill.

Cloçdar, *s. m.* (cloç—tar) A clucking; a chirping. Cloçdar y ceryg, cloçdar y graig, or tinwyn y garn, the stone chatter; cloçdar yr eithin, the whin-chat; cloçdar y mynyz, the gold-finch.

Cloçdar, *v. a.* (cloç—tar) To cluck; to chirp.

Cloçdarz, *s. m.* (cloçdar) A clucking; a chirping.

Cloçdarzain, *v. a.* (cloçdarz) To cluck; to chirp.

Cloçdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloç—ty) A belfry.

Cloçi, *v. a.* (cloç) To bubble, to rise in bubbles.

Cloçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloç) A bubbling.

Nid owwn—

Er perygi mynyz siglaw,  
Drwy donau gloçiadau gwlaw.

I would not be afraid at the danger of the shaking of the mountain by the waves of the bubblings of the rain. *W. Middleton.*

Cloçyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cloç) A bellman;

a Sexton; also from the offices being united, a parish clerk.

Clôd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llod) Praise, fame.

A vyno glôd hid varw.

He that would acquire fame let him die. *Adage.*

Hwy clôd na golud.

Fame outlives wealth. *Adage.*

Clodadwy, *a.* (clod) Laudable, commendable.

Clodawl, *a.* (clod) Famous, celebrated.

Clodvan, *a.* (clôd—bân) Famous, highly famed.

Ys mwy llawenyd  
Gan glodvan glodryz;  
Ys mwy gogoniant  
Vod Urien a'i blant,  
Ac ev yn arbenig,  
Yn orugel wledig.

It is of superior joy to the high-famed and the liberal of praise; it is of greater glory, that Urien and his children should be; and that he should be especially a sovereign lord. *Taliesin.*

Clodvawr, *a.* (clôd) Celebrated; famous.

Clodvorawl, *a.* (clodvawr) Celebrating; praising.

Clodvoredig, *a.* (clodvawr) Celebrated; famed.

Clodvorez, *s. m.* (clodvawr) Celebrity; renown.

Clodvorezus, *a.* (clodvorez) Celebrating.

Clodvori, *v. a.* (clodvawr) To celebrate, to extol, to magnify; to give praise; to laud.

Clodvoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clodvawr) A celebrating, or extolling; a commendation.

Clodvorus, *a.* (clodvawr) Commendable, praising.

Oez gwell ganzo, a thecas, a clodvorufac ei laz yn cyrçu, ac yn ymlaz noi vozi yn wradwyzus yn fo.

He thought it better, more splendid, and more commendable, to be slain in assaulting and fighting, than to be drowned shamefully in retreating. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Clodvorufwyz, *s. m.* (clodvorus) Commendableness.

Clodvorwr, *s. m.—pl. clodvorwyr* (clodawr—gwr)

One that extolleth, or praiseth; a commendator.

Clodgar, *a.* (clôd) Famous; celebrated, renowned.

A glyweisti a gânt Angar  
Mab Caw, velwr clodgar,  
Bid tôn calon gan alar.

Hast thou heard what Angar sang, the son of Caw, a celebrated warrior? "Let the heart be broken with grief!" *E. y Clywed.*

Clodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clod) A praising; celebration.

Clodiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clôd) Celebrity; fame.

Clodlawn, *a.* (clôd) Celebrated; highly famed.

Ev cynniv, mi wyv yn nhir gwelyzryn,  
O lleas Cynzytan clodlawn unbryn.

It is tribulation! I am in the region of the abject dead if Cynzytan is slain, the prince highly praised. *Meigant.*

Clodleu, *a.* (clôd—lleu) Famous; renowned.

Cyvarçav ym clodleu llallawg,  
Anvynawg yn nyz gawr;  
Pwy wledyç wedy Rodri Mawr?

I will greet my fame-proclaimed twin brother, ungentle in the day of the shout of war: Who shall reign after Rodri the Great? *Myrddin.*

Clodryz, *a.* (clôd—rhydd) Liberal of praise.

Clodus, *a.* (clôd) Extolling, praise-giving.

Clodwiw, *a.* (clod—gwiw) Commendable.

Clodymgais, *s. m.* (clôd—ymgais) A seeking after praise. *a.* ambitious after fame.

Clodymgais, *v. a.* (clod—ymgais) To seek after fame, or applause; to be ambitious.

Cloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clawz) A delving, or making a trench; an embanking.

Cloziaw, *v. a.* (clawz) To delve a trench.

Cloziawg, *a.* (clawz) Embanked; trenched.

Cloziedig, *a.* (clawz) Embanked; trenched.

Cloziwr, *s. m.—pl. clozwyr* (clawz—gwr) One that delves a trench; a ditcher.



**Cloe, a.** (clau) Swift, or brisk; dexterous. *Sil.*

Hector pau vu drin wrth Droe,  
Y cadben cloe gwrola.

Hector, when the conflict rag'd at Troy, swift and first in  
valour was the chief.

*Gowalus.*

**Clöedig, a.** (clo) Locked, or fastened.

**Clöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clöedig) A locking, or closing up; a conclusion.

**Clöen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clo) A boss, or bunch; a stud.

**Cloer, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clo) A locker; a closet; a box; a recess, or nich in a wall.

**Cloven, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clöen) A knot in a tree where the branch springs from.

**Clovenawg, a.** (cloven) Full of boughs, branchy.

**Clovenu, v. a.** (cloven) To branch out.

**Clôf, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (clo) A crooked growth, or substance; a lame person.

Goreu clôf, clôf arad.

The best crooked thing is the crooked handle of a plough.

*Adage.*

**Clôf, a.** (clo) Lame, halting, or limping.

**Clofi, s. m.** (clôf) Lameness, or a limping.

**Clofi, v. a.** (clôf) To lame, or make lame; also to become lame, to limp.

**Clofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clôf) A laming.

**Clofni, s. m.** (clôf) Lameness, a limping.

**Clofrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clôf—rhwym) A fetter.

**Clofrwymaw, v. a.** (clofrwym) To fetter.

**Clofrwymawl, a.** (clofrwym) Fettered.

**Clofrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clofrwym) A fettering.

**Clog, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clo) A large stone, or a detached rock.

**Clogan, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clog) A large stone.

**Clogawr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clog) A protuberance.

**Clogoren, s. f. dim.** (clogawr) A bubble.

**Clogorënu, v. a.** (clogoren) To bubble.

**Clogwrn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clogyrnau) A clog—gwrn) A crag.

**Clogwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clog) A precipice.

Ymollynagafon, val y gwelit ti zwy ferer—tros lawer  
anyad raladyr gwrthun, a clogwyn eirias, a fob peth a gwg  
crogedig ar i waered yth.

We let ourselves down, as if thou wert to see two stars, over  
many a horrid, ugly cataract, and many a fiery precipice, and every  
thing of an impending aspect, still ever going downward.

*Elis Wyn, B. Gwsg.*

**Clogwynawg, a.** (clogwyn) Craggy; rocky.

**Clogyrnag, s. m.** (clogwrn) What is rugged, or craggy; rugosity. Awdyl Clogyrnag, a metre so called.

Clogyrnag â elwreycelly am ei anwastrdwyz, yn debyg i  
clogwrn, neu daren.

The rugged stanza is so called because of its unevenness,  
like a crag, or a rugged lump.

*Barzau.*

**Clogyrnawg, a.** (clogwrn) Craggy; rocky.

**Cloi, v. a.** (clo) To lock; to close, or conclude.

Ni thyv gwawd ar davawd i'r  
Mal i cloed yn mol y cleidir.

Praise will not prosper on the slipant tongue since it is closed  
up in the clay bed.

*G. ab Ll. Meel.*

**Cloig, s. f. dim—pl. t. ion** (clo) A hasp; the fastening at the end of a plough poll: Also helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching.

**Cloigen, s. f. dim.** (cloig) Any thing with a bunch, or tye at the end; a bundle of thatch.

**Cloigyn, s. m. dim.** (cloig) A hasp; a short stick and a wyth used to fasten a rustic gate.

**Cloigynu, v. a.** (cloigyn) To fasten with a hasp.

**Clôl, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (llol) The crown of the head, the scull.

**Clölian, v. a.** (clöl) To gabble, or talk idly.

**Clöliwr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clöl) A gabbler; a babler.

**Clopa, s. f.** (clob) A noddle, a club, or knob; a thickhead. Dôs yr hên glopa! Go thou old numscull. Hoel glopa, a hobnail.

**Clopäawg, a.** (clopa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

**Clophen, s. f.** (clopa) A scull; a joulth-head.

**Clophenawg, a.** (clophen) Joulth-headed.

**Clôr, s. pl. aggr.** (cylor) Bunium; the earth nuts.

**Cloren, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clawr) A rump, a tail.

**Cloriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clawr) A covering, or shutting up with a lid.

**Clorian, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clawr) A pair of scales.

**Clorianu, v. a.** (clorian) To put in the scales, to weigh, or to ballance.

Clyw yr un fy'n clorianu  
Nev iagar, a'r zaeaz zu.

Hear Him that ballanceth on high the starry heaven and gloomy  
earth.

*W. Wyn.*

**Clorianwr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clorian—gwr) A weigher; a ballancer.

**Cloriaw, v. a.** (clawr) To put on a cover.

**Cloriawg, a.** (clawr) Having a lid, or cover.

**Cloriedig, a.** (clawr) Covered, shut up.

**Cloron, s. pl. aggr.** (clôr) Potatoes.

**Cloronen, s. f.** (cloron) A potatoe.

**Cloryn, s. m. dim.** (clawr) A small lid, or cover.

**Clôs, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llos) A pair of breeches. *a.* compact, neat.

Yityria, goleua'n glôs  
Ei dau gwedyl.

Study, and properly illustrate its twofold expressions.

*D. Coq, o Vualt.*

**Clofyn, s. m. dim.** (clos) A pair of breeches.

**Clowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clo) The embossed part, cross, or rest of a sword; an inflammatory swelling; a phlegmon.

**Clöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clo) A boss, or stud; the eye ball. Clöyn iâ, icicle.

Y cloyn â gerynt yr ieuaint.

The eye-ball which the young ones loved. *Llywarc Hen.*

Clezyv clöynau hygar,

Clezyv Ririd Vlaiz vlaengar.

A sword with lovely studs, the sword of Ririd Vlaiz, the intrepid.

*Cynzelw.*

**Clöynawg, a.** (clöyn) Embossed; studded.

**Clöyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clöyn) An Embossing.

**Clöynu, v. a.** (clöyn) To emboss, to boss, or stud.

**Clud, s. f.—pl. t. au** (llud) A carriage.

Yn y glud, gul ei adain,  
Ar vrys, i cair ver Rhys Cain.

In the hearse, with his lean arm, shortly we shall have the  
shank of Rhys Cain.

*T. Prys.*

**Cludadwy, a.** (clud) Portable, that may be carried.

**Cludai, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clud) A carriage, a vehicle; a stage coach.

**Cludaw, v. a.** (clud) To carry, to bear; to heap.

Diriad â glud i zedwyz ac o vor ac o vynyz.

The unlucky shall collect for the discreet, even from the sea  
and from the land.

*Adage.*

Hil Owain, Prydain praf wron,  
Hil Rodri, yn helw rhododion,  
Yn eryr prif-wyr priodorian clod,  
Yn cludaw anoethion.

The progeny of Owain, the powerful hero of Britain, the  
progeny of Rodri, the refuge of wanderers, the eagle of the  
chief of men, proprietors of fame seeking wonderful adventures.

*Ll. P. Moe, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cludawl, a.** (clud) Conveying, bearing; heaping.

**Cludedig, a.** (clud) Accumulated, or heaped.

**Cludeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cluder) A carrying, or heaping together, accumulation.

*Cludeiriaw,*



# CLU

**Cludeiriaw, v. a.** (cluder) To heap together, to gather, or collect in a heap. Cludeiriaw coed, to cord wood.

**Cludeiriawl, a.** (cluder) Heaped together.

**Cludeiriwr, s. m.—pl. cludeiriwyr** (cluder—gwr) A person that collects a heap, or pile. Cludeiriwr coed, a corder of wood.

**Cluder, s. f.—pl. cludeiriau** (clud) A heap of any thing carried, or brought together; a pile. Cluder o goed, a pile, or cord of wood; also a float of wood.

Mi a'u gyraw hwynt yn gludeiriau ar hyd y môr, hyd y van a ofodyd di i mi.

I will convey them by sea in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings v. 9.*

**Cludewair, s. f.—pl. cludewiriau** (clud—gwair) A collected heap.

**Cludva, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (clud—ma) Conveyance; a carrying place.

**Cludvan, a.** (clud—ban) Highly raised, borne aloft.

Cludvan clôd yn nghledrwy ysgwyd,  
Clais odrais odraws ei annwyd.

Fame highly borne in the shield's expanse, with a stroke oppressive, irascible his disposition. *Cynseko, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cludvawr, a.** (clûd) Greatly resorted.

**Cludvawrez, s. m.** (cludvawr) A great resort.

Llezyv diol dethol o'r doethav gwreigez,  
Llaryez gludvawrez a gledvorav.

Soft the gait of the chosen and wisest of women, of mildness, and of great resort, whom I celebrate. *Ll. P. Mŷg.*

**Cludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clud) A bearing, or conveying; a bringing together; deportation.

**Cludlan, s. f.—pl. t. au** (clud—llan) A place where things are deposited; a store, or magazine.

**Cludlwyz, a.** (clud—llwyz) Prosperous in collecting.

Vy arglwyz cludlwyz clod azas ugel,  
Og Vab Duw, dy léas!

My lord prosperous in accumulating high deserving fame, Son of God, how grievous that thou art slain! *Blessyn Varg.*

**Cludwair, s. f.—pl. cludweiriau** (clud—gwair) A deposit, a heap, or pile.

Goglyd â arug Cai yn mhren o'r gludwair.

Take hold was what Cai did in a billet from the pile. *H. Cuibwç—Mabinogion.*

**Cludwr, s. m.—pl. cludwyr** (clud—gwr) A carrier.

**Cludyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (clûd) A porter, a bearer.

Jonathan, a gludyz ei arvau, nid oezynt yno.

Jonathan and his armour-bearer, they were not there. *Samuel xiv. 17.*

**Cluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cy—lluz) An overwhelming.

**Cluziaw, v. a.** (cluz) To overwhelm; to cover.

**Cluziawl, a.** (cluz) Overwhelming; covering.

**Clug, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cy—llug) What is drawn compactly in; a roundness; a swelling; the mumps.

**Clugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (clug) A squatting, or gathering in a heap, a perching, as a bird.

**Clugiar, s. f.—pl. clugieir** (clug—iar) A partridge.

**Clugiau, v. a.** (clug) To draw into a round form; to swell; to squat, to perch as a bird.

**Clugiawl, a.** (clug) Swelling round; squatting.

**Clûn, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (cy—llun) The hip, or haunch. Rhozi'r glun i lawr, to sit down; ni awn o glun i glun, we will go step by step; yr oez ev yn cerzed â mab wrth ei glun, he was walking with a son by his side.

Bai ar wrag dori ei glun.

The hag was in fault to break her hip. *Adage.*

**Clunhecian, v. a.** (clun—hec) To go limpingly.

**Clunhecian, s. m.** (clunhecian) The springhalt.

**Clunlaes, a.** (clun—llaes) Hipshot; limping.

**Clunwst, s. f.** (clun—gwst) The Sciatica.

# CLW

**Clunwstawl, a.** (clunwst) Sciatical, or sciatic.

**Cluft, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (cly) An ear. Cluft yr arth, butter-wort; cluft y llygoden, alfine; cluftiau'r ysgaw, the fungi growing on elder trees; cluft yr ewig, laurel; cluft y tarw, higliaper; cluft llestyr, the handle of a vessel.

Braint Arglwyz Dinevwr yw cafael dros ei faraad wartheg gwynion cluftgogion, gymmaint ag a anont olynol rhwng Argoel a llys Dinevwr.

The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is to have as a satisfaction for personal insult, of white cows with red ears as many as will reach, one after another from Argoel to the hall of Dinevwr. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cluftawg, s. f.—pl. cluftogau** (cluft) A pillow, or cushion, Cluftawg cyvrwy, the bolster of a saddle.

**Cluftldws, s. m.—pl. cluftdlyfau** (cluft—tlws) An ornament for the ear, an ear-ring.

**Cluften, s. f. dim.** (cluft) An auricle.

**Cluftvain, a.** (cluft—main) Having the ears pricked up.

**Cluftveiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cluftvain) A pricking up the ears; a listening closely.

**Cluftveiniaw, v. a.** (cluftvain) To prick up the ears; to listen attentively, or closely.

**Cluftvyzar, a.** (cluft—byzar) Deaf-eared.

**Cluftgyvazev, v. a.** (cluft—cyvazev) To make auricular confession.

**Cluftgyvazeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cluftgyvazev) Auricular confession.

**Cluftiawg, a.** (cluft) Having ears; large-eared.

**Cluftiawl, a.** (cluft) Auricular, belonging to the ear.

**Cluftlipa, a.** (cluft—llipa) Flap-eared.

**Cluftogan, s. f. dim.** (cluftawg) A cushionet.

**Cluftogi, v. a.** (cluftawg) To cushion. Cluftogi arçoll, to bolster up a wound.

**Cluftweini, v. a.** (cluft—gweini) To prompt.

**Cluftweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cluftweini) A prompting.

**Cluftweinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cluftweini) A prompter.

**Cluftymwrandaw, v. a.** (cluft—ymwrandaw) To give ear to; to listen attentively.

**Cluftymwrandawiad, s. m.** (cluftymwrandaw) A giving ear to; an attentive listening.

**Clw, s. m.—pl. t. on** (llw) A roundness.

**Clwc, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (clw) An inarticulate sound; a clucking.

**Clwc, a.** (clw) Tender, that will not bear touching. *Sil.*

**Clwcian, v. a.** (clwc) To utter indistinct sounds; to cluck.

**Clwç, s. m.—pl. clygiaid** (clw) A round body, a protuberance; a crag; a rich cott. Ve aeth yn glwç, he has a mint of money. *Colloq.*

**Clwg, s. m.—pl. clygau** (clw) A detached rock, or large stone; a crag.

**Clwm, s. m.—pl. clymau** (cy—llwm) A knot; clwm dolen, a bow knot. Clwm y gwyz, clwm y coed, a gwden y coed, bindweed.

Clwm anghenawg ar y geiniawg.

The knot of the needy to secure the penny. *Adage.*

**Clwpa, s. m.—pl. t. od** (llwp) A knob, a club at the end of a stick, or the like. Dau wr â glwpa, the play of cat and trap.

**Clwpäawg, a.** (clwpa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

**Clws, a.** (llws) Compact, neat, or trim.

**Clwt, s. m.—pl. clytiau** (llwt) A piece; a clout. Clwt o dir, a piece of land.

Gwell clwt na thwll.

A patch is better than a hole. *Adage.*

**Clwtyn, s. m. dim.** (clwt) A small piece.

Clwyd,



# CLY

**Clwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i. (clw)** A flat body; a hurdle, a wattled gate. Clwyd y zwyron, the breast bones, or plate; clwyd ier, a hen roof.  
**Clwydaw, v. a. (clwyd)** To hurdle, to wattle.  
**Clwydedig, a. (clwyd)** Hurdled; wattled.  
**Clwyden, s. f. (clwyd)** A flake; a hurdle.

Clwyden o ia caled-oer.  
 A flake of ice hard and cold.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Clwyz, s. m. (cy—llwyz—)** One that causes to come to pass, or to prosper.

**Clwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (clw)** A disease; a wound. Clwyv y brenin, and manwynau, the scrophula; Clwyv dygwyz, and clwyv Tegla, the epilepsy; clwyv gwahanawl, and clwyv mawr, the leprosy; clwyv y marfogion, and lledewigwst, the hemorrhoids; clwyv y llyfant, the barbles.  
**Clwyvaw, v. a. (clwyv)** To disorder; to fall sick; to wound.

Hawz yw clwyvaw clav.  
 The sick it is easy to make ill.

*Adage.*

**Clwyvawl, a. (clwyv)** Sickening; wounding.  
**Clwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwyv)** A falling sick, a making ill; a wounding.  
**Clwyviant, s. m. (clwyv)** Sicknefs, disorder.

Dygrawn ar vyngruz dagrau am Morgant;  
 Neu'm cynwant clwyviant clau.  
 The tears collect on my cheek for Morgant; am I not per-  
 vaded by incessant pain. *Prydyz Bygan, i V. ab Rhys.*

**Clwyvus, a. (clwyv)** Sick, sickly; wounded.  
**Clwyvwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwyv)** A wounder.  
**Clwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwys)** A close; an inclosure.  
**Clwyfdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwys)** A cloister-house.

Lleudir teyrn lluziwyd yn agro,  
 Llas ei glas, ei glwyfddai neud glo.  
 The fair land of the prince has been grievously obstructed;  
 his inclosure has been cut down; his cloisters are they not in  
 flames? *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cly, s. m.—pl. t. on (lly)** A gravitation, or general influx to a point.  
**Clybod, s. m. (cly—bod)** A gathering to a centre, or a general influx; the hearing. Trwm ei glybod, that is hard of hearing.  
**Clybodig, a. (clybod)** Relative to the hearing.  
**Clybodigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clybodig)** The sense of hearing.  
**Clyd, a. (llyd)** Sheltering; warm, comfortable. Lle clyd, a warm place; dillad clydion, warm clothes; Dyn! mae o'n byw'n glyd iawn; Dear me! he lives very comfortably.

Mai oer a wna yfsubawr glyd.  
 A cold May will make a warm barn.

*Adage.*

**Clydag, s. f.—pl. t. au (clyd)** A warm bottom, or sheltered vale.  
**Clydaw, v. a. (clyd)** To render comfortable, or warm.  
**Clydawg, a. (clyd)** Giving warmth; that is comfortable.  
**Clydvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clyd—man)** A sheltered place.  
**Cludrwyz, s. m. (clyd)** Comfortableness.  
**Clydwr, s. m. (clyd)** Shelter; defence, protection.

Ivor—Harzenid beirz a'u clydwr.  
 Ivor, the fair soul of the bards, and their shelter. *D. ab Gwilym.*  
 Colles ei glydwr a gyrcoez ty iangwr.  
 He is deprived of his shelter that hath had recourse to the house  
 of the churl. *Adage.*

**Clymawg, a. (clwm)** Knotty; intangled. Y glymawg, the centinody, or blood wort.  
**Clymedig, a. (clwm)** Knotted; tied; intangled.

# CNA

**Clymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwm)** A knotting.  
**Clymogrwyz, s. m. (clymawg)** Knottiness.  
**Clymu, v. a. (clwm)** To make a knot; to tie.  
**Clymwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwm—gwr)** One that ties, or makes a knot; a tyer.  
**Clymyn, s. m. dim. (clwm)** A nodule; a small knot.

**Clyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clw)** A place covered with brush wood, a brake. Clyno eithin, a furze brake.  
**Clyr, s. pl. aggr. (llyr)** Hornets, the gad-flies.

Rhwng y clyr a thyn y gwartheg.

What with the hornets and the pull of the cattle.

*Adage.*

**Clyryn, s. m. (clyr)** A hornet; a gad-fly. Clyryn llwyd, cacynen y meirç, and cethreawr, the dun-fly; the burrel-fly.

**Clys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llys)** Impulse; effect.  
**Clyfu, v. a. (clws)** To make compact, or neat.  
**Clyfur, s. m.—pl. t. on (clys)** Impulsion, motive.  
**Clytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwt)** A patching.  
**Clytiaw, v. a. (clwt)** To piece, or to patch.  
**Clytiawg, a. (clwt)** Full of pieces, or patches.  
**Clytiedig, a. (clwt)** Pieced, patched; mended.  
**Clytiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwt—gwr)** A patcher.  
**Clytwaith, s. m. (clwt—gwaith)** Patch-work.  
**Clyw, s. m. (cly)** The hearing. Cōv clyw, oral tradition.

**Clywad, s. m. (clyw)** The conception, or action of the senses; the hearing.

**Clywalwy, a. (clywad)** That may be heard.  
**Clywanawr, a. (clyw)** That is heard. Cerz clywanawr, the listened song.

**Clywed, v. a. (clyw)** To conceive from the impulse of either of the senses, except the sight; to hear. Clywed blas, to taste; clywed dolur, to feel a pain; clywed arogyf, to smell; clywed llais, to hear a voice; clywed ar, to be inclined.

Clywid corn cyn ni weier.

The horn may be heard though not seen.

*Adage.*

Ni glywir arnav vyth dy adu yn y wyppwyv pwy vyc.  
 I shall not be inclined ever to leave thee until I know who  
 thou art. *H. Gerant—Mabin gion.*

**Clywedawg, a. (clywed)** Audible, sonorous.  
**Clywedig, a. (clywed)** That is heard, audible.  
**Clywedigion, Aoustics, or phonics.**  
**Clywedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clywedig)** The sense of hearing.  
**Clywiadur, s. m. (clyw)** An auditor; a hearer.  
**Clywitor, ger. (clyw)** Hearing; that is heard.

Oez amliw gelau, oez amyl gelor,  
 Oez amzinu crau clau clywitor.

There were corpses of various hues, there were frequent  
 biers, there was the gore streaming on all sides incessantly  
 that is heard. *Cynzelw.*

**Cna, s. m.—pl. t. oz (na)** What is rounded; a round knob; a button to fasten a door.  
**Cnaiv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cna)** A crop; a shearing.  
**Cnap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cna)** A knob, or boss; a round piece, or fragment; a button.

Mae os, aeth vy mwa i  
 Yn dri-gnab, anian drygri,

Good lack a day, my bow is broken in three pieces, sad the  
 misfortune. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cnapen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnap)** A round body; a bowl.

**Cnapiaw, v. a. (cnap)** To form into knobs.  
**Cnapiawg, a. (cnap)** Knappy, or knobbed.  
**Cnapiogrwyz, s. m. (cnapiawg)** Ruggedness.  
**Cnau, s. pl. aggr. (cna)** Nuts. Cnau freinig, walnuts; cnau barvawg, hazel nuts; cnau'r zaeor, earth nuts; cnau conglawg, double nuts; cnau coegion, empty, or worm eaten nuts.

**Cnawd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nawd)** Human flesh.

*Cnawd*



Cnawd, *a.* (nawd) Congenial; customary.

Oez gnodaŷ yfgyd tòn,  
Yn dywod o gad nog yt yf i eŷwyz.

More accustomed the broken shield coming from battle to thee  
than the ox in the evening. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cnawdawl, *a.* (cnawd) Carnal, fleshy; appertaining to the flesh.

Cnawdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cnawd) The state of breeding flesh; incarnation.

Cnawdiaw, *v. a.* (cnawd) To gather flesh; to incarnate.

Cnawdolwryd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnawdawl—bryd) Carnal desire, fleshly lust.

Cnawdoli, *v. a.* (cnawdawl) To incarnate.

Cnawdoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnawdawl) Incarnation.

Cnawdoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnawdawl) Incarnation.

Cnawdolrwyd, *s. m.* (cnawdawl) Carnality.

Cnawdwyllt, *a.* (cnawd—gwyllt) Sensual, lustful.

Cnawdwylltrwyd, *s. m.* (cnawdwyllt) Carnal appetite.

Cnec, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cna) A sharp noise, crash, or jar. Meibion y gneg, the sons of strife.

Cnecian, *v. a.* (cnec) to gnash; to jar.

Cneciaw, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to gnash.

Cnecni, *s. m.* (cnec) A jarring; a wrangling.

Cnecu, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to wrangle.

Cnecus, *a.* (cnec) Jarring; wrangling.

Cneivdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnaiv—ty) A shearing house.

Cneiviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnaiv) A shearing.

Cneiviaw, *v. a.* (cnaiv) To shear, to clip.

Cneiviawg, *a.* (cnaiv) Clipping; clipped.

Cneiviawl, *a.* (cnaiv) That shears, clipping.

Cneiviedig, *a.* (cnaiv) That is shorn, fleeced.

Cneivion, *s. pl. aggr.* (cnaiv) Clippings; shear-wool, dag locks, or flocks.

Cneiviwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnaiv—gwr) A shearer.

Cnes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (nes) A deposit.

Yn amwya Ednob ednaint ar gnes,  
Yn llaz efgarant pan efgores.

In defending Ednob, where the birds were hovering round the  
prey, fraying the foes when he separated. *Cynzelio.*

Cneua, *v. a.* (cnau) To gather nuts.

Cneuwaw, *v.* (cnau) To form, or become a nut.

Cneuwawg, *a.* (cnau) Abounding with nuts, nutty.

Cneuwawl, *a.* (cnau) Forming like a nut.

Cneuen, *s. f.* (cnau) A nut. Cneuen groeg, an almond.

Cneuenig, *s. f. dim.* (cneuen) A small nut.

Cnewyll, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna—gwall) Kernels.

Pevyr vryllyfŷ tew eu cnewull.

Beauteous underwood thick their kernels. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cnewullawg, *a.* (cnewull) Having kernels.

Cnewulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnewull) A forming into a nucleus.

Cnewullu, *v.* (cnewull) To form into a kernel.

Cnewullyn, *s. m.* (cnewull) A kernel; a nucleus; the middle, or centre. Cnewullyn y talcen, the middle of the forehead.

Cnic, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cnec) A slight rap.

Cnicell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cnic) Any thing that smacks, or gives a slight rap; a pecker.

Cniv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gniv) Trouble; pain.

Truan o dynged a dyngwyd  
I Llywarc ar y nôd i guned:  
Hir gniv heb efgor llazed.

Wretched the fare that was fated for Llywarc on the night he  
was born: long pain without being delivered of his load of woe.  
*Llywarc H n.*

Cnivyad, *a.* (cniv—câd) Troublesome, molesting.

Bid gnivyad gwyd.

Let still be troublesome.

*Adage.*

Cniviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cniv) A molesting.

Cniviaw, *v. a.* (cniv) To afflict, or molest.

Cniviawl, *a.* (cniv) Molesting; troubling.

Cniviwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cniv—gwr) A molester; a tormentor; an afflictor.

Cnif, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cniv) Trouble, or toil, a conflict.

Yn llawr dy zwyllaw, a cnif dy galon y byz dy ymborch.

Through the labour of thy hands and the trouble of thy  
heart shalt thou procure thy food.

*H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.*

Cnifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnif) A skirmishing.

Cnifiaw, *v. a.* (cnif) To toil, to bicker.

Cnifiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnif—gwr) A toiler a skirmisher, or a bickerer.

Cnipws, *s. m.* (cnap) A fillip with the finger.

Cnith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tith) A soft touch, stroke, or dab; a nibbling, as a fish at a bait.

Pawb a'i gnith a'r gedawr ynydd.

Every one with his touch on the simple girl.

*Adage.*

Ni thrawai gnith a'r ewin,  
Na bai lais gwel na blas gwin.

He would not strike a touch with his nail but a sound was  
produced sweeter than the taste of wine.

*T. Alce, i delyniawr.*

Cnithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnith) A striking flight-ly; a nibbling.

Cnithiaw, *v. a.* (cnith) To strike, or twitch gently; to rub; to nibble. Llaes gnithiaw'r drws, to tap at the door gently.

Gwasgu Dillus a orugant, yn y pwll, hyd pan zaroez izynt  
ei gnithiaw yn llwyr, a'r cyllhrebrenau o'i varv.

They squeezed Dillus in the pit until they had completely  
twitched his beard with the wooden blades.

*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cnithiawl, *a.* (cnith) Smiting gently; nibbling.

Cnithiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnith—gwr) One that gives a gentle tap; a nibbler.

Cniw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cna) A pack. Cniw o blant a pack of children. *Sil.*

Cno, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cna) A bite; a chewing.

Cnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cno) A biting, or chewing, Cnôad y cîl, the chewing of the cud.

Cnôwl, *a.* (cno) Gnawing, biting; chewing.

Cnoc, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (toc) A sudden rap; a knock.

Cnocell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cnoc) A sudden fillip. Cnocell y coed, a wood pecker.

Cnocellawg, *a.* (cnocell) Pecking, or gnawing.

Ca'on pob gwr avlonyz  
Cneuen y genyigen vyz—  
Cnoi y cylla cnocellawg.

The heart of every restless man is a nut of envy; it frets  
the gnawing stomach. *L. G. Gethi.*

Cnocellu, *v. a.* (cnocell) To peck, to gnaw.

Cnocellus, *a.* (cnocell) Pecking, gnawing.

Cnociaw, *v. a.* (cnoc) To beat, rap, or knock.

Cnociwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnoc—gwr) One that beats, or knocks.

Cnod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cnwd) A crop. Cnod o aer-on, a crop of berries; cnôd o grawel, cnôd vacon, and the like.

Cnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Congenial; accustomed.

Cnodig, *a.* (cnawd) Fleishy, corpulent; fat.

Cnodigrwyd, *s. m.* (cnodig) Fleishiness.

Cnodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cnawd) One that is used to, or accustomed with.

Cyddaerant y rhon, a rhin, a geryz,  
A gur gnodyz ar ne.

The fear, mystery and reproach will mutually contend with  
the toil of the accustomed one on the tired ground.

*Gwalchmai.*

Cnôedig, *a.* (cno) Chewed, champed; bitten.

Cnowd,



**Cnova**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cnovëyz* (cno) A gnawing, or griping. *Cnova yn y cylla*, a gnawing in the stomach.

**Cnovain**, *v. a.* (cno) To gnaw incessantly.

**Cnoi**, *v. a.* (cno) To chew, to gnaw, to bite.

A giyweiffi â gânt Eilerw,  
Marçawg ferçawg fyberw?  
"Hir y cnoir tainaid çwerw."

Didst thou hear what Eilerw sang, a knight loving and galling? "Long the bitter morsel will be chewed."  
*E. y Clywed.*

**Cnôl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (cna) The roundness, or top of a tree, hill, and the like; a round hillock.

**Cnotâu**, *v.* (cna) To be accustomed; or used to.

**Cnôwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnôwyr* (cno—gwr) A chewer, a biter, a gnawer.

**Cnu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cna) A round bunch; a fleece.

**Cnuawg**, *a.* (cnu) Made into a bundle; fleecy.

**Cnuç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (cnu) A junction; a joint.

**Cnuç moçyn**, a gammon of bacon.

*Yr oez gwrz-dorç ruzem am vwnwyl pob un o'r zau vilgi, o gnuç yfgywyz hyd yfgyvarn.*

There was an ample ruddy collar round the neck of each of the two greyhounds from the shoulder joint to the ear.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Cnuçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cnuç) A being in contact, a junction; a copulation.

**Cnuçiant**, *s. m.* (cnuç) A junction; copulation.

Ieçyd da i'r wraig yn y gwellt,  
A cnuçiant i gevyn y gwr.

Good health to the wife in the straw, and vigour to the husband's back.  
*Adage.*

**Cnuçiauw**, *v. a.* (cnuç) To join, to go in contact; to copulate.

**Cnuçiauwg**, *a.* (cnuç) In contact; copulate.

**Cnuçiawl**, *a.* (cnuç) Copulative; joining.

**Cnuçiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnuçwyr* (cnuç—gwr) One that comes in contact with another.

**Cnud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *oz* (cnu) A group. **Cnud o vleiziau**, a pack of wolves; **cnud o lwynogod**, a sculk of foxes.

Owain a'u cospes yn zrud,  
Mal cnud yn ymlid devald.

Owain valiantly chastised them, like a pack of wolves pursuing sheep.  
*Talegŷn.*

**Cnul**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (dul) A passing bell.

Byz—  
Cnul byth acw'n ael y bez.

There ever will be here the passing bell over the grave.  
*L. Mon.*

**Cnull**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (cnul) A passing bell.

Cloçyzes, cynnes y cân  
Cnull adar, mewn cnu llydan.

The fair chimera charmingly she peers the knell of birds, in her ample fleece.  
*H. Davi, i walç.*

**Cnuwç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (cnu) A junction of things together; a bundle; a bush. **Cnuwç o wallt**, a bush of hair, or the hair of the head; **cnuwç o wyzeli**, a bundle of rods.

**Cnwb**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnybiau* (cnu) A bunch, or knob.

**Cnwc**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnyciau* (cnu) A bunch; a bump, or swelling; a knob, or knot, in a tree. **Cnwc y gwegil**, the back part of the scull.

**Cnwd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnydau* (cnu) The covering, or crop of fruits; a crop. **Cnwd o ôd**, a crop of corn; **cnwd o eira**, a fall of snow.

**Cnwf**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cnyfiau* (cnu) A round mass, or lump; a lunch.

**Cnwpa**, *s. m.* (cnwb) A knob; a club.

**Cnwyv**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cnu) A mashing together; a crushing.

**Cnyciauw**, *v. a.* (cnwc) To form into a knob, or boss.

**Cnyciauwg**, *a.* (cnwc) Having knobs; bossed.

**Cnycyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cnwc) A knob; a hillock.

**Cnycynawg**, *a.* (cnycyn) Bossed; abounding with bumps, or hillocks.

**Cnydvawr**, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; plentiful.

**Gwlad gnydvawr**, a plentiful country.

**Cnydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cnwd) The production of a crop.

**Cnydiaw**, *v. a.* (cnwd) To yield an increase.

**Cnydiawg**, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding a crop; bearing fruit.

**Cnydiawl**, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; bearing a crop.

**Cnydig**, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding crops; fruitful.

Cnwd â gyrç mewn cnydig âr,  
Cnyw diwael yn cnoi daear.

A crop it procures from the fruitful soil, a goodly snout that bites the ground.  
*Iolo Goc, i'r arad.*

**Cnyw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (cno) Autumn pig.

Val ceneu llew, val cnyw lleç,  
O vewn du-dwil vai'n dydeç.

Like a lion's cub, like a badger, that hides himself in the dark hole.  
*W. Middleton.*

**CO**, *s. f. r.* A rounding, or circling; a concavity.

**Côb**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (co) A top, or tuft; also a knock, a thump.

**Côb**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *au* (co—ob) A cloak, or mantle; a cope; a riding coat.

**Coban**, *s. f. dim.* (côb) A mantle; a coat.

**Cobiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cob) A topping, or tufting; also a thumping.

**Cobiaw**, *v. a.* (cob) To top; to tuft; to bunch; also to thump.

**Cobiawg**, *a.* (cob) Having a top, or a tuft.

**Cobyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cob) A tuft, a bunch.

**Cobynawg**, *a.* (cobyn) Tufted; crested.

**Cobiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cobwyr* (cob—gwr) A thumper; a pecker.

**Coblyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cob) A thumper; a pecker; a sprite, a fiend. **Coblyn y coed**, a woodpecker.

**Cocos**, *s. pl. aggr.* (cog) Cockles, a kind of shellfish; also the cogs of a wheel.

**Cocraeth**, *s. m.* (cocyr) A fondling; indulgence.

**Cocru**, *v. a.* (cocyr) To fondle; to indulge.

**Cocw**, *s. m.* (cog) A hard mass, or lump.

**Cocwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cog—wy) An egg that is matured, or that has the shell hardened.

**Cocwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *au* (cocwy) A hardening of the egg: the treading, or pairing of birds.

**Cocwyaw**, *v. a.* (cocwy) To harden the egg; to tread.

Teithi ceiliawg yw canu a çocwyaw.

The qualification of a cock is to crow, and to tread.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cocwyawl**, (cocwy) Hardening the egg.

**Cocyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cocrau* (cog) A coaxing; or indulgence.

**Côç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion*. (co—oç) A red colour.

**Côç**, *a.* (co—oç) Red. **Côç ceiniogawg**; dapple bay. **Yn gôç y bo'mhais!** May my coat be red! An oath.

Bore côç a mawrez gwraig.

The ruddy morn and a woman's fame.

*Adage.*

**Coçder**, *s. m.* (côç) Redness; ruddiness.

**Coçzu**, *a.* (côç—du) Of a reddish black, ferruginous.

**Coçzuaw**, *v. a.* (coçzu) To make ferruginous.

**Coçvelen**, *a.* (coç—melen) Of a copper colour.

**Coçvelyn**, *a.* (côç—melyn) Copper coloured.

**Coçvelynu**, *v. a.* (coçvelyn) To make of a copper-colour.

**Coçgangen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *od* (côç—cangen) The fish called chub.

**Coçi**,



**Coçi, v. a. (coç)** To redden; to blush. Coçi pen-  
weig, to smoke, or cure herrings.

Ervid â drygid rhag ei draçwres,  
Arvau pendrygion coçion coçes.

Prostrate were the wounded from his ambitious ire, he  
reddened the ruddy broken pointed weapons.

*Cynxelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Coçiad, s. m.—pl. coçiaid (côç)** Grouse, red game.

**Coçlas, a. (côç—glâs)** Purple; of a red blue.

**Coçlasus, v. a. (coçlas)** To make purple.

**Coçlawg, a. (coçyl)** Wearing a cloak; cloaked.

**Coçni, s. m. (côç)** Redness; ruddiness.

**Coçre, s. m. (coç—rhe)** A crimson current; a  
field of battle.

**Coçruz, a. (côç—rhuz)** Crimson; ruddy.

Gwaladyr paladyr pelydyr coçruz  
Gweilging perging pevr-goeth zeuruz.

The guide of the shafts of crimson spears, the upholding  
guardian of comely mien and pure.

*Elmawon.*

**Coçruziaw, v. a. (coçruz)** To make crimson.

**Coçwez, s. f. (côç—gwez)** A reddish hue, or stain.

**Côçwez, a. (Côç—gwez)** Of a red appearance.

Dyzwyn ac azwyn cedeirn y'nghadwyn,  
Ac wedi cwyn cynniv,  
Coçwez celanez cyvyng vreon.

Glorious and beautiful are the mighty ones in the chain, and  
after the woe of conflict the ruddy tinted carnage of the narrow  
peaks.

*Meigant, m. Cynxylan.*

**Coçwyz, s. m. (côç—gwyz)** A ruddy appearance.

Mi â wnawn er Gwalmai yn nyz,  
O bai waith coçwyz yn rhyz,  
Na's gwnae'r brawd er ei gilyz.

I would perform for Gwalmai in the day that the work of  
red appearance is free, what one brother would not perform for  
another.

*Trystan a Gwalmai.*

**Coçwyn, a. (côç—gwyn)** Of a reddish white.

**Coçyl, s. m.—pl. coçlau (côç)** A mantle.

**Côd, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—od)** A bag, pouch, or  
budget; a wrapper. Côd wen, the paunch of an  
animal; a harslet; codau fa, bean shells; côd hy-  
red, côd euryç, or cwd y mwg, dusty mushroom,  
or puff-ball; Côd lwyd, a whiting pout.

Od ai di'r Déau dir,  
Ti yoz cydbar, bar y varn,  
Broç y'nghôd, braç anghadafn.

If thou shouldest go to the region of the South, thou wilt be  
like the badger in a bag; hard is the sentence.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

**Codaïd, s. f.—pl. codeidiau (côd)** A bag-full, a  
purse-full.

Mal yr oeynt hwy yn tywallt eu saçau, yna wele godaïd  
arian, pob un yn ei saç.

As they were emptying their sacks, that behold, every man's  
bundle of money was in his sack.

*Genesis 42 35.*

**Codawg, a. (côd)** Having bags, or purses; wealth-  
thy. Y godawg, or corn carw y môr, samphire,  
also the fainfoin.

Gwell mam godawg na thad rhiezawg.

A rich mother is better than a noble father.

*Adage.*

**Coden, s. f. (côd)** A bag, or pouch; a cyst, or  
bladder; the husk of leguminous plants. Cod-  
en y bustyl, a gall bladder; Coden hyred,  
earth-smoke, or puff-box.

**Codenawg, a. (coden)** Having bladders, or cysts;  
hully.

**Codeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coden)** A blistering.

**Codenu, v. a. (coden)** To blister; to swell out.

**Codi, v. a. (cawd)** To rise, to swell up; to take  
up; to lift up. Diawl a'th goto, the devil take  
thee, a common oath.

**Codiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codi)** A rising; a lifting.

**Codwarth, s. m. aggr. (côd—gwarth)** Deadly  
nightshade.

**Codwm, s. m.—pl. codymau (co—twm)** A fall, or  
tumble. Ymaelyd codwm, to wrestle.

Ac edid na royn' godwm.

And ten to one but they would give a fall.

*L. G. Cuth.*

**Codymawg, a. (codwm)** Apt to fall, tumbling.

**Codymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codwm)** A tumbling.

**Codymu, v. a. (codwm)** To tumble, to fall down.

**Codymwr, s. m.—pl. codymwyr (codwm—gwr)**  
A tumbler; a wrestler.

**Cozawl, a. (cawz)** Straitening; afflicting.

**Cozed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawz)** Tribulation.

O orçuz Grufuz, ail Nuz, vy nâv,  
O erçyll gozed gallmarw yzav.

From the shrouding of Grufuz, like Nuz, my Lord; from the  
direful tribulation I shall be nearly dead!

*D. Benaras.*

**Cozedi, s. m. (cozed)** Straitness; trouble, sorrow.

**Cozedig, a. (cozed)** Straitened; troubled,

**Cozeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cozed)** A straitening;  
a molesting, or afflicting.

**Cozeidiaw, v. a. (cozed)** To straiten; to afflict.

Ymwygiaw o law  
Wrth vy nghozeidiaw.

Exerting of the hand in afflicting me.

*Taliesin.*

**Cozi, v. a. (cawz)** To straiten; to chide; to  
afflict.

Gwae â gawz Duw, ac ni's cred.

Woe to him whom God afflicts, and doth not believe.

*Adage.*

**Coziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawz)** A straitening;  
a troubling; a chiding.

**Coziant, s. m. (cawz)** A straitness; difficulty;  
trouble.

**Cozig, a. (cawz)** Oppressive, or tormenting.

**Cozigrwyz, s. m. (cozig)** Oppressiveness; torture.

**Cozyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawz)** A privy, or stool.

**Coed, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. yz (caw)** Wood, timber,  
trees. Dywad coed a maes, a clearing from the  
imputation of a crime; to prove an alibi. *Welsh*  
*Laws.*

**Coeda, v. a. (coed)** To gather wood, to gather fuel.

**Coedawg, a. (coed)** Abounding with woods.

**Coedawl, a. (coed)** Of the wood; wooden.

Aberthu â wnaethant deugain mil o wartheg, a çan mil o  
zevaid, ac o amryveilion genedloz adar, y sawl ni allid yn hawz  
ei ofawd yn rhiv; eithyr hyuy deg mil ar ugaint o amryveilion  
genedloz coedolion vwyfivilez.

They sacrificed forty thousand kine, and a hundred thousand  
sheep, and of divers species of birds, as many as could not be  
easily numbered; besides those thirty thousand of various species  
of wild beasts of the wood.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Coeden, s. f. (coed)** A tree; a standing tree.

**Coedgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—cae)** A live fence.

**Coedwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwâl)** A wood covert.

**Coedwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwig)** A planta-  
tion of wood, a forest.

**Coedwr, s. m.—pl. coedwyr (coed—gwr)** A Wood-  
man.

**Coedwryç, s. m.—pl. t. oz (coed—gwryç)** A  
quickset hedge; a hedge.

**Coedwys, s. pl. aggr. (coed)** Inhabitants of the  
wood.

**Coeg, a. (co—oeg)** Empty; vain; good for no-  
thing; saucy. Ci coeg, a dog-fish; buwç goeg,  
a barren cow; cnau coegion, empty nuts.

Y gneuen goeg fy galetav.

The empty nut is the hardest.

*Adage.*

**Coegaiz, a. (coeg)** In some degree empty.

**Coegathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—athraw)** A  
pedant.

**Coeggwedyl, s. m.—pl. coeggwedlau (coeg—  
gwedyl)** An idle tale, or false report.

**Coegdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeg—tyb)** An idle  
whim.

**Coegzall, a. (coeg—dall)** Half-blind, purblind.

**Coegzallez, s. m. (coegzall)** Purblindness.

**Coegzallu, v. a. (coegzall)** To make half-blind.

**Coegzelli, s. m. (coegzall)** Purblindness.

**Coegzellni, s. m. (coegzall)** A purblindness.

**Coegez, s. m. (coeg)** Emptiness; silliness; sauciness.



Coegen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (coeg) A vain, or saucy wench; a coquette.

Gwelwn amyl goegen gornlawg, val llong ar lawn hwyl, yn rhodiaw.

I could see many a high-topt coquette, going about, like a ship under full sail. *Eis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Coegenai, *a.* (coegen) Coquettish; pert.

Coegvalç, *a.* (coeg—balç) Conceited; proud.

Oes dim gwafanaeth ar à allwn i gwi, ebe'r rhodrefwr, wrth y trydyz, tan gilwenu'n goegvalç.

Is there any service which I could do for you, said the cockcomb to the third, smiling conceitedly. *Eis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Coegvalçez, *s. m.* (coegvalç) Conceitedness.

Coegvezyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (coeg—mezyg) A quack doctor, or empyric.

Coegvezygawl, *a.* (coegvezyg) Empyric.

Coegvezyginiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coegvezyg) Quackery; a nostrum.

Coegvolaç, *s. m.* (coeg—molaç) A vain boasting.

Coegvolaçus, *a.* (coegvolaç) Vainly boasting.

Coegvran, *s. f.*—*pl.* coegvrain (coeg—bran) A jackdaw; a chough.

Coegvrwnt, *a.* (coeg—brwnt) Obscene; vile.

Coegvryntni, *s. m.* (coegvrwnt) Obscenity.

Coegiaw, *v. a.* (coeg) To make void; to deceive.

Coegiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A deceiver. Coegwyr gwlad, public cheats. *T. Prys.*

Coegni, *s. m.* (coeg) Sauciness; spiteful language.

Coeglwybyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coeglwybrau (coeg—llwybyr) An uncertain track; a deceitful path.

Coegfiarad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* aç (coeg—fiared) A vain ranting, or empty talk.

Coegfiared, *v. a.* (coeg—fiared) To rant impertinently; to talk foolishly.

Coegwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A vain, arrogant person.

Coegwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (coeg) Vanity; pertness.

Ernwy goegwy gobrwy gobryz,  
Pryderwn gyvnod dyvod Dovy. *Gwalemai.*

The passion of vanity will have ample retribution; let us reflect on the period of the coming of the Renovator. *Gwalemai.*

Coegylvinhir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (coeg—gylvinhir) The bird called a whinbrel.

Coegymzangaws, *v. a.* (coeg—dangaws) To make a false appearance.

Coegymzangosawl, *a.* (coegymzangaws) Of a delusive appearance.

Coegymzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coegymzangaws) A false appearance.

Coegymfroft, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (coeg—ymfroft) A vain boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymfroftiaw, *v. a.* (coegymfroft) To make an empty boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coeg—ymluniad) Vain affectation; a dissembling.

Coegymluniaw, *v. a.* (coeg—ymluniaw) To affect an appearance; to use dissimulation.

Coegyn, *s. m.* (coeg) A vain saucy fellow.

Coegynaiz, *a.* (coegyn) Coxcomical; pert.

Coegyneizrwyz, *s. m.* (coegynaiz) Foppishness.

Coel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (caw—el) An omen; belief, or credit; trust. Over-goelion, superstitions; coel gwraç o'i heiste, an old woman's belief; coel can adain, and coel can edyn, an omen from the flight of birds; prynu ar goel, to buy upon credit.

Cynzylan, cae di-dy nen,  
Yn i zaw Lloegrwys drwy Dren.  
Ni elwir coel un-pien.

Cynzylan, shut thou thy covering, until the Lloegyrans come through Tren; one tree is not called an omen. *Llywyr Hen.*

Coelbar, *a.* (coel—par) Inducing belief.

Coelbare, *s. m.* (coelbar) Persuasiveness.

Coelbrawv, *s. m.*—*pl.* coelbrovion (coel—prawv) A presumptive proof.

Coelbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (coel—pren) A piece of wood used in chusing or balloting, whereon was cut the name of the candidate; a lot. Coelbren y Beirz, the alphabet of the Bards. This was the original alphabet of the Britons, which was cut across the surface of a square piece of wood, being their way of writing, that is still preserved by a few of the descendants of the Bards. Coelbren y mynaiz, or the monkish alphabet, being the roman letters, adapted for cutting, in a similar manner.

Coelbrenva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (coelbren—ma) A place to deposit tickets, or lots.

Coelcerth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (coel—certh) The omen, or signal of alarm; the omen of danger; the firing of a beacon. The name is now given indiscriminately to such signals, and to the ancient bardic fires of rejoicing for the seasons, on the eves of the first of May, and the first of November; perhaps because the latter of those days was turned into mourning; for tradition, and some chronicles say that the British chiefs were treacherously slain, by the Saxons, at Stonehenge on that day. Tavlu'r gâreg i'r goelcerth, to throw in a mite; alluding to the ceremonies held at those fires, of throwing in things under the idea of sacrifice.

Llyw glyw glew-zrud yth welais,  
Lloegyr goelcerth llwybyr draferth drais.

A commanding leader, intrepidly bold, I have seen thee, the conflagration of Lloegyr, in the path of busy oppression. *Eis Wyn, i L. ab I. rwerth.*

Coelcwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coel—cwyz) The falling of an omen; destiny.

Coeledig, *a.* (coel) Credible; that is believed.

Coeledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coeledig) Credibility.

Coelez, *s. m.* (coel) Credibility; belief.

Coelvain, *s. f.*—*pl.* coelveiniau (coel—main) The stones of omen; the stones of testimony; glad tidings; gospel; a honorary reward.

Mewn boly tywyll i'm tywallwys,  
Mewn môr dylan i'm dygwelwys;  
Bu goelvain i'm pan i'm cain vygwys;  
Duw Arglwyz yn rhyz a'm rhyzdwyys.

Into a dark receptacle I was thrown, into the overwhelming sea I was carried; glad-tidings to me was my being happily suffocated; God the Lord from confinement let me free. *Taliessin.*

Gwelid gwynvyd —  
A gael a ymnd, a goelveiniau.

There happiness was seen, and obtaining what could be wished, and honourable tokens. *Gr. ab Meredydd.*

Coelvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (coel—ban) An omen.

Coelverth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (coel—berth) An omen of good; good fortune.

Coelgar, *a.* (coel) Credulous, apt to believe.

Coelgarwç, *s. m.* (coelgar) Credulity; aptness to believe.

Coelgrevyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (coel—crevyz) Superstition.

Coelgrevyzawl, *a.* (coelgrevyz) Superstitious.

Coelgrevyzus, *a.* (coelgrevyz) Superstitious.

Coelgrevyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coelgrevyzwyr. (coel—grevyz—gwr) A superstitious person.

Coelgyvare, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (coel—cyvare) The practice of charms in curing disorders; incantment.

Coeliadwy, *a.* (coel) Credible, authentic.

Coeliaw, *v. a.* (coel) To believe, or credit; to give credit; to trust.

Ar bēnaeth bai vyz amlwg;  
Coelia'n llai'r giust na'r gollwg.

On a chief's fault is conspicuous; believe less the ear than the sight. *Adage.*

Coeliawg,



Coeliawg, *a.* (coel) Having credit, or trust.

Coelig, *a.* (coel) Ominous, portending.

O dôr côr coelig cynnelway;  
O golovyn Prydain prydaŷ yn gelvŷz.

The *ominous* covering of the circle I will describe, of the pillar of Britain I will sing harmonious verse. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owenin.*

Coelin, *a.* (coel) Ominous; relative to omens.

Cynon canon teithygir o Von  
Ar vrainŷt goelin.

Cynon, with regulations, will be qualified from Môn, an *ominous* privilege. *Taliesin.*

Coeling, *a.* (coel) Ominous, portending.

Gwalŷmai ym gelwir—  
O cŷllyz Cynan, coeling zadanhuŷz.

Gwalŷmai am I called, of the progeny of Cynan, an *ominous* pretention. *Gwalŷmai.*

Coeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coelwyr (coel—gwr) A believer; one that gives credit.

Coelres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i.* (coel—rhes) A row of record; most likely the same as the Peithynen; and which in later ages having been disused, by the word Coelres is now meant any collection of trifles.

Coes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (co—ds) The leg; a flank.

Coes yn lle morzwyd.

A leg instead of a thigh.

*Adage.*

Coefarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (coes—arn) A defence for the leg; a boot.

Coefawg, *a.* (coes) Having legs; legged, flanked.

Coefawl, *a.* (coes) Belonging to the leg; crural.

Coefed, *a.* (coes) Raised, or made light, Bara coefed, manchet bread.

Rhoed o'n blaen—talm o vara gwyn ac un dorth goefed.

There was put before us a quantity of white bread, and one loaf of manchet bread. *H. Geraint Mabmogiŷon.*

Drwg yw moes bara coefed,  
Irai o'r clerwyr na red.

Bad are the manners of the manchet bread, that to some of the minstrels it doth not run. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Coefgam, *a.* (coes—cam) Bandy-legged.

Coefgoŷ, *a.* (coes—coŷ) Red-flanked. Y Coefgoŷ, the redflank, a bird; coefgoŷ mânawg, the spotted redflank.

Coefgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coes—cyn) The bone of the leg; the flank.

Coefhir, *a.* (coes—hîr) Long-flanked.

Coefnoeth, *a.* (coes—noeth) Bare-legged.

Coefwerz, *a.* (coes—gwerz) Green-flanked; *s.* the green-flank, a bird.

Coefwiŷg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (coes—gwiŷg) Covering for the legs; greaves.

Coefwyn, *a.* (coes—gwyn) White-legged.

Coeta, *v. a.* (coed) To gather, or collect wood.

Ni wnaethym mi ond megis un yn ddegreu coeta coed devnyz.

I have done no more, as it were, than one that begins collecting wood for materials. *W. Salisbury.*

Coetryŷg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coed—trwŷg) A flock to graft upon.

Coeth, *a.* (co—oeth) Ardent, vehement, brisk, stimulant; pure; purified, or cleansed. Aur coeth, fine gold; ymadrawz coeth, a pert discourse.

Mynawg llyzawg law cŷwerw,  
Bu zoeth a goeth, a fyberw.

A person fond of war, whose hand was harsh; he was wise, and ardent, and sumptuous. *Aneurin.*

Coethadwy, *a.* (coeth) That may be stimulated; refinable.

Coethaiz, *a.* (coeth) Stimulative; tending to be pure; pertish.

Coethawl, *a.* (coeth) Stimulating; refining.

Coethed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coeth) A stimulant; a purifier, or refiner.

Coethedig, *a.* (coeth) Irritating; purifying.

Coethedigawl, *a.* (coethedig) Stimulative; purificative.

Coetheizdra, *s. m.* (coethaiz) Ardency; purity.

Coetheiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coethaiz) Stimulation; purification; a purifying.

Coetheiziaw, *v.* (coethaiz) To become stimulative; to become purified.

Cotheiziawl, *a.* (coethaiz) Tending to stimulate; purificatory.

Coetheizrwyŷz, *s. m.* (coethaiz) An ardency of motion; pureness.

Coethi, *v. a.* (coeth) To stimulate, to agitate, or irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify, or refine. Coethi aur, to refine gold; coethi'r crogan, to keel the pot; coethi anivel, to irritate, or bait an animal; coethi tir, to impoverish land, by excess of tillage. Mae hi'n coethi yn arw arno, she runs him down very much; mae rhaid i mi goethi, I must move, or be a going.

Coethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coeth) Stimulation; a being pert; a purifying.

Coethiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coethiad) One that stimulates; a purifier.

Coethwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coethwyr (coeth—gwr) A stimulator; a purifier.

Rhag tyn y gelyn, zigoel was cethin,  
Coethwr pob gwaith adgas,  
Gwared vi—

From the allurements of the foe, the hideous one not to be trusted, and the stimulator of every obnoxious deed, deliver me! *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Coethyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. ion* (coeth) One that is stimulated; a puritan.

Coethynawl, *a.* (coethyn) Puritanical.

Coethyndawd, *s. m.* (coethyn) Puritanism.

Cov, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (co—ov) Retention, or memory. Cŷv cyvliw, and cŷv cyvedliw, a memorial of reproach; cŷv llys, the memorial, or cases of a court of law; cov-yŷgriven, a bill or record; cŷv clyw, cŷv gorŷez, a cŷv coelbren, oral tradition, tradition of the voice conventional, and written record. *Barzas.*

Neu'r ŷyllais olypon ar dirion dir,  
O orŷez Orwynion:  
Hir hwy! haul hwy vy nghovion.

Have not eyes looked on a pleasant land from the circle of Orwynion: long is the sun's course, longer my painful reflections. *Llywarc Hen.*

Coven, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cŷv) A memorial; a covenant.

Covgar, *a.* (cŷv) Having a retentive memory.

Covgarwŷg, *s. m.* (covgar) Retentiveness of memory.

Coviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cŷv) A remembering.

Coviadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (coviad) A remembrancer, a recorder; a secretary.

Coviadwy, *a.* (coviad) Commemorable, memorable.

Coviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cŷv) A memorial, or record.

Dau nid aeth, coviaeth, coviaint,  
I fel yr ugain mil faint.

Two went not, on record is the commemoration, to see the twenty thousand faints. *H. ab D. ab Iwan ab Rŷys.*

Covian, *v. a.* (cŷv) To call often to mind.

Tudwlc Hir—  
Parŷd ei wyd yu wr rhyŷ,  
A'i govian gan ugain gyweithyŷz.

Tudwlc Hir, may his heroism preserve him a free man, and to be remembered by twenty auxiliaries. *Aneurin.*

Coviant, *s. m.*—*pl.* coviaint (cŷv) Commemoration, memoir.

Trymaŷ wyv, trem â coviant,  
Cariad côr, nag i cred cant.

More pensive am I, with a countenance a memorial of the love of the circle, than a hundred can believe. *D. Llucyd Gorŷeg.*

Covaw, *v. a.* (cŷv) To remember; to call to mind; to think of.

Coviawd, *s. m.* (cŷv) A remembering.

Coviawdwr



**Coviawdwr, s. m.—pl. coviawdwyr (coviawd)** A remembrancer; a recorder.

**Coviawg, a. (côv)** Remembering; of a good memory.

Gollewin wledig wlad teithiawg hael,  
Gwyr ail Cyvacl gwrawl goviawg.

Prince of the West, the generous offspring of men like Cyvacl,  
memorable for courage. *Gwaigmai, i Rodri.*

**Coviedig, a. (côv)** Retained, or kept in memory.

**Coviedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coviedig)** Memory.

D. Heliogabulus—oer yn dwyn ei vywyd yn gynzrwg ag na adewis ev un coviedigaeth ar ei ol am vywyd glan.

D. Heliogabulus spent his life so wickedly, as not to leave behind him one memorial of pure living,  
*T. Marçawg Crwydrad.*

**Coviedigawl, a. (coviedig)** Memorative.

**Coviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coviad)** A remembrancer.

**Coviwr, s. m.—pl. covwyr (côv—gwr)** A remembrer, or one that remembers.

**Covlaid, s. f.—pl. covleidiau (covyl)** What is embraced, or held in the arms; a burden; a bosom friend; a sweetheart. Vy nghovlaid, my love, my dear; da gan vam ei govlaidd, a mother loves her infant; Duw y'ngghylç eiç govlaidd, God protect the burden of your arms.

**Covleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (covlaid)** An embracing; an embrace.

**Covleidiaw, v. a. (covlaid)** To embrace, to fold in the arms.

'Sgrythur Lân lydan, ni govleidir hon,  
A swynion moelion a ganmolir.

The Holy Scripture, plain and ample, is not embraced, whilst bare incantations are praised. *S. Tudur.*

**Covleidiedig, a. (covleidiad)** Embraced, caressed.

**Covleidiwr, s. m.—pl. covleidwyr (covlaid—gwr)** An Embracer; a fondler.

**Covlyvyr, s. m.—pl. covlyvrau (cov—llyvyr)** A memorandum book; a register.

**Covlys, s. m.—pl. t. oz (côv—llys)** a court of record.

**Covnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (côv—nod)** A memorandum.

**Covrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (covrestyr)** Inrollment; a recording.

**Covrestru, v. a. (covrestyr)** To inrol; to register.

**Covrestwr, s. m.—pl. covrestwyr (covrestyr—gwr)** One that inrolleth; a register.

**Covrestyr, s. m.—pl. covrestri (côv—rhestr)** A catalogue. Covrestri marwoldeb, bills of mortality.

**Covus, a. (côv)** Memorable; mindful.

**Covusrwyz, s. m. (covus)** Memorableness.

**Covweini, v. a. (côv—gweini)** To assist the memory, or to prompt.

**Covweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côvweini)** A prompting, or assisting the memory.

**Covweiniawl, a. (covweini)** Assisting the memory; prompting.

**Covweinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (covweini)** A prompter.

**Covwyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côv—gwyl)** A commemoration festival. Covwyliaw, gwyliau'r meirw, and dy'gwyl y meirw, minning days.

**Covyl, s. f.—pl. covlau (côv)** The folding of the arms; embrace; the bosom.

Covyl gwis diawg.

The lazy servant's folding of the arms.

*Adage.*

**Côf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—of)** A hollow trunk; a belly.

**Cofa, s. m.—pl. t. on (côv)** Memory; memorial.

**Cofa, v. a. (côv)** To remember, to call to mind.

**Cofaad, s. m. (cofa)** A remembering, a calling to mind; a recording.

**Cofaawl, a. (cofa)** Commemorative, memorial.

**Cofadwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofa)** Remembrance, memory; memorial.

Nid ydyw, ac ni vu y traws hwnw a'i gorçvygoez, na'r truan a zygon zywn cyviawn a'wyn er gogan i'w gofadwriaeth.

There is not, nor has there been the oppressor that overcame him, nor that miserable wretch that can bring a just complaint to the prejudice of his memory. *Epit. on M. Herbert.*

**Cofadwriaethawl, a. (cofadwriaeth)** Commemorative; monumental.

**Cofâedig, a. (cofa)** Remembered; recorded.

**Cofaid, s. m.—pl. cofeidiau (côf)** A belly-full.

**Cofâu, v. a. (cofa)** To remember; to call to mind; to make mention; to record.

**Cofawg, a. (côf)** Having a trunk-full; having a belly-full.

**Cofâwr, s. m.—pl. cofâwyr (cofa—gwr)** A remembrancer, a recorder; one that calls to mind, or takes cognizance.

**Cofawr, s. m.—pl. coforau (côf)** A coffer, or chest.

**Coforyn, s. m. dim. (cofawr)** A little coffer.

**Coft, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côf)** A hollow body; a belly.

**Coftiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coft)** A gorging.

**Coftiaw, v. a. (coft)** To fill; to quaff.

**Coftiawg, a. (coft)** Guzzling; quaffing.

**Coftiwr, s. m.—pl. coftwyr (coft—gwr)** A guzzler; a quaffer.

**Côg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co)** A mass, or lump; a short piece of wood.

**Côg, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—og)** A cuckoo. Cethlyz y gôg, and gwas y gôg the cuckoo's servant. Y gethlyz, or the hymner is a name for the cuckoo in some places.

Calan Mai cain gyvreu adar,  
Hir zyz, ban cogau.

On the beginning of May, charming is the flocking together of the birds, the long day, and the loud cuckoo. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawg)** A bowl; a cup.

**Cogyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawg)** A bafon, a cup.

**Cogelaid, s. m.—pl. cogeleidiau (cogel)** A distaff full.

**Cogeilyn, s. m. dim. (cogel)** A small piece of wood, or truncheon; a distaff.

Tair merç—

Un a gynneil cogeilyn,  
Arall a nyz dyz pob dyn,  
Trydyz yn tōri edau.

Three damsels—one holds the distaff, the other spins the day of every man, the third breaks the thread. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Cogel, s. m.—pl. cogelïau (côg)** A truncheon; or cudgel; a distaff. Na bae gen i gat o gogel, mi rôwn i ti! Had I but a piece of a cudgel, I would give it thee. *Demet.* Cogel murien, a whirligig.

Cael etiveziaeth o gogel,

To obtain an inheritance by female descent. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri lle yr aeth arglwyzïaeth  
Wynnez ar gogel.

There are three instances of the Principality of Gwynnez going on the distaff. *Hanesion.*

**Cogor, s. m. (côg)** A chirping, chattering, or cackling.

Cogor iar yn ydian.

The cackling of the hen in the corn-yard.

*Adage.*

**Cogor, v. a. (côg)** To chirp, chatter, or cackle.

**Cograç, v. a. (cogor)** To chirp, or chatter; to attempt to speak, like young children.

**Cogwrn, s. m.—pl. cogyrnau (côg—gwrn)** Any round body; a crab apple, or wilding; any round shell; a limpet. Cogwrn o yd, a little stack of corn; cogwrn wy, an egg shell; cyw yn ei gogwrn, a chick in the shell.

Yn rhoftïaw—

Cygryn ebrwyz i coges.

Whilst roasting of crabs quickly he deceived.

*T. Penllyn, i Gybrz.*

*Cogyl,*



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**Cogyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (còg)** A short cudgel.

Ni gymmeral gogyl am ei gâr,  
I will not take a *cudgel* for his friendship.

*Adage.*

**Còl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co)** Any projecting body; sharp hillock, or peak; a promontory; also a sting; the awn, or beard of corn.

Blina' col blaenau celyn.

The most painful *stings*, like the points of the holly.  
*Iolo Goc, i'r varv.*

**Còl, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—ol)** The fœtus in the womb. *Sil.*

**Cola, s. m. dim. (còl)** A sharp point; a sting.

Mêl a'i gola.

Honey and its *sting*.

*Adage.*

**Colaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (côl)** A looking after, or taking care of; a nursing, or cherishing.

**Coledig, a. (côl)** Big with Child; pregnant.

**Colez, s. m. (côl)** A looking after, a taking care of; a cherishing; a cultivating.

**Colez, v. a. (côl)** To look after; to cherish.

**Colezawg, a. (colez)** Taken care of; cherished.

**Coleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (colez)** A managing, or looking after; a cherishing.

**Colezu, v. a. (colez)** To look after; to cherish.

**Colezwr, s. m.—pl. colezwyr, (colez—gwr)** A manager, or looker after; a cherisher.

**Coler, s. f.—pl. t. au (col)** The neck; a collar.

**Colvawg, a. (colov)** Having branches, or boughs.

Dy dras—

O'r Gilvag Wen aur golvawg.

Thy kindred is from the Gilvagwen, abounding with *branches* of gold.  
*D. Goc, o Vualt.*

**Colven, s. f.—pl. t. i (colov)** A bough, or branch.

**Colias, s. f.—pl. t. au (col—ias)** The pain of a sting.

**Coliawg, a. (col)** Having a sting; sharp like a sting; full of awn; as haiz colliawg; also bearded; as yd colliawg.

**Colion, s. pl. aggr. (col)** The awn of corn.

**Colov, s. m.—pl. t. au (col)** A Stem, or stalk; a stay, prop, or support.

Cwyn Davyz ab Llywelyn—bod y cynnrycawl Vorgan yn dala y cywerthyz mewn colov a diebryd, yn y trydyz diebryd y fysz yn erbyn cyvraith.

The complaint of Davyz ab Llywelyn, that the present Morgan withholds compensation by *stay* and frustration, according to the third frustration, which is against law. *Welsh Laws.*

**Colovyn, s. m.—pl. colovnau (colov)** A pillar; or column. Pedwar colovyn y corph, the four pillars of the body, or the arms and legs.

Mi wn yn y lle y llas Gwenzolau,  
Mab Ceidiaw colovyn cerzau,  
Ban ryercynt brain ar grau.

I know that in the place where Gwenzolau was slain, the son of Ceidio, the *pillar* of songs, loud did the ravens crave for blood. *Gwynneu Garanbir.*

**Colovnawg, a. (colovyn)** Having pillars.

**Colovnez, s. m. (colovyn)** A colonnade.

**Colovnig, s. f. dim. (colovyn)** A small column.

**Colovnu, v. a. (colovyn)** To set up a pillar.

**Colomen, s. f.—pl. t. od (côl—om)** A dove, or pigeon. Colomen gweyllawg, the jacobine pigeon.

**Colomenaiz, a. (colomen)** Dove-like, as a dove.

**Colomendy, s. m.—pl. t. au (colomen—ty)** A dove-cote, or pigeon-house.

**Colp, s. m.—pl. t. au (col)** A sharp-pointed stake; a sharp stick, or spar used to fasten thatch; a dart.

Mal y pyfsg am golp Pasgen.

Like the fishes round the *dart* of Pasgen.

*R. Nanmor.*

**Colpes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colp)** A wedge. Colpes i godi careg, a wedge put under a stone to raise it, to give purchase to the lever.

## COL

**Coluz, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ion (côl)** The bowels, or entrails. Y glâs goluz, the small guts.

A vo amyl ei veibion  
Bid wag ei goluzion.

He whose children are numerous, let his *guts* be empty. *Adage.*

**Coluzlys, s. pl. aggr. (coluz—llys)** Penny-royal.

**Coluzyn, s. m. dim. (coluz)** A gut. Coluzyn pengaead, the blind gut.

**Colwyz, s. pl. aggr. (col—gwyz)** The neck parts, or scrags of venison.

**Colwyzzen, s. f. (colwyz)** A neck of venison; one of the twelve pieces into which a stag was divided.

**Colwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côl—gwân)** The young babe, or bantling; also the young of some animals; a cub; a puppy.

Cwara hên gi a colwyn.

The play of the old dog and the *puppy*.

*Adage.*

**Colwynaw, v. n. (colwyn)** To perform the duty of a midwife; also to prattle, or fondle. Dywedyd yn dêg a'u colwynaw drwy weniaith, to speak fair and fondle them with flattery.

**Colwynawl, a. (colwyn)** Obstetric.

**Colwynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwyn)** A midwife.

**Colwynwr, s. m.—pl. colwynwyr (colwyn—gwr)** A man-midwife, or accoucheur.

**Colwynwraig, s. f.—pl. colwynwreigez (colwyn—gwraig)** A midwife.

**Colwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (colwyn)** An accoucheur.

**Colwynyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwynyz)** A midwife.

**Colwynyziath, s. m. (colwynyz)** The obstetric art, or midwifery.

**Colyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (col)** A pivot; a sting.

Mal y try'r zôr ar ei colyn y try'r diawg yn ei wely.

Like the door turning on its *pivot*, doth the lazy turn in his bed. *Adage.*

**Coll, s. m. (co—oll)** Loss; damage. Ar goll, lost, or mislaid.

Iawn i'r yugnad ovyn i'r hawlwr, â zyd eve goll a cafael yn mhen ei gynghaws, a'i ganllaw; ac yna mae iawn izo yntau zywedyd—dodav.

It is proper for the judge to ask the claimant, if he will give the word to abide *loss* and gain in the mouth of his pleader and counsellor? then it is right for him to say—I will. *Welsh Laws.*

**Coll, s. m.—pl. cyll (co—oll)** Hazel wood. There is an old custom of presenting a forsaken lover with a stick, or twig of hazel; probably in allusion to the double meaning of the word—loss and the hazel. Of the same sense is the following proverb, supposed to be the answer of a widow, on being asked why she wept.

Tôst a vyz mwg coll.

Painful is the smoke of the *hazel*.

**Collamfer, s. m.—pl. t. au (coll—amfer)** Loss of time.

**Collzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coll—dyn)** A condemned criminal.

**Colled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coll)** Loss; damage.

Cedwç rhag drwg golledion,  
A golud hir yg gwlad hon.

Preserve from evil *misfortunes*, and in continual wealth this your country. *T. Prys.*

**Colledain, a. (colled)** Abounding with losses.

**Colledaint, s. f. (colled)** A losing; misfortune.

Pedwar meib ar ugain o veithiant vy nghawd,  
Drwy vy nhawd llezefaint:  
Da dyvod vy nghod colledaint!

Four and twenty sons from the nourishing of my flesh, through the means of my tongue were they slain: it is well that my budget of *misfortune* is come! *Llywarc Hen.*

**Colledawl, a. (colled)** Losing; depriving.

**Colledig, a. (colled)** Losing; lost; condemned.

Colledigeth,



**Colledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (colledig) Perdition; condemnation.

**Collediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (colled) A losing; a condemning; a damaging.

**Colledu, v. a. (colled)** To occasion a loss.

**Colledus, a. (colled)** Losing; damaging.

**Colledwr, s. m.—pl. colledwyr** (colled—gwr) A loser, or one that suffers damage.

**Collen, s. f. (coll)** A twig, or sapling; a hazel tree. Collen derwen, an oak sapling. *Mabinogion*. The presenting of a *Collen*, amongst lovers, was a sign of being forsaken, and *Bedw*, was the contrary.

Canmawl bedwen heb weniaith,  
Collen vyz diben ei daith.

By praising the birch, without flattery, the end of that course will be a hazel. *S. Tudur.*

**Collvarn, s. f.—pl. t. au** (coll—barn) A sentence of condemnation.

**Collvarnawl, a. (collvarn)** condemnatory.

**Collvarnedig, a. (collvarn)** Under condemnation.

**Collvarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (collvarnedig) Condemnation; a casting in judgment.

**Collvarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (collvarn) A condemning.

**Collvarnu, v. a. (collvarn)** To condemn.

O's collvarnant hi cyn ei gwarandaw, heb law cenvigen anghyffawnder, haezant eu hamnau am ryw gydwybod.

If they condemn her before she is heard, besides the malice of unrighteousness, they deserve to be suspected of some kind of conscience. *C. Edwards, H. y Fyz.*

**Collvarnwr, s. m.—pl. collvarnwyr** (collvarn—gwr) A condemner.

**Colli, v. a. (coll)** To lose; to be lost; to spill.

Gwell i wr golli ei arian,  
Na colli gwezi y gwan.

'Tis better that a man should lose his wealth, than lose the prayer of the poor. *W. Llew.*

**Colliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (coll) A losing.

Medraif—

I'm nyddawd zivrawd zyvrys golliad.

Thou hast brought upon me the anguish of waste through sudden loss. *H. ab Einawen Llygliw.*

**Collwr, s. m.—pl. collwyr** (coll—gwr) A loser.

**Collwyz, s. pl. aggr. (coll—gwyz)** Hazel wood.

Collwyz barnysid,  
Eiriv dy argyvyd.

Hazel-wood, it was judged that thy mental exertion was ample. *Taliesin.*

**Com, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (co—om) A curve; a round.

**Comer, s. m.—pl. t. au** (com) A roundness; pertness.

**Comiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (com) A curving.

**Comiaw, v. a. (com)** To curve; to go in a round course; to discourse.

**Comp, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (com) A circle, or round.

**Compawd, s. m.—pl. compodau** (comp) A rotation; a circling; the mariner's compass.

Penygai glod penigamp,  
Penawd, a compawd, a camp.

He would be the foremost of excelling fame in the presidency, the circle, and the feat. *M. Benfras.*

**Con, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (co—on) What diminisheth in a point, from the base, a cone.

**Cona, s. m.—pl. t. au** (con—ag) An upstart. a, proud of birth, or descent.

Trev zig wyzelig—

Trev zwys yn cynnwys gwerin cona.

A town of Gwyzelian animosity, an ample town that contains an upstart tribe. *L. G. Cotbi, i Gaerlleon.*

**Coned, s. m. (con)** Stability; beauty, pride.

Rhagor mawr ug llaw rhag lluosfyz,  
Pen argynan coned cred a bedyz.

Great is the difference on the ground before the numerous bands of the clamorous chiefs, the pride of Christendom. *G. Bryceiniawg, i Zetwi.*

**Conell, s. f. dim. (con)** A tail, or rump.

Ewin y gath—

A wna gwyn yn ei gonell.

The cat's nail will cause him pain in his tail. *Ll. ab Gilyr.*

**Conellawg, a. (conell)** Having a tail.

**Conez, s. m. (con)** Pomp, shew, glory.

**Connyn, s. m. dim. (cont)** A tail; a rump. Blaen y connyn, the point of a sting.

**Cono, s. m. (con)** A spruce, upright fellow. O'r cono drwg.

**Cont, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (con) A tail: Also the pudenda.

**Conyn, s. m. dim. (cawn)** A stalk; A stalk of reed grafs.

Y pâr arianaid lliwaid yn ei law—buanag vyzai no'r gwllithyr cyntaf o'r conyn hyd y llawr, pan vai vwyaw y gwllith yn mis myhevin.

With the silvery variegated spear in his hand, he was swifter than the first dew drop falling from the point of the reed grafs to the ground, when the dew was greatest in the month of June. *H. Culhwg—Mabinogion.*

**Conglawg, a. (congyl)** Having Corners; angular.

**Conglvaen, s. m.—pl. conglvain** (congyl—maen) A corner stone.

**Congliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (congyl) A forming into an angle, or corner.

**Congyl, s. f.—pl. conglau** (co—ongyl) A corner; an angle.

**Cop, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (cob) The top, or summit.

**Copa, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cop) The top, or summit; the crown of the head; a tuft, or crest.

**Copawg, a. (cop)** Crested, copped; high crowned. Y gopawg, the hoopoe, a bird.

**Copyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cop) A small tuft, or crest. Pryv copyn, a spider; copyn y dwvyr, carw'r dwvyr, març y dwvyr, and gavyr y dwvyr, a water spider.

**Copynawg, a. (copyn)** Crested, tufted, or topped.

**Côr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (co—or) A round, or circle; a close; a crib, or stall; a choir, in a church.

**Côr ygain, an ox-stall; Côr Cybi; the choir of Cybi; Côr Illtud, the choir of Illtud.**

Cyd bai tau wledig hyd wlad bor—  
Rhybyzai vau vaith ragor.  
Rhybyzwn bencerz ben côr.

Whilst thou mightest be a ruler over the country of a prince, I might be what far exceeds that; I should be chief finger of the chief choir. *Cynzelw.*

**Côr, s. m.—pl. t. od** (co) A point; a dwarf; also a spider. Gwe'r côr, a spider's web; côr hed-yz, a titlark.

O's gwr mawr cawr, o's gwr byçan côr.

If a great man, then a giant, if a little man, a dwarf. *Adage.*

**Côraç, s. m.—pl. t. od** (côr) A pigmy.

Cymmwythaç côraç a fimaç.

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and his host. *Adage.*

**Côraiz, a. (côr)** Diminutive, dwarfish.

**Coravon, s. f.—pl. t. yz** (côr—avon) A rivulet.

**Coraniad, s. m.—pl. coraniaid.** A colony of strangers who settled very early in Britain. It seems they are the people which are called *Coritani*, by some authors. In an old manuscript this colony is mentioned the first in order out of seven.—*Coxaniaid, Draig Prydain, Y zraig estrawn, Y gwyr lledrithiawg, Gwyzyl Ficti, y Cefariaid, a'r Saefon.*

**Corawd, s. m.—pl. corodion** (cawr) Lavishness.

**Corawg, a. (cawr)** Lavish; beneficent, s. m. a lavish; a superb, or ostentatious one.

Gwell corawg na gybyz.

The lavisher is better than the miser. *Adage.*

Car a'm oez n'ym oes;

Corawg, vynawg voes.

A friend to me there was, that now is not! liberal, and of courteous manners. *Gwalmai.*

Corawl,



- Corawl, *a.* (côr) Circling, turning round.  
 Corbal, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—pal) A corbel.  
 Corbed, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—ped) A corbel, in architecture; a jutting out of a stone in a wall.  
 Corbedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (cor—pedw) Those young of animals that are left of a brood, or litter; as dilling pigs.  
 Corbedwyn, *s. m.* (corbedw) The last of the young, or litter, a dilling pig.  
 Corbedyn, *s. m. dim.* (corbed) A small jut, or corbel.  
 Corbelu, *v. a.* (corbal) To bear, or jut out.  
 Corberth, *s. f.—pl. t. i.* (cor—perth) A small, or dwarf bush.

Byz nerth ar ael corberthi,  
 Gwna zyz rhwng Morvuz a mi.

Be strong on the border of the bushes; make an assignation between Morvuz and me. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Eaws.*

- Corbwl, *s. m.—pl.* corbyllau (côr—pwl) A puddle.  
 Corbwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—pwyad) A domineering, or keeping down.  
 Corbwyaw, *v. a.* (côr—pwyaw) To domineer, to beat, or keep down.  
 Corbwyawl, *a.* (côr—pwyawl) Domineering.  
 Corbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (côr—pwyll) A hint, a slight mention, or intimation.  
 Corbwyllaw, *v. a.* (côrbyll) To hint.

Gwr bellac â gorbwyllir,  
 Ni wnair dwyn un erw o'i dir.

A man who at length shall be noticed, not an acre of his land shall be taken away. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

- Corbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corbwyll) A hinting.  
 Corbwywr, *s. m.—pl.* corbwywyr (cor—pwywr) One that domineers.  
 Corc, *a.* (côr) Compact; neat, or spruce. Cwareu neu ganu yn gorc, to play, or sing well; ti a'i gwneist yn gorc yn awr, now thou hast done it nicely. *Sil.*

- Corcen, *s. f. dim.* (corc) A neat trim little girl. Ho'r gorcen vaç! Oh the fly little slut. *Meirion.*  
 Cord, *s. m.—pl.* cyrd (côr) A twist, or twine; a string, or rope.  
 Corden, *s. f.* (cord) A rope; also a string of a musical instrument.

- Cordez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cord) A twist.  
 Cordezawl, *a.* (cordez) Twisting, entwining.  
 Cordeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cordez) A twisting.  
 Cordezu, *v. a.* (cordez) To entwine, or twist.  
 Cordezwr, *s. m.—pl.* cordezwyr (cordez—gwr) A twister, or entwiner.

- Cordrev, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (côr—trev) A hamlet.  
 Corz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (côr) What encircleth, or surroundeth; a family, or tribe: a body.  
 Corzawl, *a.* (corz) Turning round; encircling.  
 Corzedig, *a.* (corz) Whirled round; churned.  
 Corzerw, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—derw) Dwarf oak.  
 Corzerwen, *s. f.* (corzerw) A dwarf oak; the germander or Jerusalem oak.  
 Corzi, *v. a.* (corz) To turn about; to churn.

Corzi a medi â wyr Madawg—  
 A difgeulaw ei laeth mewn dwy fgalawg lyn  
 A gweiriaw ei menyn yn dra gwannawg.

Madog knows well how to churn, and reap, and to skim his milk in two lading skimmers, and to make his butter with warmest glee. *D. ab Ieuan Du.*

- Corziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corz) A churning.  
 Corzlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (corz—llan) An inclosure, or fold for sheep; also a burying ground.

Mal y gyrrir deuaid mân,  
 I'r gorzlan cyn eu llazva,  
 Angeu caeth a'u gyr i'r bez.

As the gentle sheep are pen'd in the fold before they are slain, so cruel death doth chase them to the grave. *W. Middleton.*

- Corzwr, *s. m.—pl.* corzwyr (corz—gwr) A churner.  
 Corzwraig, *s. f.—pl.* corzwreigez (corz—gwraig) woman churner.

- Corzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corz) The pivot on which a door, or gate turns; the bottom rim of a tub.  
 Corzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cor—dyn) A pigmy.  
 Corzynaiz, *a.* (corzyn) Pigmèan, dwarfish.  
 Cored, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr) A wear for taking fish.  
 Coredu, *v. a.* (cored) To form a wear.  
 Coredwr, *s. m.—pl.* coredwyr (cored—gwr) A wear man, or one that attends a wear.  
 Corez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr) A turning; a wandering; transgression.

Rhëen rym awyr tithau  
 Cyreiviant o'n corezau.

Pervading principle giving power to the fly, thou also art satisfaction for our transgressions. *Geraint Parz Glas.*

- Corezawl, *a.* (corez) Turning; circulatory.  
 Coreziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corez) Circulation.  
 Corezu, *v. a.* (corez) To circulate, to encircle.  
 Corezus, *a.* (corez) circulating, rotary.  
 Corezufwrwyz, *s. m.* (corezus) Circularity.  
 Corezwr, *s. m.—pl.* corezwyr (corez—gwr) A circulator.  
 Corelw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (côr) A reel; a dance.  
 Corelwi, *v. a.* (corelw) To dance round, or in a ring; to dance; to caper, or skip about.  
 Cwlwm corelwi, a tune for dancing a reel.  
 Corelwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (corelw) A dancer; a caperer.

- Cören, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (côr) A female dwarf.  
 Cöres, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (côr) A female dwarf.  
 Corv, *s. m.—pl.* cyrv (côr) A body, a trunk: also the nave of a church; the partition dividing the upper part of a hall from the lower, in old mansions.

Corv wyd ô ryw cryva ei dräs.

Thou art a body of the line of the most powerful kindred.

*S. Cain.*

O dervyz i zyn wneuthür cam is corv, a fo o hono uwç corv, a'i zaly yna cyn cafael nawz, traean ei zirwy a zyly y difdain.

If a man should commit a fault below the middle partition, and should fly above the middle partition, and should be caught before obtaining refuge, the third of his fine belongs to the steward of the household. *Welsh Laws.*

- Corvaid, *s. m.—pl.* corveidiau (corv) A body-full.  
 Corvais, *s. pl. aggr.* (corv—ais) The ribs of the body.  
 Cervan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—ban) Metrical foot.  
 Corvan cryç, corvan talgrwn, corvan rhywiawg.  
 Corvanadlen, *s. f.* (corvanadyl) A bush of sweet broom.  
 Corvanadyl, *s. pl. aggr.* (cor—banadyl) Sweet broom.

- Corvas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (corv—as) A rib.

Ev oez—

A'i gorvafau'n gryv eisoes.

He had his ribs strong already.

*T. Alch.*

- Corvawg, *a.* (corv) Having a body, corpulent.  
 Corvawl, *a.* (corv) Imbodied; corporeal.  
 Corvawr, *s. m.—pl.* corvorion (corv) What is organized, or brought together; an agent.  
 Corvedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—bedw) The dwarf birch.  
 Corvedwen, *s. f.* (corvedw) A dwarf birch tree.  
 Corvlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (corv—llan) A burying ground.

- Corvolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corvawl) Corporality.  
 Corvolaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corvolaeth) An embodying; organization.

- Corvolaethu, *v. a.* (corvolaeth) To organize.  
 Corvoli, *v. a.* (corvawl) To embody; to organize.  
 Corvoraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corvawr) Corporality.  
 Corvori, *v. a.* (corvawr) To incorporate.  
 Corvorwr, *s. m.—pl.* corvorwyr (corvawr—gwr) An organizer; an imbodyer.

- Corvoryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (corvawr) An organizer.  
 Corvran, *s. f.—pl.* corvrain (côr—brân) A jackdaw.  
 Corvryn, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (côr—bryn) A hillock.  
 Corf, *s. m.—pl.* cyrf (corv) A body; also a corpse.

Trwy gorf cydawl y dyz, through the whole day;



# COR

day; yn nghorff yr wythnos, during, or in the course of the week.

Corfawg, *a.* (corf) Corpulent; bodied.

Gnawd corfawg o vain.

It is common for the slender to become corpulent. *Adage.*

Corfawl, *a.* (corf) Bodied; corpulent, lusty.

Corfawr, *s. m.—pl.* corforoz (corf) a body.

Ynghyd a'r clezyvau noethion defroi â orugant y rhai cysgadur, a rhozi angeuawl zyrnodau, a heb neb trugarez gwahanu yr eneidiau a'r corforoz.

With the naked swords did they wake those that were asleep, giving them deadly blows, and without any sort of mercy, separating the souls and the bodies. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Corfedig, *a.* (corf) Imbodied, organized,

Corfi, *v. a.* (corf) To body; to feed, or recruit the body. Ni corfais i damaid hezyw, I have not eaten a morsel to day,

Corfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corf) A bodying; a becoming a corpse.

Corfiaw, *v. a.* (corf) To body; to become a corpse; to give up the ghost.

Corfilyn, *s. m. dim.* (corf) An atom. Dyna gorfilyn o zyn, there's a pigmy of a man.

Corflan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (corf—llan) A burial place.

Corfogrwyz, *s. m.* (corfawg) Corpulency.

Corfolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corfawl) Personality; person; a whole.

Corfolaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corfolaeth) Personification; a giving a body to.

Corfolaethu, *v. a.* (corfolaeth) To personify.

Corforaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corfawr) Corporation.

Yn nyndyd, yn mhryd, yn mru par aeth, Yn nolur, yn nghur, yn nghorforaeth.

Into humanity, into form, into the womb when he went; into pain, into affliction; into corporality. *Cynzelw.*

Corforaethu, *v. a.* (corforaeth) To incarnate.

Corforawl, *a.* (corfawr) Corporeal, personal.

Corforedig, *a.* (corfawr) Corporate; embodied.

Corfori, *v. a.* (corfawr) To form into a body.

Corforiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corfawr) An embodying.

Corforolrwyz, *s. m.* (corforawl) Corporateness.

Corforwr, *s. m.—pl.* corforwyr (corfawr—gwr) An imbodier; an organizer.

Corforyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (corfawr) An imbodier; an organizer, a personifier.

Corfyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (corf) What is embodied.

Pa bai gorfyz oez enaid, Dyna gygle ni gerzoez, Led yr erw on i rynoez!

If the soul were an embodied agent there, we should hear—he walked not a field's breadth before he was starved.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Corgeimwç, *s. m.—pl.* corgeimyçiaid (côr—ceimwç) A prawn.

Corgi, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (côr—ci) A cur.

Corgiaiz, *a.* (corgi) Curriish; snarlifh, snappifh.

Corhwyad, *s. m.—pl.* corhwyaid (côr—hwyad) A teal.

Corhwyaden, *s. f.* (corhwyad) A teal.

Còri, *v. a.* (côr) To stop the growth; to become a dwarf.

Coriar, *s. f.—pl.* corieir (côr—iâr) A partridge.

Còrig, *s. f. dim.* (côr) A little dwarf; a pigmy.

Corlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (côr) A sheep fold, or pen.

Corlanaid, *s. f.—pl.* corlaneidiau (corlan) A fold full, or as many as a fold can hold.

Corlaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corlan) A folding, or penning; a putting in a fold.

Corlanu, *v. a.* (corlan) To fold. Corlanu'r prais, to fold the flock.

# COR

Corlong, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (côr—llong) A small ship.

Iestyn á ovnoez yn vawr, ac a gilioez mewn corlong i Vryfde.

Jestyn was greatly terrified, and retreated in a pinnace to Bristol.

*Caradawg.*

Corlöyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—glöyn) A small kind of butterfly.

Corlyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (côr—llyn) A small pool.

Corlyfwen, *s. f.—pl.* corlyfwod (côr—llyfwen) A grig, or small eel.

Corn, *s. m.—pl.* cyrn (côr) Any thing projecting out; a horn; a horn to blow in, a trumpet.

Corn pori, corn y gêg, and corn breuant, the gullet; corn gwyth, the windpipe; corn gwzwy, the neck bone, the neck; corn ar droed, a corn on the foot; corn tro, a top to play with; corn mwg, a chimney; corn gwyz-arad, and corn arad, the plough tail; corn du, an inkhorn; corn o vrethyn, neu wlanen, a roll of cloth, or flannel. Corn carw y mynyz, corn yr hyz, corn yr iwrç, corn bwç, broom-rape; corn yr avyr, the goats horn.—O'r corn bag! you little pert thing.

Nawz y pencynyw yw dwyn y dyn â wnel y cam hyd y bo abraiz clywed llew ei gorn.

The protection of the head huntsman is to conduct the person who commits an injury so far that the sound of his horn can scarcely be heard. *Welsh Laws.*

Cornaid, *s. m.—pl.* corneidiau (corn) a horn-full.

Cornaiz, *a* (corn) Corneous, horny, like a horn.

Cornant, *s. m.—pl.* cornentyz (côr—nant) A brook a rill; a small ravine.

Cornawr, *s. m.—pl.* cornorion (corn) A leader; the king of the bees. Cornawr yr adlawiaid, the ringleader of the rabble; a demagogue; cornawr y gweunyz, the grey plover.

Cornbig, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corn—pig) A sea pike.

Cornboer, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (corn—poer) Phlegm.

Cornboeri, *v. a.* (cornboer) To spit phlegm.

Carnboeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cornboer) A spitting up of phlegm.

Cornboerwr, *s. m.—pl.* cornboerwyr. (cornboer—gwr) A bespauler.

Cornçwiglen, *s. f.* (cornçwigyl) A lapwing.

Cornçwigyl, *s. f.—pl.* cornçwiglod (corn—çwigyl) A lapwing, or grey plover.

Cornel, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (corn) An angle; a corner.

O Duw! oll nid ae allan, Hyd dyz o gornel y tan.

O God! out he would not stir at all, all the day long from the chimney corner. *Gronw ab Gwilym.*

Cornelawg, *a.* (cornel) Angular; having corners.

Corneliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cornel) A making angular.

Cornelu, *v. a.* (cornel) To make an angle, or corner; to drive into a corner.

Ni çornelir dy athrawon mwy.

Thy teachers shall not be removed into a corner any more.

*Iziah 30. 20.*

Cornelyn, *s. m. dim.* (cornel) A little nook.

Corni, *v.* (corn) To become horny; also to form into a roll; to swaddle a child.

Cornoez ev mewn cadaçau.

She rolled him in swaddling bands.

*W. Salisbury.*

Corniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corn) A horning; a butting with a horn.

Corniaw, *v. a.* (corn) To become horny; to butt with the horns.

Corniawg,



# COR

**Corniawg, a. (corn)** Having horns; turreted; also butting with the horns.

Mae'r tai cornogion? mae'r tir?  
Mae'r swyzau, inawr, o's haezîr.

Where are the turreted houses? where the land! where the high offices, whether merited or not? *Dr. S. Cent.*

**Cornicell, s. f.—pl. cornicyll (cornig)** A fort of musical pipe, being a variety of the Pib Gorn, having a reed, on the principle of the oboe. Cornicell, and cornicell y gwynt, the grey plover.

**Cornicylla, v. a. (cornicell)** To whirl round, to reel.

**Cornig, s. f. dim. (corn)** Any round projection; a little horn; a whirl, or a motion describing a cone.

**Cornwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—gwyd)** A plague, or pestilence.

**Corawydaw, v. a. (cornwyd)** To infect with a pestilence.

**Corawydawg, a. (cornwyd)** Having blains; infected with the plague.

**Corawydawl, a. (cornwyd)** Pestilential.

**Corawydlyd, a. (cornwyd)** Pestilential.

**Cornyn, s. m. dim. (corn)** A little roll, cone, or horn; a pert little fellow. Mae o'n gornyn garw, he is a sad pert little chap; dyn bağ yn ei gornyn, a child in his swaddling bands.

**Corodyn, s. m. dim. (corawd)** A lavisher; a distributor; a benefactor. Corodyn cerz, the lavisher of song.

Ti wyd—

Corodyn min dyn mwyn doeth!

Thou art the benefactor of the lip of the kind and wise man.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cusan.*

**Coroli, v. a. (corawl)** To move in a circle; to dance.

**Coron, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr)** A circle of superiority; a crown; a diadem.

**Coronaiz, a. (coron)** Circling like a crown.

**Coronawg, a. (coron)** Crowned, or wearing a crown.

A hwnw a zywaidd y brudwyr mai y coronawg vaban yw, a zywed Myrzin Wylt am dano gynt.

And it is him which the Chronologers say is the crowned infant, that Myrzin the Wild spoke of formerly. *Gut. Owain.*

**Coronawl, a. (coron)** Crowning; wearing a crown.

**Coronedig, a. (coron)** Crowned; that wears a crown.

**Coronedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coronedig)** Coronation.

**Coroni, v. a. (coron)** To crown; to put on a crown.

**Coroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coron)** A crowning.

**Coronig, s. f. dim. (coron)** A bandlet; a coronet.

**Coronwr, s. m.—pl. coronwyr (coron—gwr)** A crowner.

**Coronyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coron)** A crowner.

**Cors, s. f.—pl. t. yz (côr)** A bog; a fen. Fa'r Gors, buck-beans, or marsh trefoil: Bwmp y Gors, the bittern.

**Corfaiz, a. (cors)** Tending to be boggy, or fenny.

**Corfawg, a. (cors)** Boggy, or full of bogs; fenny.

**Corfawl, a. (cors)** Of a boggy nature.

**Corfen, s. f.—pl. cyrs (cors)** A bog plant, a reed.

**Corfenawg, a. (corfen)** Reedy, or full of reeds.

**Corfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfen)** A bolling, or rising into a reed, or stalk.

**Corfenu, v. (corfen)** To become a reed; to boll, to rise in a stalk, or to run to seed.

**Corfwrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (cors—brwyn)** Bull-rushes.

**Corfwrwynen, s. f. (corfwrwyn)** A bull-rush.

# COS

**Corshwyad, s. f.—pl. corshwyaid (cors—hwyad)** A fen-duck, the moor-hen, or tringa.

**Corfle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cors—lle)** A boggy place.

**Corflwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (cors—llwyn)** A reed bog.

**Corfwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (cors—gwig)** The opulus, or gelder-rose.

**Corfwigen, s. f. dim. (corfwig)** The gelder-rose.

**Cort, s. m.—pl. cyrt (cord)** A cord, a rope.

Gwas gogwta da dihort,  
Ac ezytîr mewn cebystîr cort.

A good squabby boy, not to be chided, with a feed in a halter of cord. *Iolo Goc, i varç.*

**Cortyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cort)** A cord, a string.

**Corwalç, s. m.—pl. corweilç (côr—gwalç)** A sparrow-hawk.

**Corwg, s. m.—pl. corygau (côr)** The trunk of the body; a carcase. Corwg mollt, a carcase of mutton: also a kind of fishi g boat called a coracle. Llwyth gwr ei gorwg, a man's load is his Coracle—*Adage*. That is, a man must have a coracle as heavy as he can carry, or it will not carry him.

Ev azai bysg y' nghorwg,  
Mal bar llaz llew lywiwg.

He would kill fishes in his coracle, like the furious killing of the princely lion. *Anurîn.*

**Corwgyl, s. m.—pl. coryglau (corwg)** A coracle, being a kind of boat used for fishing in many parts of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. It is of an oval form, made of split rods, or twigs, interwoven, covered with leather, or horse's hide, pitched flannel, or canvas, and so light as to be easily carried on the shoulder.

**Corwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (côr—gwynt)** A whirlwind; a hurricane.

**Coryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côr)** One in the circle; a chorister.

**Coryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr)** The crown of the head; also the shaved, or bald part of the head the monks have; the top, or summit; also a spider.

Nid ai i nev mezai cy,  
O çarai wr a coryn.

There will not go to Heaven (says he) one that shall love a man with a shaved crown. *Iolo Goc, i'r bravod.*

**Côrÿn, s. m. dim. (côr)** A dwarf, or a pigmy.

**Corynawg, a. (coryn)** Having a bald, or shaved crown.

**Corynrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coryn—rhwy)** A diadem.

**Corynu, v. a. (coryn)** To shave the top of the head.

**Corysgwr, s. m.—pl. corysgyrion (côr—ysgwr)** A branching out in a circle; a radiation.

Corysgwr byd rhag esgar ym,  
Cain loyw g'ez candylg-lym.

The radiator of the world against my being driven away, is the bright shining sword, sharp on the flues. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Côs, s. f. (cy—os)** What wants to be assuaged; an itching.

**Cofawl, a. (côs)** Tending to produce an itching.

**Cofedig, a. (côs)** That is made to itch.

**Cofva, s. f.—pl. t. au (côs—ma)** An itching.

**Cofgorz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gosgorz)** A retinue; a company of attendants; a train; a clan.

Ni çar cryr gwyr gorwez, na syfau,  
Na çofgorz heb wneç.

The eagle of heroes loves not lying down, nor sleeping, nor a retinue without prowess. *Lt. P. Mox, i Rys Gryg.*

**Cofgorzawg, a. (cofgorz)** Having a retinue.

**Cofgorzawl, a. (cofgorz)** Forming a retinue.

**Cofgorzedig, a. (cofgorz)** Furnished with a retinue.



**Cofgorzi, v. a. (cofgorz)** To form a retinue.  
**Cofi, s. m. (côs)** An itching; the itch.  
**Cofi, v. a. (côs)** To assuage an itch; to scratch.

*Cofa din taiawg eve â gaç yn dy zwrn,  
 Scratch a clown's back-side, and he will — in thy hand.* *Adage.*

**Cofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côs)** A scratching.  
**Cofiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofiad)** A scratcher.  
**Cosp, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—osp)** Chastisement.

*Nid âa cosp ar ynvyd.  
 Chastisement will not affect the fool.* *Adage.*  
*Cosp ar ben iar.  
 Chastisement on the hen's head.* *Adage.*

**Cospad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cosp)** A chastising.  
**Cospadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cospad)** A chastiser.  
**Cospaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cospadur)** Reprehension.  
**Cospadwy, a. (cospad)** Reprehensible; corrigible.  
**Cospawd, s. m. (cosp)** A chastising, or punishing.

*Nid haws i'rh efgar efgor dy gospawd,  
 No çafael tywyn ni bo tywawd.  
 It is not easier for thy foe to elude thy chastisement, than to find a beach that is not sand.* *Gwalchmai, i P. ab Merduz.*

**Cospawl, a. (cosp)** Castigatory; chastising; penal.  
**Cospedig, a. (cosp)** That is chastised, or punished.  
**Cospedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cospedig)** Punishment.  
**Cospedigaethawl, a. (cospedigaeth)** Castigatory.  
**Cospedigawl, a. (cospedig)** Reprehending.  
**Cospedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cospad)** A punisher.  
**Cospi, v. a. (cosp)** To chastise; to punish.

*Cospi yr arth y'ngwyz y llew.  
 To punish the bear in the presence of the lion.* *Adage.*  
*Gwell dyn drwg o'i gospi.  
 A bad man is better for being punished.* *Adage.*

**Cospus, a. (cosp)** Castigatory; punishable.  
**Cospwr, s. m.—pl. cospwyr (cosp—gwr)** A chastiser.

**Cospyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosp)** A punisher.  
**Côst, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ost)** A side, or coast.  
*Mae o ar gôst y goglez, he is towards the North; also charge, expence, or cost. Nid eill o ateb i'r gôst, he cannot bear the expence.*

**Costawcci, s. m.—pl. costawccwn (costawg—ci)** A dunghill dog.  
**Costawg, a. (côst)** Lying along; sluggish; surly, or morose, *s. m.* A surly one; a cur. **Costawg tom, a dunghill dog; costawg y dom, St. Barbara's herb.**

*Hydyr pob costawg ar ei dom ei hun,  
 Bold is every cur upon his own dunghill.* *Adage.*

**Costiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côst)** A bearing expence.  
**Costiaw, v. a. (côst)** To spend, or lay out money; to cost, or stand in.

*Neb ni gyft y rhyw byst byth.  
 None ever will bear the expence of such pillars.* *Ll. B. Hednant.*

**Costiawl, a. (côst)** Bearing charge, or expence.  
**Costiwr, s. m.—pl. costwyr (côst—gwr)** One that bears charge, or expence.  
**Costogaiz, a. (costawg)** Churlish, or morose.  
**Costogi, v. (costawg)** To become surly, or morose.

*O's digioez a costogi,  
 Di gei hez—  
 If he is offended, and become morose, thou shalt have peace.* *H. Huws.*

**Costrel, s. m.—pl. t. au (costyr)** A flaggon; a jar.  
**Costrelaid, s. m.—pl. costreleidiau (costrel)** A jar-full.  
**Costrelan, s. f. dim. (costrel)** A phial; a small jar.  
**Costrelig, s. f. dim. (costrel)** A little jar.

**Costrelu, v. a. (costrel)** To put in a jar; to fill a jar.

**Costus, a. (côst)** Chargeable; expensive; dear.  
**Costyr, s. m.—pl. costrau (cost)** What is consumed.

**Cofwr, s. m.—pl. cofwyr (côf—gwr)** A scratcher.  
**Cofyn, s. m. dim. (caws)** A single cheese.  
**Cot, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cwt)** A short tail, or crop.  
**Cota, a. (cot)** Short; squabby; without a tail.  
**Cotawg, s. f. dim. (côd)** A little satchel. **Cotawg glytiaw, a work-basket.**

**Coten, s. f. dim. (cot)** A little dag, or tail.  
**Cotwm, s. m. aggr. (cot)** dag-wool; cotton.  
**Cotymawg, a. (cotwm)** Having dags, or locks; furred, or ermined, in heraldry.

**Coth, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—oth)** An ejection.  
**Cothawl, a. (coth)** Tending to eject, or cast out.  
**Cothi, v. a. (coth)** To cast, or throw off; to eject.

*A river so called gives name to a vale in Caermarthenshire, the native place of Llywelyn Glyn Cothi, a celebrated Bard in the fifteenth century, who lived at Pwll Tinbyd, near Dôl y Cothi.*

**Cothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth)** A voiding, or throwing off.

**Cothwr, s. m.—pl. cothwyr (coth—gwr)** An ejecter.  
**Cothyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth)** A privy; a cloaca.  
**Cowyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwyz)** A term in profody, implying in general a poem, or piece of poetry, not divided into stanzas; but in a limited sense, it is a composition in seven syllable verse with rhyme, and consonancy.

*Canu heb gowyz.  
 To sing without measure.* *Adage.*

**Cowyzaid, s. m.—pl. cowyzeidiau (cowyz)** Metrical composition; poesy; a song.

*Rheged uz ai cuz tôn las!  
 Nid oez vas ei gowyzaid.  
 The chief of Rheged, the heavy greensward hides him! his song was not shallow.* *Taliessin.*

**Cowyzawd, s. m. (cowyz)** A poetising, or rhyming.  
**Cowyzawdyl, s. f.—pl. cowyzodlau (cowyz—awdyl)** Couplet rhyme.

**Cowyzawl, a. (cowyz)** Relating to the laws of poetry; metrical; poetical.

*Cyveiria'r wybyr cyvarwyz;  
 Gowyzawl dir Gwyndir gwyz.  
 Make thy way to the sky, where thou art well acquainted: the poetical land of wild Venedocia. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ebedyz.*

**Cowyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyz)** A versifying.  
**Cowyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyz)** Versification; recitative poetry.

**Cowyzodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawdyl)** A rhyming in couplets.

**Cowyzodli, v. a. (cowyzawdyl)** To compose in couplet rhyme.

**Cowyzodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawdyl)** A couplet rhyming.

*Traethodyn cowyzawdyl, sev er ei gowyzodliad nid yw gyvun anſawz a çowyz.*

*Recitative metre of couplet rhyme, notwithstanding its couplet rhyming, it is not of the same nature as the Cowyz. Barzai.*

**Cowyzoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawl)** Poetical composition; poesy; harmony.

*Yd oezynt yn arwain pedwar clezyv noethion eurald, Arawn vab Cynvarç vrenin yr Alban, a Cadwallawn Law hir vrenin Gwyned, a Meiryg vrenin Dyved, a Cadwr vrenin Cernyw; ym myned o vlaen Arthur i'r eglwys; ac yd oez y Cyvennoz yu canu o bobtu izynt o ainryval Gowyzoliaethau ac organ o'r pynciau tecav.*

*There were, bearing four naked golden swords, Arawn, the son of Cynvarç, king of Alban, Cadwallawn with the long hand, king of Venedocia, Meiryg, king of Dinmetia, and Cadwr, king of Cornwall, going before Arthur to the church; and the choirs were singing on every side of them in various harmonies, with the organ in the finest strains.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cowyzu,**



**Cowyzu, v. a. (cowyz)** To compose poems, to poetise.

O'r dawn rhy lovaist rhy lavar wyv,  
Yn aflau y gau a go.vyzwyv. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

**Cowyzwr, s. m.—pl. cowyzwyr (cowyz—gwr)** A poetiser.

**Cowyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw—gwyll)** A garment, or cloke with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage; and in a wider sense, the settlement he made on her of goods and chattels, adequate to her rank. In more modern times there is a custom similar to this in Prussia: there the husband *may* (is obliged if a virgin) present to his bride the Morgengabe, or gift, on the morning after marriage, *even though he should have married a widow.*

Cowyll yw yr hyn a gafo merç am ei gwryydawd.

The *Cowyll*, or *obscuring band*, is that which a woman gets for her virginity. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowyll yw y da a rozo gwr i wraig y bore cyn cyvodi o'i gwely.

The *Cowyll* signifies the goods which a husband gives to the wife, in the morning before rising out of her bed. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cowyllawg, a. (cowyll)** Under cover; obscured, s. what is under cover, or private.

Tri cowyllawg llys y fyz: cerwyn vez, bragawd, a gathyl cyn ei dangaws i'r brenin.

The three things under cover at Court: the mead tub, the bragget, and a poem before it is shewn to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cowylledig, a. (cowyll)** Veiled over, or obscured.

**Cowylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyll)** Envelopement.

**Cowyllu, v. a. (cowyll)** To envelop; to obscure.

**Cowyllyn, s. m. dim. (cowyll)** A veil.

**Cowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwŷn)** The plague.

**Cowynaiz, a. (cowyn)** Tending to be a pustule.

**Cowynawg, a. (cowyn)** Pustulous; full of biles.

**Cowynawl, a. (cowyn)** Forming into a pustule.

**Cowynu, v. a. (cowyn)** To form pustules.

**Cra, s. m. aggr. (rha)** A heating, or drying quality; or that tends to incrustate.

**Crab, s. m. aggr. (cra)** What shrinks together.

**Craç, s. pl. aggr. (rhaç)** Scabs. Craç drwg, the scall on the head, the great scab.

Edwyn craç y llall.

One scabby one knows the other.

*Adage.*

**Craç, a. (rhaç)** Scabby; also puny, petty.

Craç hwyad, a teal; craç eithin, cammock;

craç vonezigion, petty gentry; craç swyzawg,

a petty officer.

Amlwg gwaed o ben craç.

Blood is conspicuous from a scabby head.

*Adage.*

**Craçawg, a. (craç)** Scabby, full of scabs.

**Craçen, s. f. (craç)** A scab. Mae gan zo graçen o dir, he possesses a little spot of land.

**Craçenaiz, a. (craçen)** Forming a scab.

**Craçenawl, a. (craçen)** Forming into a scab.

**Craçenu, v. a. (craçen)** To grow into a scab.

**Craçvezw, a. (craç—mezw)** Half drunk.

**Craçvezyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (craç—mezyg)** A quack.

**Craçvezygawl, a. (craçvezyg)** Empyrical.

**Craçlyd, a. (craç)** Scabby; tending to be scabby.

**Craçlydrwyg, s. m. (craçlyd)** Scabbiness.

**Crâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cra)** Heat, vigour; strength.

**Craell, s. f. aggr. (cra)** What gives heat.

**Crav, s. pl. aggr. (rhav)** Laminæ: also claws, or talons. It is a name given to plants whose stems are composed of Laminæ. Cra'r gerzi, garlick; cra'r geivyr, or Cra'r nadroz, ramsons.

**Cravanc, s. f.—pl. cravangau (crav)** A claw; a talon; a crab-fish. Cravanc yr arth, or troed yr arth, the acanthus, or bear's-breech; cravanc y vran, the ranunculus, or crow's foot; cravanc yr eryr, balsamina.

**Cravangaid, s. f.—pl. cravangeidiau (cravanc)** A gripe, a handful.

**Cravangedig, a. (cravanc)** Furnished with claws.

**Cravangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cravanc)** A clawing.

**Cravanglaw, v. a. (cravanc)** To claw, to gripe.

**Cravanglawg, a. (cravanc)** Having claws, or talons; having large claws, or paws; broad-handed.

Cair hwnt walç corwynt, a hyll,

Cravanglawg, cryvion engyll.

There will then be had a hawk of the whirlwind, a furious one, with large talons, and strong pinions. *T. Alad.*

**Cravanglawl, a. (cravanc)** Clawing, griping.

**Cravangiwr, s. m.—pl. cravangwyr (cravanc—gwr)** A clawer; a griper.

**Cravedig, a. (crav)** That is scratched, or rubbed.

**Cravell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav)** A spatula, or slice; a curry comb, a scraper. Cravell ymenyn, a

a butter spoon; cravell vara, a bread slice; crav-

ell yr yfgwyz, the shoulder-blade, or scapula.

**Cravellaiz, a. (cravell)** In the form of a spatula.

**Cravellawg, a. (cravell)** Furnished with a spatula, or any flat segment.

**Cravellu, v. a. (cravell)** To form into a thin slice; to use a spatula.

**Craven, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav)** A flake; a crust.

**Craviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crav)** A scratching.

**Craviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craviad)** A scraper.

**Cravleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav—lleç)** A stone-shard.

**Cravruz, a. (crav—rhuz)** Having red claws.

A'm harvolles iar,

Gravruz, grib eigar:

Gorfwylais naw nos yn ei groth.

I was received by a hen with ruddy claws and parting comb; I rested nine nights in her womb. *Taliesin.*

**Cravu, v. a. (crav)** To scratch, or to scrape.

**Cravwr, s. m.—pl. cravwyr (crav—gwr)** A scraper, a scratcher.

**Craf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crav)** A clasp, or clasper; a plate of iron to brace any thing; a cramp-iron; a pair of pinchers, or nippers. Cevais graf arno, I got sight of him, or, I found him out.

**Craf, a. (crav)** Securing; holding fast. Golwg kraf, a quick sight; dyn kraf, a man of quick comprehension.

Craçaf na'r eail.

Surer than the pinchers.

*Adage.*

Dysg yn graf a welç,

Qadw yn graf a zylyçç,

Adrawz y peth a vetryç.

Learn with quickness what thou seest, keep securely what thou shalt learn: Relate what thou knowest. *Adage.*

**Crafast, a. (craf)** Having a quick penetration.

**Crafast, s. m. (crafast)** Comprehension; quickness.

**Crafastl, a. (craf)** Tending to secure, or hold.

**Crafastder, s. m. (craf)** Comprehension; penetration.

**Crafastedig, a. (craf)** Endowed with skill.

**Crafastiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craf)** A securing; comprehension, or penetration.

**Crafastedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crafastiad)** A securer; a descrier.

**Crafastinai, s. m.—pl. crafastincion (craf)** A cupping instrument.

**Crafastineb, s. m. (craf)** Quickness of sense.

**Crafastiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craf)** Scarification.

**Crafastiniaw, v. a. (craf)** To scarify, or to cup.

**Crafastiniawl, a. (craf)** Scarified, or cupped.

**Crafastiniwr, s. m.—pl. crafastiniwyr (craf—gwr)** A cupper, a scarifier.

*Crafa,*



**Crafu**, *v. a.* (craf) To secure hold of; to perceive; to comprehend: Crafu ag ewin, to secure with a nail; crafu â golwg, to perceive with the sight; crafu arno, behold him.

**Crafus**, *a.* (craf) Of quick perception; penetrating.

**Crafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafwyr (craf—gwr) Perceiver.

**Crag**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (cra) A hard crust, or coating.

**Cragen**, *s. f.*—*pl.* cregyn (crag) A shell. Pyfsgod cregyn, shell fish; cragen malwen, a snail shell.

Cregyn gârâu meirg, the ossicles on the inside of horses' knees.

**Cragenaiz**, *a.* (cragen) Testaceous, crustaceous.

**Cragenawg**, *a.* (cragen) Having a shell.

**Cragenawl**, *a.* (cragen) Formed into a shell.

**Cragenial**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (cragen) A forming into a shell; a becoming testaceous.

**Cragenu**, *v. a.* (cragen) To form into a shell.

**Crai**, *s. m. aggr.* (cra) Heat; power, or strength; the heart; also the eye of a needle, and the hole in the handle of a weapon. Crai môr *bala-ni marini*.

**Crai**, *a.* (rha) Glowing, vivid; fresh. Newyz grai, bran new, or quite new; brethyn crai, quite new cloth, out of the loom, and not scoured.

Ac yna—

Coed crai ar Venai vyz.

And then there will be fresh and lively trees on the Menai.

*Rhys Nanmor.*

Gorzyar adar gwlyz naint,

Llewygyd iloer, oer dewaint:

Crai vy mryd rhag govid haint!

Clamorous are the birds, humid is the dingle, let the moon shine! chill is the midnight hour: inflamed is my mind from the anguish of disease!

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Craid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* creidion (crai) Vehemency, or ardency; force, or strength.

**Craiz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* creizion (crai) The middle, or centre; the heart.

**Craif**, *a.* (crai) Merciful; forgiving; kind.

**Craift**, *s. f.*—*pl.* creiftiau (craf) Inscription.

A'r graift o'i agaws ev â yfrivenesid uq pen.

And the inscription of his cause was written over head.

*Hanesion.*

**Craig**, *s. f.*—*pl.* creigiau (crai) A rock.

**Crain**, *s. m.*—*pl.* creinion (cra) A being prostrate, or wallowing on the ground.

A rhag pyrth bu fyrth Saefon y' nghrain,

Oez trit maer, oez claeir clezyv heb wain,

A çan illu panu pen ar zygrain,

A çan llaw luddwaw Llan Huadain.

And before the gates there was the falling of Saxons into a prostrate state; penfive was the Governor, gleaming was the sword out of the sheath, and the army was beating of heads, tumbling on the ground, and the hand was reducing Llan Huadain to ashes.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Crain**, *a.* (cra) Prostrate, prone; tumbling.

Y llyw cyveryw—

A thryciaid gverin Caer Vyrzin vain:

Ni levis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain.

The chief met with wounded ones of the people of Caermarthen, stone built; there stood nor tower, nor wall, all were level with the ground.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Crair**, *s. m.*—*pl.* creiriau (cra) A token; a keep-fake; a relick. Creiriau, were the relicks of saints, on which a man placed his hand in taking an oath; hence Crair implied an instrument of covenant. Nawz y creiriau, the refuge of the relicks. *W. Larcus.* Yfgrin y creiriau, the ark of the Testimonies. Crair is the name for the smallest bell in churches; and canu crair is to toll the bell for the dead.

**Craith**, *s. f.*—*pl.* creithiau (crai) A scar. Craith ogyvarç, a conspicuous scar, or a scar that is in sight. *W. Larcus.* Craith unnos, y vezygyn, y zeilen zu, or gorneth, brunella, or self-heal.

**Cram**, *s. f. aggr.* (cra) An Incrustation.

**Cramen**, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (cram) Scab over a fore.

**Cramenaiz**, *a.* (cramen) Tending to incrustate.

**Cramenawg**, *a.* (cramen) Covered with a scab; scabby. Y gramenawg, Cyanus, or blue bottle.

**Crameniad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (cramen) Incrustation; a covering with a scab.

**Cramenu**, *v. a.* (cramen) To cover with a scab.

**Crammwyth**, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (cram—mwyth) A pancake; a fritter.

**Crammwythen**, *s. f. dim.* (crammwyth) A fritter.

**Cranc**, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (cra) A Crab; a cancer; a schirrous tumour. Cranc-lau, crab lice.

**Crangen**, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (cranc) A tumour, a wen.

**Crangenawg**, *a.* (crangen) Full of wens.

**Crap**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (crab) A grapple; a catching.

Nid yw'r arglwyz yma ond megis cyf clér rhyngthynt, a fawb a'i grap arno.

This Lord here is no more than a butt of ridicule between them, and every body with his snatch at him.

*Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Crapiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (crap) A grappling; a snatching, or catching hold of.

**Crapiaw**, *v. a.* (crap) To grapple; to snatch hold.

**Crapiawg**, *a.* (crap) Grappling; snatching.

**Crapiawl**, *a.* (crap) Grappling; snatching.

**Crapiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (crapiad) A grappler.

**Crapiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafwyr (crap—gwr) A snatcher, a grappler.

**Crâs**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (cra) A roast; what is roasted, or toasted; acidity.

**Crâs a. (cra) Parched, dry, acrid; hard, saucy.**

**Crafaiz**, *a.* (cras) Of a parching nature; acrid.

**Crafair**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafeiriau (crâs—gair) Sauciness.

**Carfaren**, *a.* (crâs—aren) Malepert; saucy.

Na vyz siomgar grafaren,

Nid amharç dy gyvarç Gwen.

Be not deceitful and malepert; it is not disrespectful to greet thee, fair maid.

*Bodo Brwynllys.*

**Crafawl**, *a.* (crâs) Parching, or drying.

**Crafboeth**, *a.* (crâs—poeth) Of a pungent quality.

**Crafboethi**, *v. a.* (crafboeth) To parch with heat.

**Crafboethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (crafboeth) A parching.

**Crafdant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafdannau (crâs—tant) A sharp note, on a stringed instrument.

**Crafter**, *s. m.* (crâs) Dryness, drought, aridity; also sauciness; ribbaldry.

**Craffdir**, *s. m.* (crâs—tir) Parched ground.

**Crafedig**, *a.* (crâs) Parched; toasted; roasted.

**Crafeiriawg**, *a.* (crafair) Cynical; malepert.

**Crafgalav**, *s. pl. aggr.* (crâs—calav) Flavin.

**Crafnôad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (crâs—cnôad) A scranching.

**Crafnôid**, *v. a.* (crâs—cnoid) To scranch.

**Crafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (crâs) A parching; a drying, a roasting, or toasting.

**Crafiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (crafiad) A roaster.

**Crafinob**, *s. m.* (crâs) Dryness, or parchedness.

**Craflyd**, *a.* (crâs) Parched, of a dry quality.

**Crafrwyz**, *s. m.* (crâs) Parchedness, drought.

**Crafu**, *v. a.* (crâs) To parch; to dry; to roast; to toast; to bake; to become dry, or parched. Crafu yd, neu vrag, to dry corn, or malt; crafu bara, to bake bread; also to toast bread; crafu bwyd, to roast meat.

**Crafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafwyr (crâs—gwr) A dryer; a kiln-dryer; a roaster.

**Crafyd**, *s. m. aggr.* (crâs—yd) Parched corn.

**Crafyz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (crâs) A dryer.

**Crau**, *s. m. aggr.* (cra) Gore; blood.

Oez tew pelcidyr, crau crfynt cigrain,

Celanez gorwez gorzyvnaftain.

Thick were the spears, the ravens croaked for blood, they became accustomed with prostrate heaps of slain.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

*Craw,*



# CRE

- Craw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cra)** A covering, a hovel; a pig-sty.
- Crawd, s. m. aggr. (craw)** What grows over; a coat, or surface.
- Crawen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craw)** A crust.
- Crawenaiz, a. (crawen)** Crust-like; crustaceous.
- Crawenawg, a. (crawen)** Rined, crusted; incrustated, or covered with a crust.
- Crawenawl, a. (crawen)** Incrustating.
- Crawenedig, a. (crawen)** Incrustated.
- Craweniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crawen)** Incrustation.
- Crawenllyd, a. (crawen)** Tending to incrustate.
- Crawenu, v. a. (crawen)** To incrustate; to grow hard; to become crusty, or like a crust.
- Crawn, s. m. aggr. (craw)** A collection; what is amassed, or heaped together; any thing shut up, kept in, or stopt; pus, or matter collected in a fore.
- Crawnaiz, a. (crawn)** Tending to collect together; of a purulent quality.
- Crawnawg, a. (crawn)** Having a collection of any thing; containing pus.
- Crawnawl, a. (crawn)** Collecting matter; purulent.
- Crownedig, a. (crawn)** Formed into matter, or pus.
- Crawni, v. a. (crawn)** To collect matter, or pus.
- Crawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crawn)** Purulence.
- Crawnlyd, a. (crawn)** Apt to be purulent.
- Crawr, s. m. aggr. (craw)** A heap; a huddle.
- Cre, s. m. aggr. (cy—rhe)** A combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion. Also what penetrates, or pervades; a cry.
- Crëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cre)** A forming, or creating; a creation; the universe.
- Crëadawl, a. (crëad)** Creating, creative, plastic.
- Crëadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (crëad)** A creature.
- Crëaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëadur)** The system of created beings, the creation.
- Crëawd, s. m. (cre)** A forming, or creating.
- Crëawdwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëawdwr)** A creator.
- Crëawdwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëawdwr)** The act, or the office of a creator.
- Crëawdyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crëawd)** A creator.
- Y neb à orthryma'r tylawd a gywilyzia ei Greawdyz.  
He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker.  
*Proverbs 14. 31.*
- Crebaç, s. m.—pl. t. od (crab)** What is shrunk, or dried up. O'r hên grebaç brwnt, Oh! the nasty old withered fellow.
- Crebaç, a. (crab)** Shrunk, withered, or dried up.
- Rhown ar ball hyd y gallom,  
Zigell y wraig grebaç grom.  
We will bring to nought, as far as we can, the wiles of the withered old hag.  
*Gorenw Owein.*
- Crebaçaiz, a. (crebaç)** Contractile; apt to shrink.
- Crebaçawl, a. (crebaç)** Contractible; shrinking up.
- Crebaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crebaç)** A shrinking, or drawing together; a withering, or drying up.
- Crebaçlyd, a. (crebaç)** Apt to contract, or shrink.
- Crebaçu, v. a. (crebaç)** To constringe, or draw together; to shrink together; to wither, or dry up; to become contracted. Dwyllaw wedi crebaçu gan anwyd, hands become contracted with cold.
- Crebaçus, a. (crebaç)** Constringent, shrinking.
- Crebaçwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (crebaçwr)** One that shrinks, or draws himself together.
- Crebawg, a. (crab)** Shrunk together, or withered.

# CRE

**Crebwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre—pwyll)** Fancy; invention.

Crebwyll à eiwir velly am waith awen yn crëu pethau a vyz izynt hanvod a dygwyz, herwyz anafwz an an a fwyll, cyd na bo izynt hanvod o zir a gorvod.

Fancy is so called from the operation of genius creating those things that have existence and accident, with respect to quality, nature, and reason, though they may have no existence in reality and necessity.  
*Barzas.*

**Crebwyllaiz, a. (crebwyll)** Imaginative.

**Crebwyllator, ger. (crebwylliad)** In imagining.

**Crebwyllaw, v. a. (crebwyll)** To fancy, or imagine.

**Crebwyllwg, a. (crebwyll)** Fanciful; apt to fancy.

**Crebwyllledig, a. (crebwyll)** Fancied; imagined.

**Crebwylllez, s. m. (crebwyll)** Fancifulness.

**Crebwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crebwyll)** A fancying, or imagining; invention.

**Crebwyllitor, sup. (crebwyll)** That is disposing.

**Crebwyllus, a. (crebwyll)** Fancying; imaginative.

**Crebwyllwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (crebwyllwr)** One that invents, or imagines.

**Creciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creg)** A chirping.

**Crecian, v. a. (creg)** To make a chattering, to chatter; to chirp.

**Creciar, s. f.—pl. t. au (creg—iar)** The dakerhen.

**Creg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (creg)** A shriek, or scream.

Uchel ei greg—

Og o'r can uwg aerwy coed.

Loud is her scream; far be the song from the ring of the wood.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r zylluan.*

**Creg, a. (creg)** Rough, rugged; curled; twirling.

**Cregawl, a. (creg)** Screaming, or shrieking.

**Cregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creg)** A screaming.

**Cregian, v. a. (creg)** To scream; to crash.

Gofgo di yngod, a thêç;

Nid wyd ymaerawz dibêç;

Nid gwiw clain, yth grain y greg.

Fall thou back, and hide thyself; thou art not of sinless conversation: it is useless to lay on the ground, thy creeping will make a creaking.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cregiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cregiad)** A screamer.

**Cregiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cregiwr)** A shrieker.

**Cregwen, s. f.—pl. t. au (creg—gwên)** A loud laugh.

Cregwen y' ngenau ynvyd.

The horselaugh is in the mouth of the fool.

*Adage.*

**Cregwenawl, a. (cregwen)** Apt to laugh out.

**Cregweniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cregwen)** A loud laughing.

**Cregwenu, v. a. (cregwen)** To laugh loudly.

**Cregwenus, a. (cregwen)** Laughing out aloud.

**Cregwenwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cregwenwr)** A loud laughter.

**Cregwenyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cregwen)** A loud laughter.

**Cregyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (creg)** A screaker.

**Crêd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cre)** Belief; faith; religion; the believing world, or Christendom.  
Rhozi crêd, to plight one's faith.

O dri feth y cair crêd ar wirionez: o anghredu pob peth, o gredu pob peth, ac o gredu ni waeth pa beth.

By three things will belief be obtained for the truth: by disbelieving every thing, by believing every thing; and by believing it of no consequence what may be.  
*Barzas.*

Nâd Elis anwadalu,

Y gred yth o guriad vu.

Elis, suffer not to waver the confidence that should be from past affection.  
*Ieuan Brydyr Hir.*

**Credad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crêd)** A believing; a crediting.

**Credadwy, a. (credad)** That may be believed.

**Credadyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (credad)** A believer.

*Credadynieth,*



# CRE

**Credadyniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (credadyn) Fidelity; confidence; a giving belief, or credit to.

Doniawg vu'r gredadyniaeth—  
A roes.

Meritorious was the confidence that she gave. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Credator**, *ger.* (credad) Believing; trusting.

**Credawg**, *a.* (crêd) Having belief, or confidence.

**Credawl**, *a.* (crêd) Giving faith to; believing.

**Crededig**, *a.* (crêd) That may be believed.

**Credetz**, *s. m.* (crêd) Belief; credibility.

**Credin**, *a.* (crêd) Giving full belief; credulous.

**Crediniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (credin) Credulity.

**Creditor**, *sup.* (crêd) To be believing.

**Credo**, *s. m.* (crêd) A belief, or creed.

**Credovyz**, *s. m.* (cred—ovyz) The finisher of faith.

Credav vi vy Rhi, y rhybyz,  
Vy llywawlyr, creawdwr credovyz,

I will believe my Lord, my guide, my governor, creator and  
finisher of the faith. *Cynzelw.*

**Credryz**, *a.* (crêd—rhyz) Of loose faith; impious.

I'r geu-zyn, crwydr-zyn credryz,  
(Gwrthwez voz) gwaithoz a yz,

To the false one, the *irreligious* wandering one (in a manner to  
be avoided) there will be disgrace. *Dr. S. C. nt.*

**Credu**, *v. a.* (crêd) To believe; to have faith in.

Hors a Hingelŷr y gelwyd y zau dywyfawg a oez arnynt:  
Anvon a orug y brenin yn eu hol; ac wedi eu dyvoda, govyn a  
erug y brenin i bwy i creduyt? "I Wden, heb hwy, i credwn."

Hors and Hingelŷr were the two princes called that were over  
them: What the king did was sending after them; and when  
they were come, the king asked to whom *did they trust* (believe)?  
"To Woden," said they, "*as we trust.*" *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Credus**, *a.* (crêd) Inducing belief; credent.

**Credwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. credwyr* (crêd—gwr) A believer.

**Crez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cre) Constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose.

A'm pegawd, hir anwirez,  
Syz gar vy mron, greulon grez!

And my sin, a long scene of iniquity, is before me, a dismal  
gate! *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Crezadwy**, *a.* (crez) That may be disposed.

**Crezator**, *ger.* (crez) Tempering, disposing.

**Crezawg**, *a.* (crez) Having a natural quality.

**Crezawl**, *a.* (crez) Temperamental; disposing.

**Crezedig**, *a.* (crez) Endowed with a disposition.

**Creziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crez) Temperament.

**Crezu**, *v. a.* (crez) To dispose; to imbibe a quality, or disposition.

**Crezus**, *a.* (crez) Disposing, or forming the mind.

**Crëedig**, *a.* (cre) Creative; what may be formed.

**Crëedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crëedig) Creation.

**Crev**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cre) A cry; a scream; a kaw.

**Crev**, *a.* (cryv) Strong. Dynes grev, a strong woman.

**Crevadur**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crev) The dura mater, a membrane inclosing the brain.

**Crevadwy**, *a.* (crev) That may be craved.

**Crevawl**, *a.* (crev) Imploring, or craving.

**Creviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crev) A craving.

**Creviant**, *s. m.* (crev) A suing for; a craving.

**Creviedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (creviad) A fuer for.

**Crevu**, *v. a.* (crev) To cry; to cry for; to crave.

**Crevwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. crevwyr* (crev—gwr) A craver.

**Crevyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crev) The act of praying, or imploring; religion.

Crevyz iar wrth ei gylvin.

The devotion of the hen to its beak.

*Adage.*

**Crevyzai**, *a.* (crevyz) Inclining to be devout.

# CRE

**Crevyzawg**, *a.* (crevyz) Having religion.

**Crevyzawl**, *a.* (crevyz) Religious; devout.

**Crevyzdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crevyz—dy) A religious house.

**Crevyzgar**, *a.* (crevyz) Devout; pious.

**Crevyzgarwg**, *s. m.* (crevyzga.) Devoutness.

**Crevyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crevyz) A performing of a religious duty; a worshipping.

**Crevyzoldeb**, *s. m.* (crevyzawl) Religiousness.

**Crevyzolrwyd**, *s. m.* (crevyzawl) Piousness.

**Crevyza**, *v. a.* (crevyz) To perform religious duties; to keep a religious fast; to be devout.

Y mae dyled ar benteulu,  
Zyfigu ei dylwyth wir grevyzu.

It is incumbent on the head of a family to instruct his household  
to worship rightly. *R. Fritchard, Llany Cynfor.*

**Crevyzus**, *a.* (crevyz) Religious; devout. Crevyzusion cyvennoz, religious ones of Convents.

**Crevyzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. crevzwywr* (crevyz—gwr) A religious man; a devotee.

Crevyzwr, llawurwr vu,  
Cryv ei wez, yn crevyzu.

A devotee, and a husbandman was he, of powerful appearance,  
performing religious duties. *Dr. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grygus, i D. d. c.*

**Crefyn**, *s. m.* *dim.* (craf) A brace, or clasper.

Crefyn haearn, an iron plate, or bracer to strengthen any thing.

**Crefynai**, *a.* (crefyn) Like a brace, or clasp.

**Crefynawg**, *a.* (crefyn) That is braced.

**Crefynawl**, *a.* (crafn) Braced, or plated round.

**Crefyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crafn) A bracing.

**Crefynu**, *v. a.* (crafn) To gird, or brace round.

**Creg**, *a.* (cryg) Hoarse. Dynes greg, a hoarse woman.

**Cregen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crag) An earthen vessel.

**Cregelu**, *v. a.* (cregen) To make pottery ware.

**Cregenyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cregen) A porter.

**Creglais**, *s. m.*—*pl. cregleision* (creg—llais) A hoarse scream; a hoarse voice.

**Creglyd**, *a.* (creg) Apt to be hoarse, or gruff.

**Creglydrwyd**, *s. m.* (creglyd) Hoarseness; gruffness.

**Cregu**, *v.* (creg) To become hoarse, or gruff.

**Cregyna**, *v. a.* (cragen) To gather, or look for shells.

Oer yw gényv gregyna y gwaenwyn,  
A gwyned yw'r Wyzva.

I find it cold to gather shells in the spring, and Snowden being  
so white. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cregynawg**, *a.* (cragen) Abounding with shells.

**Cregynawl**, *a.* (cragen) Tending to produce shells.

**Cregynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cregynwyr* (cragen—gwr) A shell gatherer; a dealer in shells.

**Cregyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (creg) A screamer; a heron.

Gweryriad gregyr Aran,  
Gwr y god bob gair a gan.

The screaming of the heron of the Aran, or like the bag man every  
word she sings. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylhuan.*

**Creiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crai) A freshening.

**Creiaw**, *v. a.* (crai) To freshen; to brisken.

**Creiawg**, *a.* (crai) Full of glow, or freshness.

**Creiawl**, *a.* (crai) Briskening; freshening.

**Creider**, *s. m.* (crai) Freshness; purity.

**Creiziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (craiz) Pervasion.

**Creiziator**, *ger.* (creiziad) Intromitting; pervading.

**Creiziaw**, *v. a.* (craiz) To pervade, to intromit.

Créd varz, croyw awdur o Vôn,  
Craiz ar Zwyr croyw-ruz avon.

Believe a bard, the perspicuous author of Môn, dart through the  
water of a fresh ruddy river. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r brithyll.*

**Creiziawg**, *a.* (craiz) Penetrating, permeant.

**Creiziawl**,



# CRE

**Creiziawl, a. (craiz)** Penetrative; pervasive.  
**Creizineb, s. m. (craiz)** A penetrating.  
**Creizitor, sup. (craiz)** To be pervading.  
**Creizioldeb, s. m. (creiziawl)** Penetrancy.  
**Creizyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (craiz)** What penetrates, or shootes into; a tongue of land shooting into the sea, or between hills. Hence it is the name of several places so situated.  
**Creivion, s. m. aggr. (crav)** What adheres to the pot of any thing boiled; the scrapings.  
**Creifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craif)** A forgiving.  
**Creifiunt, s. m. (craif)** Forgiveness, or Pardon.  
**Creifiawg, a. (craif)** Abounding with mercy.  
**Creifiawl, a. (craif)** Merciful, or forgiving.  
**Creigiaiz, a. (craig)** Tending to be rocky; like a rock.  
**Creigaw, v. (craig)** To become rocky, or like a rock.  
**Creigawg, a. (craig)** Abounding with rocks; rocky, craggy.  
**Creigiawl, a. (craig)** Tending to be rocky.  
**Creigieizrwyz, s. m. (creigiaiz)** Cragginess.  
**Creigiogrwyz, s. m. (creigawg)** Rockiness.  
**Creigle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (craig—lle)** A rocky place.  
**Creiglen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craig—llen)** A rocky surface.

Y rhew, 'is wybren a lloer,  
 Gwnaeth y llawr yn greiglen.

The frost beneath the sky and moon hath made the ground a rocky plain. *W. Cynwal.*

**Creilwg, s. pl. aggr. (crai—llwg)** The charred stalks of furze, *s. creilygen. Gwent.*  
**Creiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crain)** A wallowing.  
**Creiniator, ger. (creiniad)** Wallowing about.  
**Creiniaw, v. a. (crain)** To lie down; to fall down; to roll, or wallow; to creep along the ground.  
**Creiniawg, a. (crain)** That wallows, or creeps along *s. m.—pl. creiniogod, a frog.*  
**Creiniawl, a. (crain)** Wallowing, tumbling about.  
**Creiniedig, a. (crain)** Made to wallow, or tumble.  
**Creiniwr, s. m.—pl. creinwyr (crain—gwr)** A wallower, or one who creeps along.  
**Creirâad, s. m. (crair)** The taking an oath.  
**Creirâawl, a. (crair)** Adjuring; swearing.  
**Creirâu, v. a. (crair)** To adjure, to tender an oath, to swear by the relics.

Iawn yw i'r yngnaid greirâu y gwybyziaid; a gwedy a's creira-  
 ent wy, y mae iawn izynt vined allan, ac edrys yr hyn iawnav a  
 weloent wrth a glywfiant.

It is proper for the judges to swear the recognizers; and after they  
 are sworn, it is proper for them to go out and take a view of what  
 is most correct of what they see with what they have heard.

*W. Cynwal.*

**Creirdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (crair—ty)** A house for relics.  
**Creirva, s. f.—t. oz (crair—ma)** A reliquary.  
**Creiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crair)** Adjuration.  
**Creiriaw, v. a. (crair)** To adjure by relics.  
**Creiriawl, a. (crair)** Belonging to relics.  
**Creiries; s. f.—pl. t. au (crair)** A jewel; a beauty.

—Cywlawn wez,  
 Croyw-ryw fenwr: creiries Wynez.

Of perfect form; happy is the epithet—the Jewel of Gwynez. *W. Cynwal.*

**Creirwy, s. f.—pl. on (crair)** A jewel; an epithet for a fine woman, and a proper name.  
**Creisier, s. m. (crâs)** A calcinatory; a furnace.  
**Creisieryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (creisier)** A burner.

Ergrynaw Cunezav creisieryz  
 Y' Nghaer Wair, a Caer Liwelyz.

Trembling with fear of Cunezav the consumer will be Caer Wair,  
 and Caer Liwelyz. *Talejin.*

# CRE

**Creifion, s. pl. aggr. (crâs)** What is calcined, or burnt to powder; cinders; dross.  
**Creifionad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creifion)** Calcination.  
**Creifionaiz, a. (creifion)** Cineritious, like ashes.  
**Creifionawg, a. (creifion)** Having burnt dross.  
**Creifionawl, a. (creifion)** Calcinary.  
**Creifionen, s. f. dim. (creifion)** A calx; a cinder.  
**Creifioni, v. a. (creifion)** To calcine, to powder.  
**Creifionllyd, a. (creifion)** Abounding with dross.  
**Creithadwy, a. (craith)** That may be cicatrized.  
**Creithen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craith)** A cicatrice.  
**Creithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craith)** Cicatrization.  
**Creithiaw, v. a. (craith)** To cicatrice; to scar.  
**Creithiawg, a. (craith)** Full of scars; scarred.  
**Creithiawl, a. (craith)** Cicatrifice; scarring.  
**Creithiedig, a. (craith)** Scarred, or having scars.  
**Creithig, a. (craith)** Scarring; a name for some plant.  
**Crêmawg, a. (cram)** Formed into a crust. *s. f.—pl. crêmogau, a pancake.*  
**Cremogen, s. f. dim. (crêmawg)** A pancake.  
**Crencyn, s. m. dim. (cranc)** A small crab; a crick-  
 eting apple.  
**Crepa, s. m.—pl. t. od (crab)** A short dwarfish man.  
**Crepaç, s. m. (crebaç)** Any thing withered, or dried up. *a. withered, or shrunk together.*  
**Crepawg, a. (crebawg)** That is withered, or dried up. *s. f. A withered old hag.*  
**Crepian, v. a. (crap)** To creep with difficulty.  
**Crepianawg, a. (crepian)** That creeps along. *s. f. the certhia, or creeper, in ornithology.*  
**Crês, s. m. (cre)** A hardening with heat.  
**Crês, a. (cre)** Heating, or parching; inflaming.  
**Cresadwy, a. (crês)** Capable of heating; inflam-  
 mable.  
**Cresawg, a. (crês)** Having a heating power; inflam-  
 matory.  
**Cresawl, a. (crês)** Apt to ignite; inflaming.  
**Cresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crês)** Inflammation.  
**Crest, s. m. aggr. (crês)** What hardens, or becomes hard on the surface; as scum, dregs, or dirt; also scurf.  
**Crestawg, a. (crest)** That is crufted over.  
**Crestawl, a. (crest)** Tending to incrustate.  
**Crestedig, a. (crest)** Crufted over with dirt.  
**Cresten, s. f.—pl. t. au (crest)** What gathers on the surface; scum; scurf; scale.  
**Crestenawg, a. (cresten)** Covered with scurf.  
**Cresteniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cresten)** A gathering scurf.  
**Crestenllyd, a. (cresten)** Apt to gather scurf.  
**Crestenu, v. a. (cresten)** To gather scurf; to grow scurfy; to become full of scurf.  
**Crestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crest)** Incrustation.  
**Crestlyd, a. (crest)** Apt to incrustate; covered with dirt.  
**Crestlydrwyz, s. m. (crestlyd)** A being crufted with dirt.  
**Crestogrwyz, s. m. (crestawg)** A dagged over.  
**Creu, v. a. (crês)** To parch, or scorch; to inflame.  
**Crefur, s. m. (crês)** What inflames; a parcher.

Rym a vai torv caith rhag un trew,  
 Ev dywal o greiur o gyview gweladur.

If we were a captive held before, one effort fierce would be  
 the burning from the spectator's mutual devouring. *Talejin.*

**Creth, s. m.—pl. t. i (cre)** The constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose; also the bearing of the effect of cold; a trembling, or shivering with cold. *Da vyzai be bai gystai ei greth â gwneud hyn, It would be well if*



## CRE

if he were of a *disposition* so good as to do that.  
*Sil.*

Rhaid i'r neb â arvero y zull hon vod yn za ei greth, a'i gyngyd, rhag tynu'r ogygiaith yn rhy hir.

It is necessary for him that shall use this figure to have good genius and design, lest he should draw the amplification to too great a length.  
*H. Perri.*

**Crethadwy, a. (creth)** That may be disposed.

**Crethator, ger. (creth)** Disposing, or inclining.

**Crethawg, a. (creth)** Having disposition.

**Crethawl, a. (creth)** Temperamental; inclining.

**Crethedig, a. (creth)** Endowed with a turn of mind.

**Crethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth)** Temperament.

**Crethineb, s. m. (creth)** Temperament; quality.

**Crethu, v. a. (creth)** To incline, or give a disposition; to imbue a quality.

**Crethus, a. (creth)** Temperamental; inclining.

**Crethyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth)** Natural propensity.

Mewn pegawd cyvnod i'm caed yn y grôth,  
O grethyll inam a thad.

In fin was I found when in the womb, from the effect of the natural disposition of father and mother.  
*H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Crëu, v. a. (cre)** To give existence; to create.

Myvi â wneuthlwm y zaear, ac â greais zyn arni,  
I have made the earth, and created man upon it.

*Isaiah 45. 12.*

**Creu, v. a. (cre)** To cry; to kaw; to crave, or beg. Mae yn creu yn arw arnav zyvod yno, he begs of me very much to come there.

A gre'r vran vawr â gre'r vran veçan.

The cry that is made by the great crow will be cried by the little crow.  
*Adage.*

Y forz yd gerzwyv gwrz yd gre branes.

The way that I walk vehemently do the ravens cry.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Creuan, s. f.—pl. t. au (crau)** The cranium.

Mewn tri-ile yn y pen y megir cleuyd: yn y don, yn y greuan, ac yn y grevadur.

Within three places of the head will disease be formed: in the pericranium, in the cranium, and in the dura mater.

*Mezzygon Myzuvai.*

**Creuawl, a. (crau)** Covered with gore; bloody.

Erbyniad pymoes o grocs greuawl,  
Arbenig Wledig wlad gynveithiawl.

The receiver of the five ages by the bloody cross, was the Sovereign of the boundlessly extending kingdom.  
*Blazyn Varrz.*

**Creuder, s. m. (crau)** Bloodiness; fierceness.

**Creudo, a. (crau—to)** Covered with gore.

Lledgynt Argoedwys gwys greudo,  
Llyfiadwy neud einym yno.

It is announced that the furrow of the men of Argoed is covered with blood: Are we not restrained from being there?

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Creuze, a. (crau—de)** Mingled with gore.

Bu rhewin, a thrin, a thranc cymmri,  
Ar gad gad greuze,  
Ar gryd, gryd graenze,  
Ac am Dal Moelvre mil vanieri.

There was destruction, and conflict, and annihilation of hereditary honour in the battle, a battle drenched with gore; in the conflict, a conflict where horror raged, and around the top of Moelvre a thousand banners waved.  
*Gwalçmai.*

**Creugar, a. (crau)** Drenched in gore; bloody.

Pa gefidy vi vodryday creugar,  
Croyw-goç waew o'th adav.

Shouldest thou set up for me the bloody tent, newly reddened will be the javelin from thy hand.  
*Phylip Brydyz.*

**Creulan, s. f.—pl. t. au (crau—llan)** A crimson plain.

Ar greuliv, ar greulyd veirwon,  
Ar greulan baran beryon.

On the crimson flood, on the bloody dead, on the gory plain the birds of prey appear.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

## CRI

**Creulanw, s. m. (crau—llanw)** A crimson flood.

Ar greulen, ar greuled Arvon,  
Creulanw gwaed am draed amdryçion.

On the gory surface, on Arvon drenched in blood, there was the crimson flood around the mangled limbs.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

**Creulawn, a. (crau—llawn)** Bloody, fierce, cruel, inhuman. s. m. A tyrant.

Senez Rhuvain â anvones Alectus Senezwr, a thair lleng o wyr ymlaz yggyd ag ev i laz y creulawn, ac i oreçsyn yr Ynys traçevyn with veziant gwyr Rhuvain.

The Senate of Rome sent Alectus a Senator, and three legions of fighting men with him, to cut off the Tyrant, and to subject the island again to the dominion of the Roman people.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Creuled, a. (crau)** Drenched with gore; bloody.

**Creulén, s. f.—pl. t. au (crau—llen)** A crimson covering; a bloody surface.

Ar greulan baran beryon,  
Ar greulen, ar greuled Arvon.

On the gory plain the birds of prey appear; on the crimson covering, on Arvon drenched in blood.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

**Creuliv, s. m. aggr. (crau—lliv)** A crimson torrent.

Arllwybyr llaz â llavnau rhuzion,  
Ar greuliv, ar greulyd veirwon.

There was the track of slaughter, with the ruddy blades over the crimson flood, over the dead drenched in gore.

*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

**Creulonaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (creulawn)** Cruelty.

**Creulondeb, s. m. (creulawn)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creulonez, s. m. (creulawn)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creuloni, v. (creulawn)** To become cruel.

**Creulonrwyz, s. m. (creulawn)** Cruelty; fierceness.

**Creulyd, a. (crau)** Dyed with gore; bloody.

**Creulyn, s. m. (crau—liyn)** A crimson pool.

Eil lavyn y'nghreuliv y'nghreulyn gwyar,  
Y'nghreulawn ymwrthryn;  
Gwycyr y gwylyç—

His blade in a bloody torrent in a crimson pool of gore, in the cruel conflict, gallantly it brandishes.

*Cynzelw, i Wentwynwyn.*

**Creulys, s. m. aggr. (crau—llys)** Groundsel; cal-

led also, Y benvelen. Creulys venyw, llyçlyn

y dwvyr, or Llyfiau Talieffin, brooklime.

**Creuolder, s. m. (creuawl)** Bloodiness.

**Creuolrwyz, s. m. (creuawl)** Bloodthirstiness.

**Crew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre)** A shout, or outcry.

Ev y'ngraid, y'nghrew, yn llew llorvuz,  
Ev y'ngryd, y'nghryn yn rhu rybuz.

He in the heat, in the shout is a slaughtering lion; he in the conflict, in the confusion is the signal of terror.

*Gwalçmai, i O Gwynez.*

**Crëwr, s. m.—pl. crëwyr (cre—gwr)** A creator

**Crewt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cre)** A faint cry.

**Crewtiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crew)** A puling.

**Crewtian, v. a. (crew)** To cry faintly, to pule.

**Crewtiaw, v. a. (crew)** To whine, to pule.

**Crewtiawl, a. (crew)** Whining, or puling.

**Crewtyn, s. m. dim. (crew)** A whiner, a crier.

**Crewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (crau)** A crop of corn;

a rick. Crewyn o yd, a rick of corn; dal yr ieir

yn mhen y crewyn, to catch the hens on the top

of the rick. Criaw'r crewyn, the rejoicing of

harvest home: The last load of corn brought off

the ground is called crewyn, in some parts.

**Crëyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre)** A heron: the same as crëyr.

**Crëyr, s. m.—pl. t. od (cre)** A heron; also a gad-

fly. Crëyr glâs, a stork; and crëyr gwyn, the

great white heron; crëyr copawg, the crested

heron; crëyr copawg lleiav, the egrel.

**Crëyraiz, a. (crëyr)** Heron-like, screaming.

**Crëyrva, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëyr—ma)** A hernery.

**Crëyrwalç, s. m.—pl. crëyrweilç (crëyr—gwalç)** A

heron hawk.

Crëyrn,



# CRI

**Crëyryn**, *s. m. dim.* (crëyr) A gad-fly.  
**Cri**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cre) A cry, a clamour; noise.  
**Cri**, *a.* (cre) Rough; in the rough; raw; fresh.  
 Bara cri, unleavened bread; lliain cri, unbleached linen; brethyn cri, cloth not scoured, or fulled.  
**Criad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cri) A crying.  
**Criaiz**, *a.* (cri) Of a raw, or fresh quality.  
**Criaw**, *v. a.* (cri) To cry; to clamour; to weep.

Y tylodion—  
 O ran hyñ à gri'n eu hol.

The poor ones, by reason of this will cry after them. *W. Cynwal.*

Yr èawg—  
 Crici'ziav, tecav wyd ti  
 O hili'oz y mor heli.

The Salmon, the freshest, and fairest art thou of the tribes of the briny sea. *Wat. ab Hywel.*

**Criawl**, *a.* (cri) Crying, puling, weeping.  
**Crib**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—rhib) A comb; a wool-comb, or card, also the crest, cop, or summit of any thing.—Cribau cyfion, stock cards? Crib ceiliawg, a cock's comb; crib y gwenyn, a honey comb; crib y ty, the house top; crib mynyz, the summit of a mountain; Cribau St. Fraid, betony; cribau'r bleiziau, the greater bur.  
**Cribag**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crib) A hay-hook.  
**Cribarth**, *s. f.—pl.* cribeirth (crib—garth) The ridge or summit of a hill; the top of a promontory.

Ruthyr ci o gribarth.

The racing of a dog from the top of the slope. *Adage.*

**Cribaw**, *v. a.* (crib) To comb. Cribaw pen, to comb the head; cribaw gwlan, to card wool.  
**Cribawd**, *s. m.* (crib) A combing; also a honey-comb.  
**Cribawg**, *a.* (crib) Indented; crested; copped.  
**Cribawl**, *a.* (crib) Pestifal; like a comb; combing.  
**Cribzail**, *s. f. aggr.* (crib—dâl) Extortion; hard-dealing; pillage, rapine, or depredation.  
**Cribzeiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribzail) An extorting; a pillaging, or depredating.  
**Cribzeiliaiz**, *a.* (cribzail) Extorsive, by force.  
**Cribzeiliaw**, *v. a.* (cribzail) To extort; to deal hardly; to pillage, or take by violence.  
**Cribzeiliawd**, *s. m.* (cribzail) An extorting.  
**Cribzeiliawg**, *a.* (cribzail) Extorsive, predatory.  
**Cribzeiliwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cribzeiliwyr (cribzail—gwr) An extortioner; a pillager.  
**Cribzeilus**, *a.* (cribzail) Extorsive, rapacious.  
**Cribedig**, *a.* (crib) Furnished with a comb; combed.  
**Cribell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crib) A cock's comb.  
**Cribiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crib) A combing.  
**Cribiedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cribiad) A comber.  
**Cribin**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crib) A hay rake.  
**Cribinawd**, *s. m.* (cribin) A raking together.  
**Cribinawta**, *v. a.* (cribinawd) To rake, or scrape together; to amass.

Ac o methai gymhortha,  
 Rhoi vy mryd ar gribinawta.

And if I fail in gathering contributions, I shall make up my mind to gather scraps. *S. Tudur.*

Henwn zyz, gwnawn hyn yn za,  
 Awn etto i gribinawta.

We will name a day, and this we will make good, again we will go a begging. *Llywelyn ab Gutyn.*

**Cribiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribin) A raking together.

**Cribiniaw**, *v. a.* (cribin) To rake together.

E droes un er ys ennyd  
 Dano i gribinio'r byd.

One has turned a while ago, and stooped to rake the world. *T. Prys.*

**Cribiniawl**, *a.* (cribin) Raking, or scraping.

**Cribiniwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cribinwyr (cribin—gwr) A raker,

**Cribion**, *s. pl. aggr.* (crib) Comings, or cardings.

# CRI

**Cribwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cribwyr (crib—gwr) A comber; a carder. Cribwr gwlan, a wool carder.  
**Cribwraig**, *s. f.—pl.* cribwreigez, (crib—gwraig) A wool carder, a woman that cards wool.  
**Cricell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crig) A cricket.  
**Cricellu**, *v. a.* (cricell) To chirp; to chatter.  
**Criciad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crig) A cricket.  
**Criciedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (criciad) A creaker.  
**Criciedyn**, *s. m. dim.* (criciad) A cricket.  
**Criv**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhiv) A row of notches; a point, or mark cut in any thing.  
**Crived**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) What is cut, or graved.  
**Crivedel**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cri—medel) A public reaping; a custom amongst farmers of assisting one another in turn to give a day's reaping.  
**Crivell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) A notcher, a graver.  
**Crivelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crivell) A graving.  
**Crivellu**, *v. a.* (crivell) To cut a notch, mark, or character; to grave, or imprint.  
**Criven**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) What is notched.  
**Criviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (criv) A graving.  
**Criviaw**, *v. a.* (criv) To notch, or to grave.  
**Criviawl**, *a.* (criv) Notched, or crenated; graved.  
**Criviedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (criviad) An engraver.  
**Criviwr**, *s. m.—pl.* crivwyr (criv—gwr) Engraver.  
**Crig**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—rhig) A crack.  
**Criglyn**, *s. m. dim.* (crigyl) A faint trace, or mark.  
 Nid oes ymagriglyn o hono, there is here not the least trace of it.

**Crigyl**, *s. m.—pl.* criglion (crig) A trace.

**Crigyll**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crig) A ravine, a creek.

**Crimmaid**, *s. m.—pl.* crimmeidiau. (crimp) A raising up in rims, or ridges.

**Crimmawg**, *a.* (crimp) Having a sharp edge.  
*s. f.—pl.* crimmogau. Greaves, or armour for the legs; also the shin.

Yr oez wedi ymwisgaw mewn cadbais—a crimmogau am ei draed, a'i eigeirez.

He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with greaves round his legs, and his thighs. *Mabinogion.*

**Crimmeidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimmaid) a crimping, or making into ridges.

**Crimmeidiaw**, *v. a.* (crimmaid) To crimp.

**Crimmeidiawl**, *a.* (crimmaid) Crimping up.

**Crimmeil**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crimp) A sharp ridge.

**Crimmogiad**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crimmawg) A forming into a ridge like the shin; A kick on the shin.

**Crimmogiaw**, *v. a.* (crimmawg) To kick shins. It is a diversion of the Pembroke-shire men; who have meetings for the purpose, where they attend properly prepared in thick shoes with nails projecting out at the sides.

**Crimmogwr**, *s. m.—pl.* crimmogwyr (crimmawg—gwr) A shin kicker; a nickname for a Pembroke-shire man.

**Crimp**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cy—rhimp) A sharp ridge.

**Crimpiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimp) An edging, or forming into a ridge; a pinching, or crimping.

**Crimpiaw**, *v. a.* (crimp) To form into a ridge; to pinch, or crimp.

**Crimpiawg**, *a.* (crimp) Ridgy, rising in a ridge.

**Crimpiawl**, *a.* (crimp) Rising in ridges.

**Crimpiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* crimpwyr (crimp—gwr) One that forms a ridge; a pincher.

**Crimprew**, *s. m.* (crimp—rhew) A sharp frost.

**Crin**, *a.* (cri) Brittle, fragile, easy to be broken; dry or withered; also niggardly, or penurious.

Og i'r einioes ei grined!

Life, alas! how frail it is!

Anamyl croni maw! crinion;  
 Am y fy hael y mae fôn.

Seldom is the praise of stingy ones preserved; about those that are generous there is frequent mention. *W. Cynwal.*

K k

Crinad,



# CRI

**Crinad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crin)* A becoming brittle; a withering; a parching up.

**Crinaw**, *v. (crin)* To become brittle; to clung.

*Crynwn oill a' crinaw wnaeth  
Cyt derwen cofadwriaeth?*

Let us all tremble! Is the stock of the oak of remembrance withered?  
*W. Llwyn*

**Crinawl**, *a. (crin)* Tending to be brittle, or dry.

**Crinder**, *s. m. (crin)* Brittleness; dryness; niggardliness.

*Troist v'ireizrwyz, pur-lwyz pér,  
I grinder hav—*

Thou hast turned my moisture, yielding agreeable strength, to the sunamer's parching.  
*W. Middleton.*

**Crinedig**, *a. (crin)* Frangible; withered, or dried up.

**Crinez**, *s. m. (crin)* Fragility; parchedness.

**Crinell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au (crin)* What is clung, or dried.

**Crinellaiz**, *a. (crinell)* Tending to clung, or dry up.

**Crinellawg**, *a. (crinell)* Crackling; drying up.

**Crinelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crinell)* Crepitation; a crackling, or cracking.

**Crinellu**, *v. a. (crinell)* To clung, to dry up, or wither; to crack, or crackle.

**Cringoç**, *a. (crin—coç)* Frizzled with red. *Dyn cringoç*, a person with a frizzly red hair.

**Crinlys**, *s. f. agg. (crin—llys)* The violet.

**Crinllyd**, *a. (crin)* Apt to clung, or dry up.

**Crinllydrwyz**, *s. m. (crinllyd)* Aptness to clung.

**Crintaç**, *a. (crin—taç)* Niggardly, or penurious.

**Crintaçlyd**, *a. (crintaç)* Apt to be niggardly.

**Crintaçrwyz**, *s. m. (crintaç)* Niggardliness.

**Crintaçu**, *v. (crintaç)* To become penurious.

**Crintaçwr**, *s. m.—pl. crintaçwyr (crintaç—gwr)* A niggardly man.

**Crinwas**, *s. m.—pl. crinweis (crin—gwâs)* A niggardly, or covetous fellow.

*Tri feth aeth dros y byd: Dwyr diluw, gwynt, ac anghlod mab y crinwas.*

Three things have spread over the world; the water of the deluge, the wind, and the ill report of the son of the niggard.  
*Trios Moes.*

**Crinwafaiz**, *a. (crinwas)* Avaricious, miserly.

**Crinwyz**, *s. m. aggr. (crin—gwÿz)* Dried brushwood.

**Crip**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—rhip)* A scratch.

**Cripiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crip)* A scratching.

**Cripiaw**, *v. a. (crip)* To scratch; to claw.

**Cripiawg**, *a. (crip)* Having scratches; scratchy.

**Cripiawl**, *a. (crip)* Apt to scratch; scratching.

**Cripiedig**, *a. (crip)* Having scratches; scratched.

**Cripiedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cripiad)* A scratcher.

**Cripiwr**, *s. m.—pl. cripwyr (crip—gwr)* A scratcher.

**Cris**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhis)* A scale, or hard crust.

**Crisb**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cris)* A crisp coating.

**Crisbiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cris—piliad)* A scaling, or peeling off the incrustation.

**Crisbiliaw**, *v. a. (cris—piliaw)* To scale, or peel.

**Crisbin**, *a. (crisb)* Friable, crumbling, or crisp.

**Crisbiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crisbin)* A crisping.

**Crisbiniaw**, *v. a. (crisbin)* To crisp, or dry up.

**Crisbiniawg**, *a. (crisbin)* Of a friable nature.

**Crisbiniawl**, *a. (crisbin)* Apt to crisp, or crumble.

**Crisfal**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cris)* Crystal.

*Ac yr oez ar benau y pethau byw zull furvawen, fal lliwcrisfal o'nadwy.*  
*Exetiel. 1. 22.*

**Crisfalad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crisfal)* Crystalization.

**Crisfalaiz**, *a. (crisfal)* Like crystal, crystalline.

**Crisfalawg**, *a. (crisfal)* Abounding with crystal.

**Crisfalu**, *v. (crisfal)* To crystalize.

**Crisfannaiz**, *a. (crisfiant)* Crystalline.

**Crisfannawg**, *a. (crisfiant)* Having crystal.

# CRO

**Crisfannawl**, *a. (crisfiant)* Apt to crystalize.

**Crisfanniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crisfiant)* Crystalization.

**Crisfannu**, *v. (crisfiant)* To crystalize.

**Crisfiant**, *s. m.—pl. crisfannau (cris)* Crystal.

*Gorwyn wyd uwç geirw y nant  
Mewn crys o liw maen crisfiant.*

Splendidly white thou art on the rough torrent of the glen, in the coat of the colour of the crystal stone. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r alarc*

**CRIST**; **CHRIST**, or the anointed one.

**Cristian**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crist)* A christian.

**Cristianawg**, *a. (cristian)* Like a christian.

**Cristianogaeth**, *s. m. (cristianawg)* Christianity.

**Cristianogaiz**, *a. (cristianawg)* Christianly.

**Cristianogawl**, *a. (cristianawg)* Like a christian.

**Cristianogeizrwyz**, *s. m. (cristianawg)* Christianliness; the demeanour of a christian.

**Cristianogrwyz**, *s. m. (cristianawg)* Christianity.

**Cristianus**, *a. (cristian)* Like a christian.

**Cristianusrwyz**, *s. m. (cristianus)* Christianliness.

**Cristiawl**, *a. (crist)* Professing of Christ.

**Cristiolaeth**, *s. m. (cristiawl)* Christianity.

**Cristiolus**, *a. (cristiawl)* Christianized.

**Cristion**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (crist)* A christian.

**Cristionawg**, *a. (cristion)* Like a christian.

**Cristionawl**, *a. (cristion)* Like a christian.

**Cristionogaeth**, *s. m. (cristionawg)* Christianity.

**Cristionogaiz**, *a. (cristionawg)* Christianly.

**Cristionogawl**, *a. (cristionawg)* Like a christian; christian. *Y Grewyz grifionogawl*, the christian religion.

**Cristionogi**, *v. a. (cristionawg)* To make a christian; To become a christian.

**Cristionogrwyz**, *s. m. (cristionawg)* Christianity.

**Cristyn**, *s. m. dim. (crist)* A follower of Christ.

**Cristynawg**, *a. (cristyn)* Like a follower of Christ.

*Cael Duw yno, coel y dewinion,  
Crist un-agwez a'r cristynogion.*

Finding God there, the belief of the Magi was in Christ in the same manner as Christians. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fyfan.*

**Cristynawl**, *a. (cristyn)* Like a christian.

**Cristynogaiz**, *a. (cristynawg)* Christianly.

**Cristynogaeth**, *s. m. (cristynawg)* Christendom.

**Cristynogawl**, *a. (cristynawg)* Like a christian.

**Cristynogrwyz**, *s. m. (cristynawg)* Christianity.

**Criwr**, *s. m.—pl. criwyr (cri—gwr)* A cryer.

**Cro**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (rho)* A turn, a curve;

**Crôb**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cro)* What is shrunk into a round heap; a hunch.

**Croca**, *a. (crwca)* Crooked, crofs, bent in and out.

**Crocâad**, *s. m. (croca)* A making crooked.

**Crocâawl**, *a. (croca)* Tending to become crooked.

**Crocâu**, *v. a. (croca)* To make crooked.

**Croç**, *a. (cy—rhoç)* Vehement, fierce; eager; with force. *Gweizi'n groç*, to shout vehemently; *ymlaz yn groç*, to fight fiercely.

**Croçaiz**, *a. (croç)* Of a fierce, or ardent nature.

**Croçan**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (croç)* A boiler, a pot.

*Hyd yn oed yr uhdyz yz a'r Croçan ar y tân.*

Even to one day the pot will always go on the fire. *Adage.*

**Croçanaid**, *s. m.—pl. croçaneidiau (croçan)* Pot-full.

**Croçenu**, *v. a. (croçan)* To make pottery.

**Croçenyiz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (croçan)* A potter.

**Croçenyziath**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (croçenyiz)* Pottery trade.

**Croçenyn**, *s. m. dim. (croçan)* A little pot.

**Croçi**, *v. a. (croç)* To make fierce; to become fierce.

**Croçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (croç)* A becoming fierce, or vehement; ardency, fierceness.

**Croçlais**,



## CRO

**Croglais**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crogleisiau (crog—llais) A strong voice; a scream.

**Croglev**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crog—llev) A loud shout.

**Croglevain**, *v. a.* (croglev) To cry aloud.

**Croglevwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* croglevwyr (croglev—gwr) A great shouter; one with a strong voice.

**Crogleisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croglais) A loud shouting.

**Crogleisiau**, *v. a.* (croglais) To shout loudly.

**Crogleisiawg**, *a.* (croglais) Having a shrill voice.

**Crogleisiawl**, *a.* (croglais) Screaming; shouting.

**Crogleisiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crogleiswyr (croglais—gwr) A loud shouter, or screamer.

**Crogwaez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (crog—gwaez) A loud shout.

**Crogwaezi**, *v. a.* (crogwaez) To scream, or shout.

**Crogwaeziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crogwaez) A screaming.

**Crogwaeziawl**, *a.* (crogwaez) Screaming loudly.

**Crogwaezwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crogwaezwyr (crogwaez—gwr) A vehement screamer, or shouter.

**Croeg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (craw) A closing; a cover.

**Croen**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crwyn (craw) A skin. Croen o zyn, a skin of a fellow.

A el i'r gware adawed ei groen gartrev.

He that goes to the games, let him leave his skin at home. *Adage.*

Yn y croen y ganer y blaiz y byz marw.

In the skin that a wolf is born with, he will die. *Adage.*

**Croenai**, *a.* (croen) Of a cutaneous nature.

**Croenawg**, *a.* (croen) Having a skin, skinned.

**Croenawl**, *a.* (croen) Cutaneous, relating to the skin.

**Croendew**, *a.* (croen—tew) Thick-skinned; callous.

**Croendewder**, *s. m.* (croendew) Callosity.

**Croendewez**, *s. m.* (croendew) Callousness.

**Croenedig**, *a.* (croen) Furnished with a skin.

**Croenen**, *s. f. dim.* (croen) A thin tender skin; a cuticle; a pellicle; the outer coat, or surface.

**Croengryg**, *a.* (croen—cryg) Having wrinkled skin.

**Croengrygu**, *v. a.* (croengryg) To rivel the skin.

**Croeni**, *v. a.* (croen) To skin, or to skin over; to grow into, or become a skin.

**Croeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croen) A skinning.

**Croeniator**, *ger.* (croeniad) Growing to a skin.

**Croenitor**, *sup.* (croen) That is skinning.

**Croenlwm**, *a.* (croen—llwm) Callow; naked.

**Croenlwm**, *a.* (croen—llwm) Callow; naked.

**Croenllyd**, *a.* (croen) Skinny, like a skin.

**Croenllydrwyg**, *s. m.* (croenllyd) Skinniness.

**Croenyn**, *s. m. dim.* (croen) A thin skin, or cuticle.

**Croes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* yz (cro) A turn; a cross, a crucifix; adversity. Croes bengroes, a cross croflet; croes-hynt, a cross-way, or course; heb groes, heb waharz, without let or hindrance. Mae o yn gwneuthyd ei grwys, he is making his crosses, said of a man who seems silent, or absent in company.

Gnawd gorfwsyllle bo croes.

It is usual to have a resting-place where there is a cross. *Adage.*

**Croes**, *a.* (cro) Cross, across, or transverse; adverse, contrary. Gwynt croes, a contrary wind.

**Croesan**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (croes) A buffoon.

Ni zawr croesan pa gabyl.

The buffoon cares not what indignity. *Adage.*

## CRO

**Croefanaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croefan) Ribaldry.

Cras enau, geiriau ni ragorai—

Croefanaeth croyw a foniai.

With his dirty mouth, he would not withhold words, without mincing he would utter obscenity.

*D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

**Croefanaiz**, *a.* (croefan) Farcical; scurrilous.

**Croefanair**, *s. m.* (croefan—gair) Scurrilosity.

**Croefaneizrwyg**, *s. m.* (croefanaiz) Scurrilousness.

**Croefangerz**, *s. f.* (croefan—cerz) Scurrilous, or abusive song; burlesque poetry.

**Croefaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl.* croefaniaid (croefan) A ribald; a low mimic; a buffoon, or jester.

Pengwastrawd biau esdynu—y marc a rozer i'r croefaniad; canys rhwymaw troed cebystyr hwnw a wnair wrth ei zwy gaid, ac evelly y rhozir.

It is the duty of the head groom to deliver the horse that is given to the *buffoon*; for the end of the halter of that is to be tied to his two testicles, and in that manner he must be given. *Welsh Laws.*

**Croefaren**, *s. f.* (croes—aren) Ribaldry; farce.

**Croefaw**, *s. m.* (croes) A welcome; kindness.

**Croefawgar**, *a.* (croefaw) Hospitable; kind.

**Croefawgarwg**, *s. m.* (croefawgar) Welcomeness.

**Croefawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croefaw) A welcoming; kind, or hospitable reception.

**Croefawl**, *a.* (croes) Transversal; crossing.

**Croefawu**, *v. a.* (croefaw) To welcome, to receive, or entertain hospitably.

**Croefbren**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (croes—pren) A cross.

Rhaid i'm zwyn yn nhrwyn y rhyd,

Rhyw groefbren rhag yr ylbryd.

I must carry with me when near the ford some sort of a cross, for fear of the ghost. *Lang Lewis.*

**Croefawus**, *a.* (croefaw) Hospitable; kind.

**Croesdro**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croes—tro) A crooked turn.

**Croesdröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croesdro) Contortion.

**Croesdroi**, *v. a.* (croesdro) To contort; to writhe.

**Croesdyn**, *s. m.* (croes—tyn) A drawing adversely.

**Croesdynawl**, *a.* (croesdyn) Drawing cross-wise.

**Croesdyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croesdyn) Contortion.

**Croesdynu**, *v. a.* (croesdyn) To contort; to bicker.

**Croesdynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* croesdynwyr (croesdyn—gwr) A bickerer, a quarreller.

**Croesen**, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A coquette; a jilt.

**Croesfon**, *s. f.*—*pl.* croesfyn (croes—fon) A cross-staff; an instrument to measure altitudes.

**Croesforz**, *s. f.*—*pl.* croesfyrz (croes—forz) A cross-road.

**Croesgynganez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croes—cyn-ganez) Alliterative consonancy.

**Croesgynganezawl**, *a.* (croesgynganez) Having alliterative consonancy.

**Croesgynganezu**, *v. a.* (croesgynganez) To form alliterative consonancy.

**Croesheol**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* yz (croes—heol) A cross-street.

**Croeshoeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croes—hoeliad) A nailing transversely; a crucifixion.

**Croeshoeliaw**, *v. a.* (croes—hoeliaw) To crucify.

**Croeshoeliedig**, *a.* (croes—hoeliedig) Crucified.

**Croeshoeliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* croeshoelwyr (croeshoeliaw—gwr) A crucifier.

**Croesi**, *v. a.* (croes) To cross, to put cross-wise; to make the mark of a cross; to thwart.

**Croesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croes) A crossing.

**Croesiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croesiad) A crosser.

**Croesig**, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A crosslet, a small cross.

**Croesneb**, *s. m.* (croes) A crossness; adversity.

**Croeslath**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (croes—llath) A purlin.

**Croeslwybyr**,



**Croeslwybyr**, *s. m.—pl. croeslwybrau* (croes—llwybyr) A cross-path.  
**Croeswr**, *s. m.—pl. croeswyr* (croes—gwr) One that croseth; an opposer.  
**Crôg**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cro) A cross, or crucifix; a wooden hook for hanging things on; a hanging across; also one to be crucified, or hung.  
*Y grôg i mi o's av, hang me if I go.*

*Hir ledrad i grôg.*

Long thieving for him that is to be hung.

*Adage.*

**Crôg**, *a. (cro)* Hanging; over-hanging.

*Rhozafor ein telynuau 'nghrôg,  
Ar goed cangenog irion.*

We placed our harps a hanging on green branching trees.

*Edm. Prys.*

**Crogadwy**, *a. (crôg)* That may be hung; liable to be hanged. *Bai crogadwy, hanging matter.*

**Crogawl**, *a. (crôg)* Tending to hang; hanging.

**Crogbren**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (crôg—pren) A gallows.

**Crogedyv**, *s. f. aggr. (crôg—edav)* Dropwort.

**Crogell**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (crog) A place to hang meat; a safe.

**Crogen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crôg) A gill; a jaw.

*Crogen pysgodyn, the gill of a fish.*

*Dy vaut fal â zyvalwn,  
I evail gov, val i gwn,  
A'th zwy crogen.*

Thy poor mouth I might compare to a smith's pinchers, as I know, and thy two gills:—

*T. Prys, i'r ghlifiad.*

**Crogenaiz**, *a. (crogen)* Like the gills of a fish.

**Crogenawg**, *a. (crogen)* Furnished with gills.

**Crogi**, *v. a. (crôg)* To hang, or suspend; to overhang. *Dôs i'th grogi, go and be hanged.*

**Crogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crôg) A hanging.

**Crogiadyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (crogiad) A hanger.

**Croglath**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crôg—llath) A springe.

*Na vyz avlonyz dy lam,  
Wrth gryn-gae'r croglath grin-gam.*

Be not uneasy in thy step near the waving circlet of the brittle snare.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cyfyllawg.*

**Croglen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (crôg—llen) A hanging.

**Croglenawg**, *a. (croglen)* Having hangings.

**Croglith**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (crôg—llith) The mass, or service of the cross. *Dyz Gwener y croglith, Good Friday.*

**Crogwez**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crôg—gwez) Exposure on the cross; a being crucified.

*Gan vazeu o Zuw ei zodi y 'nghrogwez,  
Gan vyned i'r bez bu boz Celi.*

By God's forgiving his being placed on the cross exposed, by going to the grave, the mysterious one was satisfied.

*Hywel Poel.*

**Crogwr**, *s. m.—pl. crogwyr* (crôg—gwr) A hangman.

*Dywed y brawd—  
Beth a holid, bardud bez,  
Crogwr, ar gam i'r gwreigez?*

Speak friar—What wouldst thou question, thou vulture of the grave, thou hangman, in reproach to the women?

*Iolo Gop.*

**Crogwyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crôg—gwyz) The cross.

*Pryderwn gwynod dyvod Dovydz,  
A davnau o'i grau ar ei crogwyz.*

Let us contemplate the time of the coming of the Renovator, with drops of his blood on his crucifix.

*Gwalmai.*

**Crogyn**, *s. m. dim. (crôg)* A crackhemp. *Crogyn o zyn, a fellow fit for the gallows.*

**Crom**, *a. (crwm)* Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

**Crombeithyn**, *s. pl. aggr. (crom—peithyn)* Crest-tiles, or gutter-tiles.

**Crombeithynen**, *s. f. (crombeithyn)* A rounded tile.

**Cromen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crom) A dome, or cupola.

**Cromglwyd**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (crom—clwyd) The hurdle that supports the thatch of a hut.

**Cromglwydaw**, *v. a. (cromglwyd)* To form the hurdle of a hut; to make a concave hurdle.

**Crômil**, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (crom—il) The craw, crop, or first stomach of birds.

**Cromilaid**, *s. f.—pl. cromileidiau* (crômil) A crop-full; a stomach-full.

**Cromilaw**, *v. a. (crômil)* To gorge, or fill the craw.

**Cromilawg**, *a. (crômil)* Having a crop, or craw.

**Cromleç**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crom—lleç) A stone that is of a flat, or concave form, or that inclines, or bends downwards. It is also the vulgar name for the *Crair Gorsez*, *Maen Llôg*, or *Maen Gorsez*, the Stone of Covenant, or Altar of the Bards; which was placed within the *Cylç Cyngbrair*, or *Circle of Federation*; on it were performed various ceremonies belonging to Bardism; and these, though few and simple, were very significant. The primary rite, or the foundation of Bardism, was the sheathing of the sword, as a token of being devoted to peace, and insulated from all the parties and disputes of the world.

**Cron**, *a. (crwn)* Round; circular. *Trev gron, a round town; pellen gron, a round ball.*

**Crônaiz**, *a. (crawn)* Apt to collect, or gather together.

**Cronawg**, *a. (crawn)* That collects, or heaps.

**Cronawl**, *a. (crawn)* Collecting, or heaping: damming up.

**Cronbleth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cron—pleth) Bobbin.

**Crondozaid**, *s. f. (cron—tozaid)* The *cotyledon*, or navel-wort.

**Cronedig**, *a. (crawn)* Heaped together; dammed up.

**Cronell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cron) A globule; a globe.

**Cronellaiz**, *a. (cronell)* Like a globe, globated.

**Cronellawg**, *a. (cronell)* Globular, globulous.

**Cronelliad**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cronell) Globosity.

**Cronellu**, *v. a. (cronell)* To glomerate.

**Cronen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cron) A globe, a sphere.

**Cronva**, *s. f.—pl. crônveyz* (crawn—ma) A receptacle; a dam, or mound to keep in water.

**Cronglwyd**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cron—clwyd) The hurdle that bears the thatch of a hut; a roof.

**Cronglwydaw**, *v. a. (cronglwyd)* To make the hurdle of a hut; to form a roof.

**Crôni**, *v. a. (crawn)* To collect together; to hold in; to heap, or hoard; to dam up water.

*Na grôna d'aur, na cryn di,  
Gwr crin a gar eu crôni.*

Hoard not your gold, nor tremble while you give,  
The churl alone for hoarding it would live.

*L. Morganwg.*

**Croniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crawn) A collection, or heaping together; a damming up.

**Croniedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (croniad) A heaper.

**Cronwr**, *s. m.—pl. cronwyr* (crawn—gwr) A hoarder.

**Cropa**, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (crob) A crop, or craw; the first stomach of birds.

**Cropiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crob) A gathering in a heap; a crawling, or creeping.



## CRU

**Crobian, v. a. (crob)** To crawl in a heap; to creep.

Rhaid yw crobian cyn cerzed.

It is necessary to creep before walking.

Adage.

**Cropiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cropiad)** A creeper.

**Cropiwr, s. m.—pl. cropwyr (crob)** A crawler.

**Crotai, a. (crawd)** Apt to form a cafe, or cover.

**Crotawg, a. (crawd)** Having a cafe; plump-faced.

**Crotawl, a. (crawd)** Growing over, or casing.

**Croten, s. f. dim. (crawd)** A little plump girl.

**Crotes, s. f.—pl. t. au (crawd)** A dumpy girl.

**Crotesfaiz, a. (crotes)** Like a fat, or plump girl.

**Crotesfan, s. f. dim. (crotes)** A little fat girl.

**Crotiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crawd)** A growing over; a becoming plump, or fat.

**Crotiaw, v. a. (crawd)** To grow, or cover over.

**Crôth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cro)** What swells, or bulges out; a rotundity; a belly; the womb. **Crôth coes, the calf of the leg.**

Yr hwn fyf yn credu ynoy vi—avonyz o zwvyr bywiawl á zylivant o'i grôth.

He that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. *John vii. 38.*

**Crôthai, a. (crôth)** Tending to swell, or bulge out.

**Crôthawg, a. (crôth)** Gibbous, swelled out; big-bellied.

**Crôthawl, a. (crôth)** Swelling out; relating to the belly, or womb.

**Crôthell, s. f.—pl. crythyll (crôth)** A bulging out; a rotundity; a banicle, a prickly small fish. **Crôthell yr avon, a pool, or the widening of a river.**

**Crôthi, v. a. (crôth)** To bulge out; to swell out the belly.

**Crôthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crôth)** A swelling out.

**Crowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cro)** A round paunch; a hamper; a panier; a wheel, or bow-net; also a kennel, or sty. **Mae o'n bwrw yn ei growyn yn iawn, he is filling into his paunch at a fine rate.**

Farçell yn ei growyn ceiniawg cyvraith á dâl.

A young pig in the sty, its value is a penny in law. *Welsh Laws.*

**Croyw, a. (cro)** Round, full, or clear; smooth; brisk; fresh.—**Llais croyw, a full, clear, or audible voice; siared yn groyw, to speak distinctly; iaith groyw, smooth language; dwvyr croyw, fresh water; bara croyw, unleavened bread.—Croyw-bêr, very sweet; croyw-glaer, very bright; croyw-grai, fully, or very fresh; croyw-ryz, clearly flowing.**

Heuais eiriau haul cadeiriau,

Haval creiriau, hyvawl croyw-ryz.

I have scattered epithets for the luminary of the circles, bright like jewels, deserving of smoothly-flowing praise.

*Ior. ab y Cyriawg.*

**Croywaiz, a. (croyw)** Of a full, clear, simple, fresh, quality.

**Croywdeb, s. m. (croyw)** Fullness, freshness.

**Croywder, s. m. (croyw)** Fullness, clearness, freshness.

**Croywi, v. a. (croyw)** To make clear; to freshen.

**Croywineb, s. m. (croyw)** Clearness, or freshness.

**Cru, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhu)** A hollow rotundity.

**Crub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru)** A swelling, or filling out.

**Crubyl, s. m.—pl. crubliad (crub)** What is filled, or swelled out.

**Crud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru)** A cover; a cafe; a defence. **Tri eur-grud Ynys Prydain, the three warriors of the isle of Britain that wore golden armour.**

## CRW

**Crudyr, s. m.—pl. crudron (crud)** Defence, or armour.

Ev oez—

A crydyr ar belydyr balwyv.

He was with armour on a pole of palm-wood.

*Iolo Gec.*

**Crug, s. m.—pl. t. au (cru)** A heap, or mound; a tump, or hillock; a barrow; a stack, or rick; also a swelling, or imposthume. **It was on such round hillocks as come under this denomination that the Britons held their bardic, and judicial Gorsezau, or Assemblies; hence Crug and Gorsez are sometimes used as synonymous terms.**

**Crugaiz, a. (crug)** Of a roundish form; piled up.

**Crugain, a. (crug)** Accumulative; heaping.

**Crugaint, s. m. (crugain)** An accumulation.

**Crugaw, v. a. (crug)** To heap, or pile up; to swell, or grow into an imposthume; to chafe, plague, or vex. **Yr wyt yn crugaw vy nghalon, thou dost plague my heart.**

**Crugawg, a. (crug)** Abounding with tumps, or heaps.

**Crugawl, a. (crug)** Rounding, heaping up.

**Crugdarz, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—tarz)** A pustule.

**Crugdarzawl, a. (crugdarz)** Pustulous, pimply.

**Crugdarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugdarz)** A breaking out in pustules, or pimples; imposthumation.

**Crugdarzu, v. a. (crugdarz)** To break out in pustules; to imposthume; to form an abscess.

**Crugvryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crug—bryn)** A round hillock.

**Crugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug)** A piling up.

**Cruglwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—llwyth)** A round heap, or pile.

**Crugnyth, s. m.—pl. t. od (crug—nyth)** A hovel.

**Crugyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug)** A place covered with tumps, mounds, or hillocks.

**Crugyn, s. m. dim. (crug)** A small tump, or heap.

**Crugynawg, a. (crugyn)** Full of tumps, or hillocks.

**Crugyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugyn)** A piling up.

**Crugynu, v. a. (crugyn)** To heap, or pile up.

**Crûl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cru)** A belly, or paunch.

**Crw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhw)** What tends to curve together, or to become compact; a round.

**Crwb, s. m.—pl. t. au (crw)** What is drawn into a heap; a hunch.

**Crwbaç, s. m.—pl. crybaçau (crwb)** A hook, or crook.

**Crwban, s. m.—pl. crybanod (crwb)** A tortoise.

—Crwban y gwlaw,

Crug eizig can-crog izaw.

A rain tortoise, a jealous lump, may be hanged a hundred times. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r B. Baç.*

**Crwc, s. m.—pl. cryciau (crw)** A bucket; a pail.

**Crwca, a. (crwc)** Crooked; cros; bent in and out; bowed, bent, or rounded.

**Crwcâad, s. m. (crwca)** A bending, or bowing.

**Crwcâawl, a. (crwca)** Tending to bend, or bow.

**Crwcâu, v. a. (crwca)** To bend, bow, or round.

**Crwcwd, s. m. (crwc)** A squat. **O'r crwcwd baç, O, you little squat; mae hi ya ei grwcwd, she is a squatting.**

**Crwd, s. m.—pl. crydion (crw)** A round lump.

**Crwz, s. m.—pl. cryzau (crw)** A stretching round.

**Crwg, s. m.—pl. crygau (crw)** A wooden hook to hang things upon; a crook.

Crwma,



# CRW

**Crwm, a. (crw)** Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

**Crwmaç, s. m.—pl. crymaçau (crwm)** Sphericity, or rotundity; convexity; a convex.

Mae crwmaç y zaear yn bwrw cyfgawd val na thywyn o'r haul arni i gyd ar unwaith.

The rotundity of the earth throws a shadow, so that the sun doth not shine upon it entirely at the same time.

*C. Edwards, Hanes y Fyrg.*

**Crwn, a. (crw)** Round; circular. Pen crwn, a round head; maes crwn, a round field.

**Crwt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crwd)** A case, or crust; a round dumpy fellow: O'r crwt baç! O, you little crusty chap!

**Crwtyn, s. m. dim. (crwt)** A little dumpy fellow.

**Crwth, s. m.—pl. crythau (crw)** Any body swelling out, or bulging; a paunch; a kind of box scooped out of a piece of wood, and rounded, except on the side where the excavation is made, which is flat, and covered with a board ending in a tail to hang it up by, when it appears much like a bottle, having a hole on the upper part of the rotundity through which it is filled. It is used mostly to hold salt; and hence a salt-box of any form is called *Crwth Halen*; also a musical instrument with six strings, the two lowest of which are drones struck by the thumb whilst the others are touched with a bow. It is much on the same principle with the violin, of which perhaps it is the prototype; and the term is now indiscriminately used for both.

Digon o grwth a thelyn.

Enough of the crooth and harp.

*Adage.*

**Crwybyr, s. m.—pl. crwybrau (crw)** A scum, or covering; also a honeycomb.

Crwybyr ar wawr carparawr dall.

A thick covering on the dawn of the blind prisoner.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Crwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—rhwyd)** A passing in and out.

**Crwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydyr)** A wandering, or roving about; vagrancy; errantry. Marçawg crwydrad, a knight of errantry, or knight errant.

**Crwydradwy, a. (crwydrad)** That can wander.

**Crwydrai, s. f.—pl. crwydreion (crwydyr)** A gadder; a wanderer, or vagabond.

**Crwydraiz, a. (crwydyr)** Erratic, vagrant.

**Crwydraw, v. a. (crwydyr)** To gad; to wander.

**Crwydrawg, a. (crwydyr)** Disposed to wander.

**Crwydrawl, a. (crwydyr)** Wandering; erratic.

**Crwydredig, a. (crwydyr)** Erratic; wandering.

Crwydredigion ladronaç, vagabond pilferers.

**Crwydredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydredig)** A life of wandering, or vagrancy.

**Crwydredigawl, a. (crwydredig)** Excursive.

**Crwydri, s. m. (crwydyr)** Vagrancy; beggary.

**Crwydriad, s. m.—pl. crwydriaid (crwydyr)** A vagabond.

**Crwydrus, a. (crwydyr)** Vagabond, wandering.

**Crwydrwr, s. m.—pl. crwydrwyr (crwydyr—gwr)** A wanderer; a rover, straggler, or stroller.

**Crwydryn, s. m. dim. (crwydyr)** A vagabond.

**Crwydyr, s. m.—pl. crwydrau (crwyd)** A wandering.

**Crwynllys, s. pl. aggr. (croen—llys)** Gentian.

**Crwynwr, s. m.—pl. crwynwyr (crwyn—gwr)** A skinner,, one who dresses skins; a leatherfeller.

**Crwyfez, s. m. (croes)** Contention, strife.

O bai na crwyfez na barn,

Na gyd rhwng gwan a çadarn.—

If there were either contention, or trial at issue, or wrestling between the weak and strong.

*G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

# CRY

**Crybwç, s. m.—pl. crybyçau (crwb)** What is shrunk, or crinkled up,

**Crybwç, a. (crwb)** Shrunk, dried, or crinkled up.

**Crybwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhybwyll)** A hint, mention, or intimation.

**Crybwyll, v. a. (cy—rhybwyll)** To hint; or intimate; to mention, to speak of.

**Crybwylladwy, a. (crybwyll)** That may be hinted.

**Crybwyllator, ger. (crybwylliad)** In mentioning.

**Crybwyllaw, v. a. (crybwyll)** To hint, or intimate.

**Crybwyllawd, s. m.—pl. crybwyllodion (crybwyll)** A mentioning; intimation.

**Crybwyllawg, a. (crybwyll)** That is mentioned.

**Crybwyllawl, a. (crybwyll)** Mentioning, hinting.

**Crybwyllieb, s. f. (crybwyll)** Paralepsis, or preterition, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in seemingly passing over a thing untouched, we take a summary view of it.

**Crybwylledig, a. (crybwyll)** Mentioned, hinted.

**Crybwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crybwyll)** A mentioning.

**Crybwylliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crybwylliad)** Intimator.

**Crybwyllitor, sup. (crybwyll)** To be hinted.

Cu cyn aethwy.

Hyd tra vwy' vwy crybwyllitor.

Lovely ere I am gone, as long as I shall live it is hinted.

*Taliesin.*

**Crybyçaiz, a. (crybwç)** Apt to shrink, or crinkle.

**Crybyçawg, a. (crybwç)** That is crinkled up.

**Crybyçawl, a. (crybwç)** Shrinking, or crinkling.

**Crybygez, s. m. (crybwç)** A constringency.

**Crybyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crybwç)** A rumpling, wrinkling, or drawing together.

**Crybyçu, v. a. (crybwç)** To constringe; to clench; to draw together; to wrinkle.

**Crybyçwr, s. m.—pl. crybyçwyr (crybwç—gwr)** A rumpler; one that puckers, draws together.

**Crycydaiz, a. (crwcwd)** In a squatting position.

**Crycydawl, a. (crwcwd)** Squatting; sitting on the hams.

**Crycydu, v. a. (crwcwd)** To sit on the hams; to squatt.

**Crycydwr, s. m.—pl. crycydwyr (crwcwd—gwr)** A squatter.

**Cryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhyç)** A roughness; a curling, or wrinkling; a rippling.

**Cryç, a. (cy—rhyç)** Rough, rumpled; wrinkled; frizzled, or curled; rippling. Cryç nodwyzau, crisping pins.

Lliw eiry gwyn—

Llewyc dwyry cryç ar dôr cralg.

The colour of the white snow, or the hue of the foaming water on the bosom of the rock.

*Idio Gog.*

Mae y proviad yn rhedeg yn gryç yn eu herbyn.

The evidence runs in a rough stream contrary to them.

*Ier. Owain.*

**Cryçadwy, a. (cryç)** That may be curled, or rumpled.

**Cryçator, ger. (cryçiad)** Rumpling, curling; rippling.

**Cryçedig, a. (cryç)** Rumpled, wrinkled, or curled.

**Cryçez, s. m. (cryç)** Roughness.

**Cryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryç)** A curling, rumpling, or frizzling; crepature; also a shake in music.

Cryçiadau syz yn cyvlawni rhwng cywëirdant a thyniad.

The shakes fill up between the chord note and a drawing.

*Cerysoriath.*

**Cryçiain, a. (cryç)** Abounding with bubbles.

*Cryçiaint.*



# CRY

**Crygiant, s. m.** (crygiain) A state of boiling.  
**Crygiannawl, a.** (crygiant) Tending to wrinkle.  
**Crygiannus, a.** (crygiant) Tending to wrinkle.

Wy'n hên anhoenus,  
 A gaen grygiannus.

I am old and void of vigour, with a skin in wrinkles.  
*D. Llwyd Mathew.*

**Crygiant, s. m.—pl.** crygiannau (cryg) A curliness.  
**Crygias, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryg—ias) A boiling, or bubbling up; ebullition.  
**Cryciedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (crygiad) A rumpler.  
**Crygineb, s. m.** (cryg) Crepature; a curliness.  
**Crygitor, sup.** (cryg) To be curling, or rippling.  
**Cryglais, s. m.—pl.** crygleisiau (cryg—llais) A broken, or quivering voice.  
**Crygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryglais) The quivering, or shaking of the voice.  
**Crygleisiaw, v. a.** (cryglais) To quiver the voice.  
**Cryglam, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryg—llam) A caper.  
**Cryglamawl, a.** (cryglam) Capering, or giggling.  
**Cryglamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryglam) A capering.  
**Cryglamu, v. a.** (cryglam) To caper; to bound.  
**Cryglamwr, s. m.—pl.** cryglamwyr (cryglam—gwr) A caperer; a jigger.  
**Crygnaid, s. f.—pl.** crygneidiau (cryg—naid) A capering leap, a frisk, or skip.  
**Crygneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (crygnaid) A frisking.  
**Crygneidiaw, v. a.** (crygnaid) To caper; to trip.  
**Crygneidiawl, a.** (crygnaid) Capering, or frisking.  
**Crygneidiwr, s. m.—pl.** crygneidwyr (crygnaid—gwr) A caperer, or a frisker.  
**Crygni, s. m.** (cryg) A wrinkling; a curling.  
**Crygrawn, a.** (cryg—rhawn) Frizzly-haired.  
**Crygu, v. a.** (cryg) To ruffle, crumple, or curl up; to frizzle; to ripple.  
**Crygwr, s. m.—pl.** crygwyr (cryg—gwr) A ruffler.  
**Crygyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cryg) A ruffler; the heron.

**Cryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (cy—rhyd) A quaking, shaking, or rocking; a fever, or ague; also a cradle. Cryd poeth, the burning fever; cryd dysbeidiawl, intermitting fever; cryd dizyfbaid, a continual fever; cryd peunyziawl, a quotidian ague; cryd tridiau, a tertian ague; cryd melyn, and cryd iau melyn, the yellow jaundice; cryd cymalau, the rheumatism.

Cryd yr hên angy ys dir.

In the fever of the aged, death is certain.

*Adage.*

Yn nev bu cryd pan i'm crygyd.

In Heaven there was trembling when I was crucified.

*Taliesin.*

**Crydaiz, a.** (cryd) Apt to quiver; aguish; febrile.  
**Crydbar, a.** (cryd—par) Causing a fever; febrile.  
**Crydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryd) A shivering.  
**Crydiain, a.** (cryd) Full of quaking, or shivering.  
**Crydiant, s. m.** (cryd) A shivering, or tremulation.  
**Crydian, v. a.** (cryd) To quiver, shake, or tremble.  
**Crydiaw, v. a.** (cryd) To quiver, or tremulate.  
**Crydiawg, a.** (cryd) That trembles, or quakes.  
**Crydiawl, a.** (cryd) Quaking, or shivering; causing, or proceeding from, a fever.  
**Crydiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (crydiad) A shiverer.  
**Crydu, v. a.** (cryd) To tremble, shake, or shiver.  
**Crydus, a.** (cryd) Quaking, shivering, or trembling.  
**Crydwft, s. f.** (cryd—gwft) An anguish pain.

Yno'r oez—

Clyr a grydyr, clér a grydwft.

In there were hornets on the gadding, itinerant minstrels with shivering pain.

*G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

# CRY

**Cryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (crwz) A shoemaker.  
**Cryzaniaeth, s. m.** (cryz) The shoemaker's craft.  
**Cryzawg, a.** (crwz) That is stretched round; cased.  
**Cryzawl, a.** (crwz) Stretching round; casing.  
**Cryzdy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryz—ty) A shoemaker's shop.  
**Cryziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (crwz) A stretching round.  
**Cryziaeth, s. m.** (cryz) A shoemaker's trade.  
**Cryziaethdy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryziaeth—ty) Shoemaker's shop, or shoe-warehouse.  
**Cryziant, s. m.** (crwz) An extending round.  
**Cryzu, v. a.** (crwz) To stretch, or extend round.  
**Cryzus, a.** (crwz) Stretching, or extending round.  
**Cryv, a.** (crw) Compact; strong, or mighty.

Oni byzi gryv byz gywrys.

If thou art not strong, be cunning.

*Adage.*

Cryvion yn mhlaidd eu cryvryz,  
 A fyrv yn amzifyn fyz.

Strong ones in support of their religion, and powerful in defending the faith.  
*Parç. Euan Evans.*

**Cryvâad, s. m.** (cryv) A strengthening.  
**Cryvâawl, a.** (cryv) Strengthening.  
**Cryvâu, v. a.** (cryv) To strengthen; to wax strong.  
**Cryvâus, a.** (cryv) Strengthening; invigorative.  
**Cryvâwr, s. m.—pl.** cryvâwyr (cryvâu—gwr) A strengthener.  
**Cryvder, s. m.** (cryv) Strength; mightiness.  
**Cryviant, s. m.** (cryv) Potentiality; vigour.  
**Cryvineb, s. m.** (cryv) Potency; vigour.  
**Cryg, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cy—rhyg) A roughness, a hoarseness. Cryg yr ysgyvaint, pulmonary consumption.  
**Cryg, a.** (cy—rhyg) Rough; harsh; hoarse.

Rhys Gryg ei galwent, golovyn pau;  
 Nid Rhys gryg yn cynnyg camau;  
 Rhys ni's cil na deg mil na dau,  
 Pan el Rhys yn rhwyfsg ei arvau.

Rhys the hoarse, they call him, the pillar of the country; not Rhys the hoarse attempting oppressions; Rhys that ten thousand, nor double will not drive back, when Rhys goes into the career of arms.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Crygaid, a.** (cryg) Having a roughness.  
**Crygaiz, a.** (cryg) Rather hoarse, or rough.  
**Crygawl, a.** (cryg) Tending to make hoarse.  
**Crygez, s. m.** (cryg) Roughness; or hoarseness.  
**Crygeidwen, s. f.** (crygaid—gwen) The galaxy.  
**Crygen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cryg) A fit of hoarseness.  
**Crygi, s. m.** (cryg) A roughness, or hoarseness.  
**Crygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryg) A making hoarse.  
**Crygiant, s. m.** (cryg) Ruggedness; hoarseness.  
**Cryglais, s. m.—pl.** crygleisiau (cryg—llais) A hoarse voice; a screaming noise.  
**Crygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cryglais) A screaming.  
**Crygleisiaw, v. a.** (cryglais) To scream, or squeak.  
**Crygleisiawg, a.** (cryglais) Scrammel, squeaking.  
**Crygleisiwr, s. m.—pl.** crygleiswyr (cryglais—gwr) A screamer, a squeaker.  
**Cryglus, s. pl. aggr.** (cryg—llus) Cranberries.

Gofgez gryglus gwezus gwiw,  
 Gwas baglawg mewn gwiwg bygliw.

His colour is like the beautiful and delicious cranberry, a chap with a crook, in a pitch-coloured robe.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Brawd.*

**Cryglusen, s. f.** (cryglus) A cranberry.  
**Cryglyd, a.** (cryg) Apt to be rough, or hoarse.  
**Cryglydrwyz, s. m.** (cryglyd) Roughness; hoarseness.  
**Crygni, s. m.** (cryg) Roughness, hoarseness.

*Crygu,*



**Crygu, v. a. (cryg)** To make rough, or hoarse; to become hoarse.

Gwael wy'n wir yn galw y nôs,  
Yn crygu mewn cur.

Truly I am wretched, calling out at night, *becoming hoarse* in vain. *W. Middleton.*

**Crygus, a. (cryg)** Tending to make hoarse.

**Crygyn, s. m. dim. (cryg)** A fit of hoarseness.

**Crymaiz, a. (crwm)** Tending to bend, or curve.

**Crymain, a. (crwm)** Flexuous, flexible; bending.

**Crymaint, s. m. (crymain)** Flexion; inclination.

**Crymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** A roundness; a buttock.

Ni mad wanpwyd ysgwyd.  
Ar grymal carnwyd.

The shield was not fortunately broken on the *crupper* of the steed. *Aneurin.*

**Cryman, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** A reaping hook.

Y cyntaf ei ôg cyntaf ei gryman.

The first with his harrow will be the first with his sickle. *Adage.*

Hwyad—  
Ei balv â hyl ar bluv hon,  
A'i grymanau geirw meinion.

The duck, on her feathers he will dart his flank, and his fierce pointed claws. *T. Aled. i Walç.*

**Crymanaiz, a. (cryman)** Falcated; bending inward.

**Crymaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryman)** Falcation.

**Crymanu, v. a. (cryman)** To use the sickle.

**Crymanwr, s. m.—pl. crymanwyr (cryman—gwr)**

One that useth a sickle; a reaper.

**Crymany, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryman)** A reaper.

**Crymawl, a. (crwm)** Bending, curving; convexing.

**Crymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** A bend; a curve.

**Crymdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—twyn)** A tumulus; a round heap, or pile.

Gwr â red pan dyç  
Cywely crymdy crymdwyn.

A man will run when he flies the bed of the rounded house of the sepulchre. *Taliesin.*

**Crymdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—ty)** A rounded house.

**Crymez, s. m. (crwm)** Defluxure; convexity.

**Crymvaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—baç)** A crotchet.

**Crymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm)** Curvature, or convexity; a bowing, or bending.

**Crymiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crymiad)** A bender.

**Crymlinell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crwm—llinell)** A curve line.

**Crymlinellaiz, a. (crymlinell)** Curvilinear.

**Crymlinellawg, a. (crymlinell)** Having curve lines.

**Crymlinellu, v. a. (crymlinell)** To draw curve lines.

**Crymu, v. a. (crwm)** To bow, or bend; to curve; to make convex; to stoop; to become crooked.

**Crymus, a. (crwm)** Bending; curving; convexing.

**Crymwr, s. m.—pl. crymwyr (crwm—gwr)** A bow-er, or bender; a curver.

**Crÿn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cy—rhÿn)** A shaking, or quaking. Daeir grÿn, an earthquake.

**Crÿn, a. (cy—rhÿn)** Shaking, quaking, or shivering.

**Cryn, a. (cy—rhÿn)** Middling, indifferent, in some degree. Mae arno gryn ovyn, he is in a good deal of fear; mae yma gryn niver, there is here a good number; cryn lawer, a good many; mae o'n gryn wâs, he is a pretty big fellow. Hengist gryn, the base Hengist.

**Cynâad, s. m. (crwn)** A rounding or glomerating.

**Crynaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿn)** A shivering, shak-  
ing, or shuddering.

**Crynaçawl, a. (crynaç)** Shivering, or shuddering.

**Crynaçedig, a. (crynaç)** That is made to quake.

**Crynaçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynaçedig)** Shiveringness.

Trengoez—o herwyz crynaçedigaeth yr oerfel.

He perished from the shiveringness of the cold. *Mabinogion.*

**Crynaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynaç)** A shuddering.

**Crynaçu, v. a. (crynaç)** To shiver, or to shudder.

Y cyvryw â ymlosges yma o dân camgwant iawn yw eu llosgi hwythau yn y tan hwnw; a'r neb a fygoez yma o oerfel drygion iawn yw eu crynaçu yno o boenedig oerfel.

Those that have burnt here from the fire of evil desire, it is right that they also should be burnt in that fire, and such as were withered here from the blast of iniquity it is right they should be made to shiver there from a torturing blast. *Elucidarius.*

**Crynadwy, a. (crwn)** That may be rounded.

**Crynaiz, a. (crwn)** Roundish; globous, globated.

**Crynâu, v. a. (crwn)** To round; to conglomerate.

**Crynawg, a. (crÿn)** That trembles, or shakes.

**Crynawl, a. (crÿn)** Tending to shiver, trembling.

**Cryndawd, s. m. (crÿn)** A shivering, or quaking.

**Crynder, s. m. (crwn)** Rotundity, roundness.

**Crynzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryn—dyn)** A middle sized man; a smallish man.

**Crynedig, a. (crÿn)** Tremulous; quaking.

**Crynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynedig)** Shiveringness.

**Crÿnez, s. m. (crwn)** Rotundity; globosity.

**Crynva, s. f.—pl. crynvëyz (crÿn—ma)** A trembling, or shivering. Crynva'r cryd, a fit of the ague.

**Crynvaen, s. m.—pl. crynvain (crwn—maen)** A pebble.

Côd ar ben fon yn fonio,  
Cloç sain o grynvain a gro.

A bag rumbling on the end of a stick, a noisy bell of pebbles and gravel. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r rhuglgron.*

**Crynvarg, s. m.—pl. crynveirç (cryn—març)** A little horse; a nag.

**Crynvwlç, s. m.—pl. crynvylçau (crwn—bwlç)** An indenture made in a curve line.

**Crynvylçawg, a. (crynvwlç)** Engrailed.

**Crynvylçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynvwlç)** An engrailing.

**Crynvylçu, v. a. (crynvwlç)** To engrail.

**Cryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿn)** A trembling.

**Cryniator, ger. (cryniad)** Shivering, or shaking.

**Cryniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryniad)** A shaker.

**Crynitor, sup. (crÿn)** To be made to tremble.

**Crÿniawg, a. (crwn)** That is rounded, s. f. a measure equal to ten bushels.

**Crÿniawl, a. (crwn)** Rounding, or tending to glomerate.

**Cryno, a. (crwn)** Compact; compendious; trim, neat, or tidy; well set.

**Crynôad, s. m. (cryno)** Concinnity; a compendium, summary, or epitome; a making tidy; a trimming up; a putting, or collecting together.

**Crynôaiz, a. (cryno)** Concinnous; neat, tidy.

**Crynôawl, a. (cryno)** Concinnous; gathering together.

**Crynodeb, s. m. (cryno)** Compactness; neatness; a compendium, or epitome.

Câs tylawd â wrthoto grynodeb.

Odious is the poor that rejects neatness. *Adage.*

**Crynodeu, s. m. (cryno)** Compactness; neatness.

Atharn, mwy dadvarn ai dadver yn iawn,  
Na wnaeth crawn crynodeu.

A wrong sentence, more judiciousness he must have that re-  
vokes it properly, if he has not made a summary of matters, *Cynwylw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Crynôedig.





# CUD

**Cu, a. (cu, s)** Dear, amiable, or beloved. *Tâd*  
cu, a grandfather; mam gu, a grandmother.

*Mae'r ziarheb—*  
*Ni bu gu iawn na bai gas.*

The proverb is—there has been none greatly beloved, but I have been hated. *J. Deulwyn,*

*Cu anner wedi prais.*

A helper is precious when the herd is gone. *Adage.*

**Cuaiz, a. (cu)** Loving; affectionate; precious.

**Cuain, a. (cu)** Abounding with love; amiable.

*Iawn i' gymhorth Cymry ly ei dywedav—*  
*Troed y rhôd ar dy blant cuainav.*

It is right for thee to assist the Welsh, boldly do I say it; let the times change with thy *nest dear* children. *R. Zu.*

**Cuaint, s. m. (cuain)** Affection; lovingness.

**Cuall, s. m.—pl. cueill (cu—all)** One that is a stranger at home, or insulated; a term applied to an idiot; a stupid fool, or a dolt; also one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage.

**Cuall, a. (cy—all)** Dangerous, fierce, savage.

**Dial cuall, a** fierce revenge.

*Cuall clezyv byr o wain.*

A short sword is dangerous out of the sheath. *Adage.*

*Pam na vazeu brawd i brovi arall,*  
*A vyz with zeall guall golpi.*

Why will a brother not forgive, to prove another, who will, when he understands it, be dangerous to punish. *H. Voel ab Grifri, i O. Gog.*

**Cuan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cu)** An owl; a rock owl.

*Dyvod â orugant hyd lle yz oez, Cuan Cwm Cawldwyd.—*

They came towards the place where the Owl of Cwm Cawldwyd was. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cuaw, v. a. (cu)** To render amiable; to be loving.

**Cuawg, a. (cu)** Having love, or affection.

**Cuawl, a. (cu)** Loving; affectionate; kind.

**Cub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu)** What is put together in a bundle or heap; a cube.

**Cubaiz, a. (cub)** That is aggregate; cubic.

**Cubawg, a. (cub)** That is put together; cubed.

**Cubawl, a. (cub)** Aggregative; heaped; cubical.

**Cubiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cub)** Aggregation; a bundling; a cubing.

**Cubyn, s. m. dim. (cub)** A small bundle, or mass.

**Cuç, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu)** What is contracted, or drawn together; the knitting of the brows; a frown.

**Cuçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuç)** A contraction; a knitting of the brows; a frowning.

**Cuçiain, a. (cuç)** Disposed to frown; frowning.

**Cuçiaint, s. m. (cuçiain)** Contraction of the brow.

**Cuçiaw, v. a. (cuç)** To knit the brows; to frown.

**Cuçiawg, a. (cuç)** Knitting the brows; of a frowning, or lowering aspect; frowning.

**Cuçiawl, a. (cuç)** Lowering, or frowning; truculent.

**Cuçiedig, a. (cuç)** Contracted, or drawn together; frowning.

**Cuçiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuçiad)** A frowner.

**Cuçiwr, s. m.—pl. cuçwyr (cuç—gwr)** Frowner.

**Cûd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ud)** Motion; celerity; flight; also a general name for any bird of the Falco genus.

**Cudaiz, a. (cûd)** Apt to move about, or hover.

**Cudain, a. (cûd)** Having a disposition to hover.

**Cudaint, s. m. (cudain)** A hovering state.

**Cudawg, a. (cûd)** That hovers, or flies about.

**Cuðawl, a. (cûd)** Moving about, or hovering.

# CUZ

**Cudeb, s. m. (cu)** Fondness, or affection; amity.

*Cynzelw cadw dithau y Rhiw,*  
*Ara zel yw'r bezaw:*  
*Cudeb am un mab i'w gwiw!*

Cynzelw, guard thou the cliff, against whoever may come here this day: Fondness for one surviving, for should not avail! *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûd)** A hovering about.

**Cudiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudiad)** A hoverer.

**Cudyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cûd)** The kestrel, or yellow legged falcon; called also *Cudyll cog*, and *Cudyll y gwynt*, or windhover.

**Cudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûd)** A flowing ringlet, or lock of hair; a lock of wool. *Cudyn dedwyz*, and *Yfnoden*, a marilock, being a lock of hair growing on the head, in some instances to an extraordinary length.

**Cudynaiz, a. (cudyn)** Like flowing locks; curly.

**Cudynawg, a. (cudyn)** Having flowing locks.

**Cudynawl, a. (cudyn)** In flowing locks; curling.

**Cuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—uz)** Darkness, or gloom; a hide, or hiding; a hoard.

*Dyly vod—heb guz ac heb gél arno.*

It ought to be without privacy, and without concealment.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cuzamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuz—amcan)** Intrigue.

**Cuzamcanawl, a. (cuzamcan)** Intriguing.

**Cuzamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuzamcan)** A secret designing, or intriguing.

**Cuzamcanu, v. a. (cuzamcan)** To intrigue.

**Cuzamcanus, a. (cuzamcan)** Apt to intrigue.

**Cuzamcanwr, s. m.—pl. cuzamcanwyr (cuzamcan—gwr)** A secret designer; an intriguer.

**Cuzan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cuz)** The wood pigeon.

**Cuzed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cuz)** Covert; concealment.

**Cuzeidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuzed)** The art of secreting.

**Cuzva, s. f.—pl. cuzvëyz (cuz—ma)** A hiding place, lurking place, or retreat; a hoard.

*Rhozav i ti alavoz y tywyll, a cuzvëyz y dirgeñon,*  
I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places. *Isaiah xlv. 3.*

**Cuzgyfyllt, s. m.—pl. cuzgyfylltau (cuz—cyfyllt)** Concealed conjunction; a term in welsh prosody.

**Cuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuz)** A darkening over, or concealing; a hiding, or secreting.

**Cuziadan, a. (cuziad)** Lurking, private. *Yn guziadan*, privately, or clandestinely.

**Cuziator, ger. (cuziad)** In hiding, or concealing.

**Cuziaw, v. a. (cuz)** To hide, or conceal; to cover; to keep secret; to put out of sight.

*Piau y bez yn yr angant,*  
*Ai cuz môr, a goror iant,*  
*Bez Meigen mab Rhun rwyv cant.*

Whose grave is that on the shore, that is covered by the sea, and the side of a ravine: the grave of Meigen, son of Rhun, the leader of a hundred. *Taliessin.*

**Cuziawg, a. (cuz)** That hideth, or secludeth.

*Grufulz grym cyhoez, nid oez guziawg,*  
*A zifyrth ei wje yn erwythawg.*

Grufulz of notorious prowess, that was not one apt to lurk, protected his men with extreme fierceness. *Meilyr.*

**Cuziawl, a. (cuz)** Darkening over; hiding.

**Cuziedig, a. (cuz)** Under cover, secret, or hidden.

**Cuziedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuziedig)** Concealment.

**Cuziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuziad)** A concealer.

**Cuzig, a. (cuz)** Of a dark, or gloomy appearance.

**Cuzigyl,**



# CUN

Cuzigyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cuziglau (cuzig) A retreat; a private place; a private room; a bed-room.

Ac yn niben y dyr. v. ev. a. zaeth i guzigyl meudwy.

And at the extremity of the valey he came to the cell of a hermit.  
*Hanes O. ab Uriel—Mabinogion.*

Ar ael mainc hîr wiah Mai,  
Cuzigyl gwyn-gyll a'm cuziali.

And on the border of the feat of May's long saplings, an arbour of white hazel concealed me,  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Cuzitor, *sup.* (cuz) To be hiding, or secreting.

Cuzneges, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuz—neges) Intrigue.

Cuz egefa, *v. a.* (cuzneges) To intrigue; to correspond secretly.

Cuznegefaï, *s. com.* (cuzneges) An intriguer.

Cuznwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuz—nwyv) Hidden  
*p. f. n.*

Cuzon, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cuz) The wood pigeon.

Cuez, *s. m.* (cu) Affection; love; indulgence.

Cuezin, *a.* (cuez) Abounding with affection.

Cuezant, *s. m.* (cuezain) Affection; amity.

Cuezator, *ger.* (cuez) Rendering affectionate.

Cuezawg, *a.* (cuez) Having affection, or love.

Cuezawl, *a.* (cuez) Affectionate, or loving.

Cueziaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuez) A making lovely.

Cueziant, *s. m.* (cuez) Affection, or fondness.

Cuezitor, *sup.* (cuez) To be made affectionate.

Cuezu, *v. a.* (cuez) To render affectionate.

Cuezus, *a.* (cuez) Apt to love; affectionate.

Cuezurwyv, *s. m.* (cuezus) Affectionateness.

Cuellaiz, *a.* (cuall) Apt to be outrageous.

Cuelli, *s. m.* (cuall) Outrageousness; savageness.

Gwalloviad aur rhad, Rodri effillyz,

A tyll di vy mod i ym cuelli;

Nah gŷri wrthyd, nah gwrthawd ti.

The free distributor of gold, Rodri's progeny, see thou that I am in my rage; send me not from thee, reject me not.

*Ll. P. Morg. i D. ab Owain.*

Cuvyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cu) The length of the bend of the arm, or from the elbow downward; a cubit; half a yard.

Cûl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cu) Narrowness; the lean.

Cûl, *a.* (cu) Narrow; strait, or confined; slender, lank, or lean. Lle cûl, a narrow place.

Pan vo culav yr ŷg goreu vyz y'ngwaith.

When the ox is lean<sup>d</sup>, he is the best in working.

*Adage.*

Culâad, *s. m.* (cûl) A narrowing, or straitening.

Culâawl, *a.* (cûl) Tending to make narrow.

Culaiz, *a.* (cûl) Narrow in a degree; narrowish.

Culâu, *v. a.* (cûl) To narrow, or straiten; or make lean; to become narrow; to become lean.

Culâus, *a.* (cûl) Narrowing, or straitening.

Culaw, *v. a.* (cûl) To make narrow; to straiten.

Culder, *s. m.* (cûl) Narrowness, or straitness.

Culdra, *s. m.* (cûl) Narrowness, or straitness.

Culzail, *s. pl. aggr.* (cûl—dail) Narrow leaves. *a.* Narrow-leaved, or having narrow leaves.

Culez, *s. m.* (cûl) Narrowness, or contractedness.

Culi, *s. m.* (cûl) Narrowness, leanness.

Culiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cûl) A narrowing.

Culiator, *ger.* (culiad) Narrowing, contracting.

Culni, *s. m.* (cûl) Narrowness, straitness; leanness.

Culwyz, *a.* (cu—llwyz) Love-prospering.

Golygav vi gulwyz Arglwyz pob egen,

Arbenig torvoz ynioz am arben.

I will adore the love-diffusing lord of every kindred, the sovereign of hosts and powers round the universe.

*Taitejn.*

Cûn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cu) One that attracts, or draws to himself; a leader, or chief.

# CUR

Cûn, *a.* (cu) Attractive; kind, lovely, affable.

A'm gwynneb at ynn gun goeth,

A'm gwogil at Zuw gawn-goeth.

With my face towards the affable spotless maid, and my back to God supremely pure.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Cunaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cûn—aç) An attractive lineage, or pedigree; honourable descent.

Cunaçawg, *a.* (cunaç) Of honourable lineage.

Pan vo teir-jeithawg taiawg yn Môn,

A'lwac yn gunaçawg.

Rhyverawr Gwynez goludawg.

When a rustic of Mona shall know three languages, and his son be deemed of *honourable descent*, wealthy Gwynez shall be of a warring appearance.

*Myrddin.*

Cunad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cûn) Attraction; affinity.

Cunaiz, *a.* (cun) Tending to draw to; attractive.

Cunar, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cûn—âr) A fow; an old fow.

Cynnor trin, nid rhwy edivar.

Cynhwyrv Gwair, cyniwaïr cunar.

The foremost one in the conflict, he is not forward in repenting tumultuous as Gwair, prowling about like the fow.

*Llywelyn Varch.*

Cunator, *ger.* (cunad) Attracting; making, or rendering affable.

Cunawg, *a.* (cûn) Having attraction; leading.

Cunawl, *a.* (cûn) Tending to attract, or draw to.

Cunez, *s. m.* (cûn) Attraction; affinity.

Cunell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cûn) A military term for a close body of men; a phalanx.

Cuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. cuniad* (cûn) An attractor, or one that draws to, or after himself; a leader.

Hwynt—

Cyniwaïd, cuniad Caer Eillion.

They foremost ones in the assault, the leaders of Caer Eillion.

*Cynscho.*

Gnawd rygeidw cuniad cenvaint,

Cred i Zuw nad derwyzon derogant,

Ban doren' Din Breen baint.

It is common for a leader to be guarding a herd: believe in God that the druids have not prophesied when they shall break the privilege of Din Breen.

*Meigant, m. Cynsylan.*

Cuniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cuniad) A leader.

Cunitor, *sup.* (cûn) To be attractive.

Cunnawg, *s. f.*—*pl. cunnogau* (cûn—dawg) A vessel for holding milk; a milk pail.

Cuncellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (cun—jellt) Weapons of war.

Cunnogaid, *s. f.*—*pl. cunnogeidiau* (cunnawg) A pail full; a pitcher full.

Cunnogi, *v. a.* (cunnawg) To put in a pail.

Cunnogyn, *s. m. dim.* (cunnawg) A piggin.

Cûr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cy—ur) Anxiety, care; a blow, beat, or stroke; a throb; a beating; also pain; affliction. Cûr mewn pen, a pain, or throbbing, in the head: Mae arnat lawer o gûr! Thou art very uneasy! or, thou art under great care to be sure! Car cariad, the anxiety of love.

Ni feris draw gûs, neu gûr.

There he caused nor slap, nor anxiety.

*Iolo Gŷg.*

Bun oleu, ba na weld—

Cur ryvelu, cya yw celi

Cariad calon!

Bright maid, why dost thou not perceive; the warring of pain, and a shivering fever is to conceal the affection of the heart!

*W. Llwyn.*

Curas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cûr—as) A cuirass.

Gnawd yn Nhegeingyl aughywraïn y'ngluras.

Common in Tegeingyl is the awkward in armour.

*Engl. macefau Cymru.*

Curafawg, *a.* (curas) Wearing a cuirass.

Curator, *ger.* (cûr) Beating, or striking; throbbing.

Curaw,

**Curaw, v. a. (cûr)** To beat, knock, or strike; to throb; to fight.

Tri feth ni wna les nes curaw ei ben: cûn, pawl tîd, a thalawg.

There are three things, that will do no good until their heads are beaten: a wedge, the stretcher of a draught chain, and a bump-kin.

*Trioz Mers.*

**Curawg, a. (cûr)** That is beaten, or knocked.

**Curedig, a. (cûr)** Suffering a beating, or striking.

**Curva, s. f.—pl. curvëyz (cûr—ma)** A beating.

**Curhyt, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cûr—hynt)** A storm.

**Curiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûr)** A pining, or vexing.

**Curiant, s. m. (cur)** Trouble, or vexation.

**Curiaw, v. a. (cûr)** To trouble, to pine, or vex; to waste away.

Adail ceryz yw dal caru  
I vruanaru y vron iad—  
A'm doluriaw oez d'anturiaw,  
A'm oer gluriaw a mawr gariad!

A building of charisment is to preserve in love, to rack the maddening before. And to afflict myself with pain was to adventure thee, and ruefully to confuse myself with excess of love!

**Curiawg, a. (cûr)** Bearing pain, or affliction.

**Curiawl, a. (cûr)** Pining; in trouble.

**Curiedig, a. (cûr)** Troubled; or vexed; pining.

**Curiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (curiad)** A troubler.

**Curioldeb, s. m. (curiawl)** Piningness.

**Curitor, sup. (cûr)** To be pining, or troubled.

**Curwlaw, s. m. (cûr—gwlaw)** A heavy rain.

Clywais vry, ciliais o vraw,  
Cawr lws i dgoron y curwlaw.

I heard above, I retreated back through fear, the giant voice of the trumpet of the beating rain.

*D. ab Gwilym*

**Curwlawiaw, v. a. (curwlaw)** To rain large drops.

**Curyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cûr)** Sparrow hawk; called also *curyll y gwynt*.

**Cûs, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu)** A kiss; a salute.

**Cufau, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûs)** A kiss, or salute.

Ar dy wevus, a'th gusan  
Y mae oes, hir ym y fûn!

On thy lip, and on thy kiss, life depends, ah, long to me the sound.

*Gulyn Owain*

**Cufanawg, a. (cufan)** Abounding with kisses.

**Cufangar, a. (cufan)** Being fond of kissing.

**Cufaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cufan)** A kissing; osculation.

**Cufanu, v. a. (cufan)** To kiss. Cufanu'r govid, to smack the tongue against the teeth, to express regret.

**Cufanwr, s. m.—pl. cufanwyr (cufan—gwr)** A kisser, or one who salutes with a kiss.

**Cufiw, v. a. (cûs)** To kiss, or salute with the lips.

**Cut, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cwt)** A hovel, shed, or sty.

Cut y moç, the pig sty; cut y gwyzau, the geese house; cut y iêr, a barton.

**Cuwç, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu)** A knitting of the brows; a frown; a frowning countenance.

**Cuwçdrwin, a. (cuwç—trwm)** Heavy-frowning.

Difeynem — tu ceyn i'r zinas zihenyz — lle mwrllwç oerzu gwenwynig, llawn niwl awiaç a çymylau cuwçdrwin ovladwy.

We descend on the back part of the city of destruction.—a gloomy place, chilling and noisome, full of unhealthy vapours and clouds heavy lowering, and horrible.

*Elis Wyn, Burç Cwçs.*

**Cûwr, s. m.—pl. cûwyr (cu—gwr)** A wooer.

**Cw, s. m. r.** A rounding, or concavity; also a quick motion. Lettuce is so called, from its cup-like form.

Rhag yr haint hwnw—ys gw, ac iac vyz!

Against that disorder eat lettuce, and thou wilt be well.

*Mercyon Myczval.*

**Cw, adv.** Arising from where; wherefrom; whence.

Govynant i'r Saeson, py geisf iant?  
Iwy maint y zylyed o'r wlad a zaliant;  
Cw mae eu berw, pan i'gildafant?  
Cw mae eu cenedloz, py vro pan zaethant?

They shall ask the Saxons, what they look for; how much of debt from the country they hold? whence is their rout, when were they founded? whence are their tribes, and the country they came from.

*Taliſſn.*

**Cwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwar)** What has four sides; a square. Cwar aradyr, the share beam of a plough, the chip of a plough.

**Cwb, s. m. (cw)** A cup-like form; a concavity; a hut; a kennel, or cote. Cwb iêr, a hen pen, cwb ci, a dog kennel; cwb colomenod, a dove cote.

**Cwblâad, s. m. (cwbyl)** A fulfilling.

**Cwblâawl, a. (cwbyl)** Fulfilling, tending to perfect.

**Cwblâu, v. a. (cwbyl)** To fulfil, complete, or finish; to perfect; to make an end of.

**Cwblâus, a. (cwbyl)** Tending to complete.

**Cwblâwr, s. m.—pl. cwblâwyr (cwbyl—gwr)** A fulfiller.

**Cwblez, s. m. (cwbyl)** Entireness; totality.

**Cwbyl, s. m. (cw)** A whole, a total, all of a thing, or sum.

Cas a rozo ei gwbyl, a cû vo ei hun heb zim,

Odious is he that gives his all, and shall be himself without anything.

*Adage.*

**Cwbyl, a. (cw)** Whole, entire, all, total. Yn gwbyl, altogether, wholly, utterly. Cwblzawn, all-perfect; cwbl-zoeth, all-wise.

Ac ar vylder, ni wnaeth Duw, o'r pan vu Aza, un dyn gwblag nog Arthur; a hyny a rozafai Duw yn anedig zawn ganzo,

And in short, God has not made, since Adam was, the man more perfect than Arthur; and that was given by God as an inherent virtue from his birth.

*Gr. ab. Arthur.*

**Cwcwll, s. m.—pl. cycyllau (cw)** A hood, or cowl.

**Cwç, s. m.—pl. cyçod (cw)** Any round vessel; a boat. Cwç pyçgot, a fishing boat; cwç gwenyn, a beehive, cwç capan, a crown of a hat.

Bwyta y mêl o'r cwç.

To eat the honey from the hive.

**Cwd, s. m. (cw)** A projecting, ejecting, or throwing off.

**Cwd, s. m.—pl. cydau (cw—wd)** A bag, a sack, a pouch.

Amgelez y ci am y cwd halen

The solicitude of the dog for the salt bag.

*Adage.*

Egordy gwd pan gae, borçell.

Open thy bag when thou shalt get a pig.

*Adage.*

**Cwz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cw)** A concavity; a shelter.

**Cwz, a. (cw)** Rising round; surrounding.

**Cwz, adv. (cw)** Arising from where; at or in what place, where.

A wydd i cwz vyz,  
Nôs yn aradys dyz?

Doſt thou know where should be the night waiting the passing of the day?

*Taliſſn.*

**Cwz gwyz, s. m. (cwz—egwyz)** The setting in of evening; the evening.

**Cwzed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwz)** A rising round.

**Cwzedu, v. a. (cwzed)** To rise round; to inclose.

Cwle yn heagynt i'ad annoeth goval;  
Gnawd govyn gwedyd i zoeth.

They raised a rumour of the anger of unwise solicitude: it is customary to ask a report of the wife.

*Gwernag ab Clydno.*

**Cwzedyw, a. (cwzed)** Rising round, or inclosing.

Yſgan cwzedyw, ni vu cwzav.

The sheltering exalted one, there has been none affording greater shelter.

*Llywelyn Parç.*

**Cwzu, v. a. (cwz)** To raise, or turn round; to turn the ground as a pig doth, or a rabbit in burrowing; to encompass; to shelter.

Y dyn a zyçys o zyçyn drova poen,  
O'r pan ei çyzma;  
Bawl zidawl zidwyll wrda,  
Bael iefu, cwz cu, cwza!

The man that thou bringest from the severe state of pain, from the time he goes from hence; it is the claim, incessant, of the good man free from guile, gracious Jesus, lovely shelter, do thou shelter!

*Gwernag ab Clydno.*

*Cwzyn,*



## CWL

Cwzyn, *s. m. dim.* (cwz) A concavity; a shelter.  
Cweryl, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cw—eryl) A striving; strife, or contention; a quarrel.

Calon oez i'm bron, mewn briw aeth yn dôn,  
Cwerylon cŵr alaeth.

A heart there was in my bosom, with a wound it is become broken, with the *striving*, the throbbing of grief.

W. Llyn.

Cwerylaiz, *a.* (cweryl) Tending to quarrel.  
Cwerylawg, *a.* (cweryl) Quarrelous; bickering.  
Cweryliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cweryl) A quarrelling.  
Cwerylu, *v. a.* (cweryl) To quarrel, to fall out.  
Cwerylus, *a.* (cweryl) Quarrelsome; fractious.  
Cwerylwr, *s. m.—pl.* cwerylwyr (cweryl—gwr) A quarreller; a contentious person.

Cwv, *s. m.* (cw) A rising over, or compassing.  
Cwvlen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwvyl) A cap, or hat; a hunting cap; the black velvet cap, worn by grooms.

Cwvyl, *s. m.—pl.* cwvlau (cwv) A hood, or cowl.

Du yw dy gwvyl, da ei dôn,  
A'th gafu, edn iaith gyfon.

Black is thy *hood*, whose note is good, and thy robe, thou bird of harmonious language.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r *Wyalg*.

Cwŵg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cw) A rising; a projection.  
Cwareu cŵg, a sort of play, where two stand together and throw up a ball; on its descent they strive which shall strike it to his partner; and the farthest throw counts for the game.

Cwgyn, *s. m.—pl.* cwgnau (cwg) A knot, or joint; a knuckle. Cwgyn pren, a knot of a tree.

Y distain à gaif gyhyd a'i vŷs pervez o'r cwryv gloyw i ar y gwazawd, ac o'r bragawd hyd y cwgyn pervez ar yr un bys, ac o'r mez hyd y cwgyn eithav.

The steward of the household shall have the length of his middle finger of the clear ale off the sediment, and of the braggot the length of the middle *joint* on the middle finger, and of the mead the length of the last *joint*.

Welsh Laws.

Cwhwvan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cw—hwvan) A waving; a rising up and down; a panting.

Sancteizia barwyden yr aberth cwhwvan ac ysgwyzawg yr aberth derçavael, yr hon a gwhwvanwyd a'r hon a zetçavwyd o'r hwrz.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, which is waved, and which is heaved up of the ram.

Exodus xxix. 27.

Cwhwvan, *a.* (cw—hwvan) Rising up; waving.  
Cwhwvanawl, *a.* (cwhwvan) Tending to rise in waves; throbbing, or panting.

Cwhwvanu, *v. a.* (cwhwvan) To rise up in waves; to wave; to hover, or float up and down; to pant, or throb.

Os tylawd vyz—cymmered un oen yn aberth dros gamwez, i'w gwhwvanu i wneuthur cymmod drono.

And if he be poor—then he shall take one lamb for a trespass offering, to be waved to make an atonement for him.

Leviticus xiv. 21.

Cwŵl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—wl) A flagging, or dropping; a fault; also a box for railing coals from the pit.

Mezylhaw brad anghywir,  
O gelir mezwl yn hir,  
Cwŵl, a fçawd y gelwir.

To imagine unjust treachery, if the design is long concealed, a *fault*, and a sin it is called.

Ymizgan Arthur ac Eliwlad.

Cwla, *a.* (cwl) Faultering, faint, languid, dejected. Mae hi yn gwla iawn, she is very *poorly*.

Gorwyn blaen ôn, hir-wynion vyzant,  
Pan dyvant yn maen naint:  
Bron gwla hiraeth ei haint.

The tops of the ash glister, that are white and flatly, when growing on the top of the dingle: the *languid* heart, longing is its complaint.

Llywary Hen,

## CWN

Cwlas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwl—as) A compartment in a building, or the space between one beam and another. Cwlas o ŷd, a stack of corn filling such a space in a barn.

Dy ball ydyw i'r avallen,  
Dy gwlas yw i'r brig-las bren.

Thy throne is the apple-tree, thy *apartment* is the tree crowned with green.

S. Tudur, i'r *Bi*.

Cwlbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (cwl—pren) A bludgeon.  
Cwliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwl) A making faulty.  
Cwliaw, *v. a.* (cwl) To make a fault.  
Cwliawg, *a.* (cwl) Having faults, or faulty.  
Cwliedig, *a.* (cwl) That is faulty, or improper.  
Cwliogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwliawg) A being faulty.

Dylia vi o amobrwy i'r dywededig Wladus; o'r açaws, a'r devnyz y dylav, gwneuthur o honi hi gwliogaeth gyhoezawg ag un Ieuan ab Madawg.

It is my due of commutation fine to the said Gwladus; the cause, and matter it is my due, that she has committed a public fault with one Ieuan, the son of Madog.

Welsh Laws.

Cwlwm, *s. m.—pl.* cylymau (cw—llwm) A knot, or tye; a bond; a strain in music. Cwlwm dolen, a bow knot; llwm gwllwm, a hard knot; cwlwm gwythi, the cramp; cwlwm y gwyz, cwlwm y coed, and cynghavawg, bind-weed.

Cwlyn, *s. m. dim.* (cwl) A dropper. Cwlyn y mêl, neu y drydon, agrimony.

Cwll, *s. m.—pl.* cyllau (cy—wll) A separation, what separates; an entrance, or passage; the stomach.

Tri dadfaw gwaed y fyz: o ben hyd gwll, o gwll hyd wregys, o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three refagnations of blood: from the head to the *stomach*, from the *stomach* to the girdle, from the girdle to the ground.

Welsh Laws.

Cwiltyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwll) A coulter.

Can zieued ag yfu o'r llygod y cwiltyr.

It is as true as that the mice have eaten the plough-share.

Adage.

Cwm, *s. m.—pl.* cymyz (cw) A rounding together; a hollow; a shelter; a place between hills; a dingle, or deep valley.

Cwman, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (cwm) A large wooden vessel; a tub; a kive, or brewing tub; also the rump, or buttock.

Cwmarç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwm—arç) A deep glen, dingle, or narrow valley.

Cwmawd, *s. m.—pl.* cymmydau (cwm—mwd) A sub-division of a cantrev, or hundred; a *commot*; a wapentake.

Deuzeg maenawl, a dwy drev yn y cwmawd, y dwy drev â zyly vod yn haid y brantin.

Twelve manors and two hamlets there are in a *Commot*: the two hamlets ought to be to answer to the necessity of the king.

Welsh Laws.

Cwmp, *s. m.* (cwm) A round over; a circle.

Cwmpas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwmp) A compass, circuit, or circle. O gwmpas, round about.

Cwmpafawg, *a.* (cwmpas) Surrounded, encircled.

Cwmpafawl, *a.* (cwmpas) Surrounding, encircling.

Cwmpafu, *v. a.* (cwmpas) To surround; to encircle.

Cwmpawd, *s. m.* (cwmp) A circle, or compass.

Cwmwl, *s. m.—pl.* cymylau (cwm—gwll) A collection of vapours, a cloud.

Cwn, *s. m.* (cy—wn) A head; a top, or summit.

Cwnad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwn) A rising, or elevation. Ty yn fevyll ar y cwnad, a house standing on the rising.

Cwnawl, *a.* (cwn) Arising; elevating.

Cwnedig, *a.* (cwn) Having a rising; elevated.

Cwning,

# C W R

**Cwning**, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (cwn) A rabbit, or coney. **Cwning-gaer**, a burrow, or rabbit-warren.

**Cwningen**, *s. f. dim.* (cwning) A rabbit, a coney.

**Cwnfallt**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwn—fallt) An upper garment, or cloak; a robe of state, or coat adorned with badges of distinction, or arms; the cloak of a herald at arms. **Cwnfallt mawr**, the housing of a horse; **Y llindro â dyv yn gwnfallt**, Dodder grows in a *overspreading form*. *Llywyr Mws.*

Gwisgaw gwe lân amdanav,  
Gwnfallt bybyr harz-wallt hav.

Arraying myself in a pure woof, a cloak of the potent fair hair of summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y verg â rozes i Beredur arvau, a gwnfallt pur-gog ar yr arvau;  
a marawg y cwnfallt cog y gelwid.

The maid gave to Peredur armour, and a military cloak of fine red over the armour; and he was called the knight of the red cloak. *Hanes Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Cwnu**, *v. a.* (cwn) To arise; to support. It is used in South Wales in the same import as the term *Cymhortha*, in North Wales; that is, to give the general aid of a neighbourhood to an individual, for getting in a harvest, building a house, or bringing coals, and the like.

**Cwnwg**, *s. m.* (cwn) A summit, or culmen.

**Cwpan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwb) A cup, a bowl.

**Cwpanaid**, *s. f.—pl.* cwpaneidiau (cwpan) A cup-full.

**Cwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cýrau (cw) A limit; a border; edge, or extremity; a corner, or nook.

Hi â wyr wamal gerzediad,  
A llusgaw cwr ei llygad,  
A fob mynodyn anlad,  
I rwystraw dyn o'i gariad.

She knows the flighty walk, and to leer with the corner of her eye, and every wanton attitude, to hinder men to fly her love. *Aruth y Gwreidesz.*

**Cŵr**, *s. m.—pl.* cyroz (cw—wr) A circle; a periphery, or surrounding limit; a skin.

**Cwraç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cŵr) A book, or volume.

Cwraç memrwon, wevl-grwn waith,  
I'r doni a vwriwyd ymaith.

The parchment book, a dog-eared work, to the dunghill has been thrown away. *D. ab Gwilym, i waith G. Gryg.*

**Cwran**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cŵr) A buskin; a boot.

Y pencynyzz, oni gefir cyn ei gyvodi o'i wely, a gwisgaw ei swranau, ni ziyi ateb i neb o'r hawl a ovyner izo.

The chief huntsman, if he is not found before his rising out of his bed, and the putting on his buskins, he ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be required of him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cwranawg**, *a.* (cwran) Buskined; wearing boots.

**Cwranwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cwranwyr (cwran—gwr) A maker, or vender of buskins; a bootmaker.

**Cwrc**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrcau (cŵr) A rotundity, or roundness; a curvature; a stoop. **Dyna hi yn ei gwrc**, there she is in her stooping position.

**Cwrcwd**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrcydau (cwrc) A stooping, a squatting; a squat. **Dôs yr hên gwrcwd!** Avaunt you old squat!

**Cwrv**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrvau (cwr) A trunk, or a body.

Mewn ei gwrv i mae'n gorwez,  
Y cwr a bair cryvau'r bez.

Within his shrine he lies, the shrine makes the grave to be strengthened. *Gwilym Tew.*

**Cwrian**, *v. a.—(cŵr)* To squat; to cower.

**Cwrn**, *s. m.—pl.* cynau (cwr) A spire; a pile, or stack; a knob. **Cwrn o yd**, a stack of corn.

# C W T

**Cwrnaid**, *s. m.—pl.* cwrneidiau (cwrn) A becoming erect, or stiff; a curveting.

O'i fer anwyd—  
Gwnai gwrnaid, a llycald llo.

Through his vigorous nature he would make a curveting, with eyes like a calf. *Llawysen, i varç.*

**Cwrt**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrtiau (cŵr) A circular mound; A sand-hill; a wall round a house; a court, or yard.

**Cwrw**, *s. m.* (cwru) Ale, or strong beer.

Allwez calon cwrw da.

Good ale is the key of the heart.

*Adage.*

**Cwrwg**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrygau (cŵr) Any round body, or vessel; a carcase; as **Cwrwg mollt**, a carcase of mutton; also a boat.

**Cwrwgyl**, *s. m.—pl.* cyryglau (cwrwg) A coracle, a kind of boat; called also **corwgyl**.

**Cwrwm**, *s. m.* (cŵr) A bowing, or bending.

**Cwryv**, *s. m.—pl.* cyrvau (cwr) Ale, or beer.

Golygav vi Wledig, pendevig gwlad bez,  
I zillwng Elin o alludez;  
Y gwr a'm rhozes y gwini, a'r cwryv, a'r mez,  
A'r meirç mawr hœur nïram eu gwez.

I will pray the Sovereign, the lord of the realm of peace, to liberate Elin from banishment, the man that gave me of the wine, and the ale, and the mead, and the great princely needs of gay appearance. *Taliessin.*

**Cŵs**, *s. m.* (cy—ws) What contributes to affluage, or quiet; a state of rest; sleep.

**Cwsg**, *s. m.* (cws) A state of quietude; sleep.

**Cwsgbar**, *s. m.* (cwsg—par) An opiate, or sleeping potion. *a.* causing sleep, soporific.

**Cwst**, *s. m.* (cy—wst) Toil, drudgery, trouble.

**Cwswr**, *s. m.* (cw—fwr) The broken straw and corn on a threshing floor, which is kickt against the lattice-work of a rake to get the corn out.

**Cwt**, *s. m.—pl.* cytiau (cw) A roundness; a cot, hovel, or sty; an abruptness, what terminates abruptly; a rump, or tail; a skirt. **Cytiau'r Gwyzelod**, the huts of the Irish; **cwt ysgyvarnawg**, the scut of a hare; **gavaela yn vy nghwt**, take hold in my skirt.

**Cwta**, *a.* (cwt) Short, abrupt; bob, or bob-tailed.

O's tir a dae ar a hollyc, henwi pa rivedi o erwyz, a fa beth â zylyir cros yr eizaw, neu dros yr argywez, ai arian cyvreithiawl, ai arian cwtaon.

If thou art prosecuting a claim for land, there must be specified what number of acres, and what is due for the property, or in regard to the injury, whether lawful monies, or *short monies*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cwtâu**, *v. a.* (cwta) To shorten, to abbreviate.

**Cwtawg**, *a.* (cwt) Bob-tailed, squabby. *s. f.* a squab; also scut, or short tail.

**Cwtiad**, *s. m.—pl.* cwtiaid (cwt) A plover. **Cwtiaid llwydion**, grey plovers; **cwtiaid aur**, green plovers; **cwtiaid hirgoes**, long-legged plovers.

**Cwtiar**, *s. f.—pl.* cwicir (cwt—iar) A coot, or water rail. It is also called **bronwen**, **rhogen y dwvyr**, and **iar y dwvyr**.

**Cwtogawl**, *a.* (cwtawg) Decurtative, abbreviative.

**Cwtoges**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwtawg) A short squab.

**Cwtogi**, *v. a.* (cwtawg) To curtail, or shorten.

**Cwtogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwtawg) Decurtation, abbreviation, or abridgment.

**Cwtogwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cwtogwyr (cwtawg—gwr) Abridger, abbreviator, or shortener.

**Cwtws**, *s. m.—pl.* cytyfau (cwt) A lot. **Tynu cytyfau**, to draw lots.

**Cwtyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cwt) Any thing short, or bob-tailed; a plover. **Cwtyn du**, the lesser godwit.

**Cwtyfyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cwtws) A lot; a ticket.

**Cwth**, *s. m.* (cwt) A throwing off; ejection.

**Cwthwn**, *s. m.* (cwth) A violent gut, or squall.

**Cwthwn tost o dywyz**, a severe storm. *Dimet.*

**Cwthyr**,



Cwthyr, *s. m.* (cwth) An excretory orifice; the intestinum rectum. Cwthyr is a term used in some places for the Gwain, or *v. gina*, in other places; as Cwthyr casg, and cwthyr buwg.

Cwyd, *s. m.* (cw) A stir, or shake; agitation.

Cwydion, *a.* (cw) That may be stirred.

Cwydau, *v. a.* (cwyd) To stir, move, or agitate.

Cwyd! Hir thyeit, or get up. This verb is generally introduced as an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi*, and *cywodi*.

Cwydawl, *a.* (cwyd) Agitating, shaking; stirring.

Cwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—gwyz) A fall; a lapse.

Cwyzedwy, *a.* (cwyz) Capable of falling.

Cwyzator, *ger.* (cwyziad) Falling, lapsing.

Cwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyz) To fall, or tumble.

Twryv ton torcawg hael; trwm oez ei glywed,  
Twr Cynvael yn cwyzaw.  
A flamau odrum yn edrinaw,  
Ac angerz, ac ongyr yn llaw.

The tumult of the wave is the generous one wearing the chain;  
it was awful to hear him falling the tower of Cynvael, and the  
rising flames making havoc with violence, and the spears in hand.  
*Cynzetw, i H. ab Owain.*

Cwyzawl, *a.* (cwyz) Tending to fall; ruinous.

Cwyzedig, *a.* (cwyz) In a fallen condition.

Cwyzedigeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyzedig) A fall.

Cwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyz) A falling down.

Cwyzitor, *sup.* (cwyz) To be falling, or lapsing.

Cwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwl) Blame. Mi geis gwyl, I was blamed: mae cwyl arno.

Cwylwawr, *a.* (cwyl) Blameable, or criminal.

Y peth sy'n awr cwywawr mewn côv,  
Na yngan, ve a'n anghov.

What is at present culpable in memory, speak not of it, it  
will sink in oblivion. *E. Egan, o Aerdur.*

Cwyp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—gwyp) A being flat on a plain; a fall, or tumble.

Am gwyp hên y gwerzid gwên gwâs.

At the fall of the aged the countenance of the youth wears a  
smile. *Adage.*

Cwypadwy, *a.* (cwyp) Capable of falling.

Cwypaw, *v. a.* (cwyp) To throw down; to fell; to fall. Cwypaw coed, to fell timber.

Cwypawd, *s. m.* (cwyp) A falling down; a declining, or descending.

Cwypawl, *a.* (cwyp) Tending to fall; falling.

Cwypedig, *a.* (cwyp) In a fallen state.

Cwypiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyp) A falling.

Cwypiator, *ger.* (cwypiad) Falling, tumbling.

Cwypiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwypiad) A feller.

Cwypitor, *sup.* (cwyp) To be falling, or tumbling.

Cwypwr, *s. m.—pl.* cwypwyr (cwyp—gwr) One that falls; also one that throws down.

Cwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gwyn) A setting in motion, or agitating; a complaint, wailing, or grief; a plaint in law; Cwyn anianawl, a real action. Mae genyv gwyn iti, I pity thee.

A gwyn gwyn bycan  
Cwyn mawr a zarogan.

He that complains a small complaint doth forbode a great complaint.  
*Adage.*

Cwynadwy, *a.* (cwyn) That may be complained.

Cwynator, *ger.* (cwyniad) Complaining; wailing.

Cwynaw, *v. a.* (cwyn) To complain, or bewail; to impeach, or complain of; to commence a suit.

Cwynawl, *a.* (cwyn) Complaining; plaintive.

Cwynedig, *a.* (cwyn) That is complained of.

Cwynvan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyn—ban) A lamenting, wailing, or mourning. Cwynvan Prydain, the Lamentation of Britain, the name of an old tune.

Cwynvan, *v. a.* (cwyn—ban) To complain, to lament, to bemoan; to pule; to groan.

A gwyn rhwy ni ry gwynvan.

He that complains of excess doth not grieve at all. *Adage.*

Cwynvanllyd, *a.* (cwynvan) Given to be puling.

Cwynvanu, *v. a.* (cwynvan) To complain, to wail.

Cwynvanus, *a.* (cwynvan) Complaining, wailing.

Cwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyn) A complaining, a groaning.

Cwyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyniad) A bewailer.

Cwynitor, *sup.* (cwyn) To be complaining.

Powys—

Cell esbyd, bywyd ior,  
Ceneu Cyndrwyn cwynitor.

Powys, the retreat of strangers, was the life of my lord; the  
warlike son of Cyndrwyn, that is bewailed. *\* Llywarch Hen.*

Cwynovain, *v. a.* (cwyn—ov) To Bewail.

Cwynovaint, *s. m.* (cwynovain) A wailing.

Cwynos, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyn—gos) A supper.

Dyn a wwytaai yn ei giniaw, ac arall yn ei gwynos.

A man he was wont to eat at his dinner, and another at his supper.  
*Trioz.*

Cwynofa, *v. a.* (cwynos) To eat supper, to sup.

Cwynofawg, *a.* (cwynos) Having supper; that sups,  
*s. m.* One that gives a supper.

Cwynofawg brenin a zyly rozi ceiniawg i'r gwafanaethwyr  
er arbed ei yd, a'i ysgubawr.

He that gives a supper to the king ought to give a penny to the  
attendants; for sparing the corn and the barn. *Welsh Laws.*

Nid oes nawz rhag y brenin i'w gwynofawg; y neb a zylyod  
ei borthi y nôs hono, ac nis portho.

There is no refuge against the king to his supper provider; he  
that ought to entertain him that night, and that doth not provide.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Cwynofwr, *s. m.—pl.* cwynofwyr (cwynos—gwr) A supper eater.

Cwynwr, *s. m.—pl.* cwynwyr (cwyn—gwr) A complainer; a bewailer, or lamenter; a complainant.

Cwyr, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (cy—gwyr) Wax; gum.

Cwyr cluft, ear wax; cwyr gwenyn, and cwyr melyn, bees wax; cwyr côg, sealing wax, cwyr cryz, shoemaker's wax.

Cwyrail, *a.* (cwyr) Of a waxy quality; waxy.

Cwyrw, *v. a.* (cwyr) To wax; to cover with wax.

Cwyrwag, *a.* (cwyr) Having, or yielding wax.

Cwyrawl, *a.* (cwyr) Tending to become waxy.

Cwyredig, *a.* (cwyr) Cerated, covered with wax.

Cwyrrelli, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyr—cli) Cerat.

Cwyrren, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwyr) A cake of wax.

Cwyrwanwyll, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwyr—canwyll) Wax-candle; a taper.

Cwyrwanwylllyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyrwanwyll) A waxchandler.

Cwyrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyr) A waxing.

Cwyrros, *s. m.* (cwyr) The cornel tree, or cornus.

Cwyrwialen, *s. f.* (cwyr—gwiall) The female cornel tree, or cornus.

Cwyr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (co—gwyr) A furrow. Nid oes genyv gwyr o dir, I have not a furrow of land.

Aeth ffrith wybodaeth i'r bez,  
A ddiun gwlad Wynoz,  
Dwy air-fyz, draw i'r ffwrws,  
A'r awn gwin i'r na gvyv.

Gone is brilliant knowledge to the Grave, and all the good of  
fair Gwynedus in pure form, is yonder gone to rest, and to that  
fine furrow to give the charming muse.

*Rice Jones, o'r Blean u.*

Cwylaw,



**Cwyfaw, v. a. (cwys)** To furrow, to cast up in furrows.

Wyr i Vlezyn are leiziad,  
A' oez draw yn cwyfaw cad.

A grandson of Blezyn, with the killing weapon, was yonder furrowing the battle.

**Cwyfawg, a. (cwys)** Having furrows; furrowed.

**Cwyfawl, a. (cwys)** Tending to furrow, furrowing.

**Cwyfawr, s. m.—pl. cwyfawrion (cwys)** A furrower.

A meibion Godebawg, gwerin enwir,  
Dyforthynt gwyfawr gelorawr hir,

And the sons of Godebag, an unjust crew, they bore the furrower on the long bier.

**Cwyfed, s. f.—pl. t. i (cwys)** A gore, or a gusset.

**Cwyfedig, a. (cwys)** That is in furrows; furrowed.

**Cwyfiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwys)** A furrowing.

**Cwyfiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwys)** Furrower.

**Cwyfig, s. f. dim. (cwys)** A small furrow; a drain.

**Cwyfwr, s. m.—pl. cwyfwyr (cwys—gwr)** A furrower.

**Cy. A prefix in composition (cw)** It denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the *english* prefixes *com* and *con*, in *compact*, and *concord*.

**Cybawl, a. (cwb)** Holding, or grasping together.

**Cybol, v. a. (cybawl)** To put all together; to make a confused mixture, or a hodgepodge.

**Cybolad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybawl)** A mixing.

**Cybolwr, s. m.—pl. cybolwyr (cybawl—gwr)** A mingler.

**Cybyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwb)** A miser, or covetous man.

A wyz cybyz annuwiawl,  
Dig o zyn, ai dwg i ziawl.

The avidity of the ungodly miser, the wrathful man, will bring him to the devil.

*D. ab. Davydd Llwyd.*

**Cybyzaiz, a. (cybyz)** Tending to be niggardly.

**Cybyzawl, a. (cybyz)** Coveting; grasping at.

**Cybyzdawd, s. m. (cybyz)** Avarice, covetousness.

**Cybyzdra, s. m. (cybyz)** Covetousness; greediness.

**Cybyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cybyz)** A covetous woman.

Hael am y pârç ni's arçwyv,  
Cybyzes am neges nwyv,

Liberal of the honour I do not sue for, a niggardly fair with respect to the errand of love.

*D. ab. Gwilym.*

**Cybyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybyz)** A coveting.

Enrhyvez yw, Iwl Ceifar, maint çwant, a çybyziad gwyr Rhuvain!

It is surprising, Julius Cæsar, the greatness of the craving, and avarice of the men of Rome!

*Gr. ab. Arthur.*

**Cylyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybyz)** Covetousness.

**Cylyzlyd, a. (cybyz)** Covetous, avaricious.

**Cybyza, v. a. (cybyz)** To covet; to be avaricious, or greedy.

**Cy yzus, a. (cybyz)** Coveting, craving.

**Cybyzwrwyd, s. m. (cybyzus)** Cravingness.

**Cy yllawg, a. (cwcwll)** Wearing a cawl; hooded.

**Cy yllu, v. a. (cwcwll)** To put on a cowl.

**Cycylly, s. m. dim. (cwcwll)** A shapournet.

**Cyçwn, s. m.—pl. cyçeidiau (cwç)** A boat-full; a hive-full.

**Cyçwn, a. (cwç)** Like a boat; like a hive.

**Cyçawl, a. (cwç)** Relating to, or of the form of a boat.

**Cyçez, s. m. (cwç)** A hollownness, or concavity.

Cyçgais—  
Ynhyçez y'n hervez  
Rhwyg deulin teyrnez.

I slept in a concavity in a centre between the knees of princes.

*Tahjîn.*

**Cyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwç)** A putting in a hive.

**Cyçu, v. a. (cwç)** To crown, or cover; to hive bees.

**Cyçwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwant)** A mutual desire, mutual passion, or wish.

**Cyçwarz, s. m. (çwarz)** A mutual laughing.

**Cyçwarzawl, a. (cyçwarz)** Laughing together.

**Cyçwarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwarz)** A laughing together, or mutually.

**Cyçwedlez, s. m. (cyçwedyl)** A parcel of tales.

**Cyçwedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwedyl)** A mutual whispering; a giving out rumours, or tales.

**Cyçwedlu, v. a. (cyçwedyl)** To whisper; to gossip.

**Cyçwedyl, s. m.—pl. cyçwedlau (çwedyl)** A whisper; a rumour; a story, or tale. Barn gyçwedyl, an interlocutory decree, in law.

**Cyçweg, a. (çweg)** Mutually sweet, or good.

**Cyçwennyç, v. a. (cyçwant)** To desire mutually.

Cyçweg ni çwyd cyçwerw; cyçwennyçes, cyçwennyçwy Enlli weles.

The mutually sweet will not produce the mutually bitter; I have wished in common, I do wish in common for the resting place of Enlli.

*Tahjîn.*

**Cyçwerthin, v. a. (cyçwarz)** To laugh mutually.

**Cyçwerw, a. (çwerw)** Mutually bitter, or harsh.

**Cyçwerwez, s. m. (cyçwerw)** Mutual bitterness.

**Cyçwerwi, v. a. (cyçwerw)** To be mutually bitter.

**Cyçwiawr, a. (çwiawr)** Coequal; participant.

Hen-waed Grufuz Maelawr,  
Henri, a Siasbar gyçwiawr.

The ancient blood of Grufuz Maelor, Henry, and Jasper are coequal to.

*L. G. Colbi.*

**Cyçwil, a. (çwîl)** Seeking out one another.

Ni wyr cyçwil veirz, cyhyfeiziawg,  
Tymp pan dreing terwyn torv dyfreidiawg.

The bards seeking one another, and mutually reproachful, know not the season when the vehement defending host shall perish.

*Meilyr.*

**Cyçwiorez, s. m. (cyçwiawr)** A co-equality.

**Cyçwiori, v. a. (cyçwiawr)** To make coequal.

**Cyçwlyn, s. m. (cwlyn)** The herb agrimony.

**Cyçwn, s. m. (cwn)** A rising; a stirring, or moving. Cyçwn haul, the rising of the sun.

**Cyçwnadwy, a. (cyçwn)** That may be moved.

**Cyçwnator, ger. (cyçwn)** Rising; commencing.

**Cyçwnawl, a. (cyçwn)** Rising; commencing; moveable. Da cyçwnawl, moveable goods.

**Cyçwnva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyçwn—ma)** A setting off; first motion, or origination.

**Cyçwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwn)** A setting off; commencement; origination.

**Cyçwnitor, sup. (cyçwn)** To be rising, or stirring.

**Cyçwnu, v. a. (cyçwn)** To set out; to begin, or commence; to begin a journey; to begin any undertaking.

Clust vab Clustveinad—deg milltir a deugaint y clywai y morgrugyn y bore pan gyçwnai y ar ei lwth.

Clust (Ear) the son of the Listener, fifty miles off he would hear the ant in the morning, when she should arise from her couch.

*H. Cuthwys—Mabingion.*

**Cyçwnwr, s. m.—pl. cyçwnwyr (cyçwn—gwr)** One that sets off; a commencer, or beginner.

**Cyçwr, s. m.—pl. cyçwyr (cwç—gwr)** A boatman. Cyçwr gwenyn, a hiver of bees.

**Cyçwyvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (çwyvan)** Agitation; tremulation; a hovering.

**Cyçwyvan, v. a. (çwyvan)** To agitate; to tremulate; to hover, or to rest upon the wing.

**Cyçwyvawl, a. (çwyvawl)** Co-agitating.

**Cyçwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwyviad)** Co-agitation.

**Cyçwyn, s. m. (cy—cwyn)** A stirring, or moving. Corn cyçwyn, the horn of marching.

**Cyçwyn, v. a. (cy—cwyn)** To stir; to set off; to begin; to begin a journey; to commence.

*Cyçwynadwy,*



- Cyçwynadwy**, *a.* (cyçwyn) That may be moved.  
**Cyçwynawl**, *a.* (cyçwyn) Tending to rise, moving.  
**Cyçwynva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyçwyn—ma) A setting off; a first motion; origination.  
**Cyçwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyçwyn) A setting off; a commencement; origination.  
**Cyçwyrn**, *a.* (çwyrn) With mutual velocity.  
**Cyd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy) A junction; a coupling, or joining together; copulation.  
**Cyd**, *a.* (cy) Joint, or common; united. Da cyd, goods that are common, or a joint stock; cadw deवाद ar gyd a hanner, to keep sheep in common, and an half share.  
**Cyd**, *adv.* (cy) While, whilst; or as long as.

Cyd bo balç perçen alav,  
Nid ner ond Duw goruçav.

Whilst the possessor of wealth may be proud, yet there is no supreme but God the most high.  
*Diab. ab Llywarc.*

- Cyd**, *conj.* (cy) For as much, seeing, because that, since.

Cyd bai tau wledig  
Gwlad Wynnez—

Seeing thou mayest be a sovereign of the country of Gwynnez.  
*Cynzelw.*

- Cyd**, *prefix in composition* (cy) It denotes a co-operation, or a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the power of the english prefixes *co*, *com*, and *con*.  
**Cyda**, *prep.* (cyd—â) With; besides, over and above; together with. Cyda mi, with me; gyda hyny, besides that; gyda ei waith yn gorfen, by that time he had finished.  
**Cydaçlefawl**, *a.* (açlefawl) Mutually protecting.  
**Cydaçlesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açlesiad) Mutual refuge.  
**Cydaçlesu**, *v. a.* (açlesu) To protect mutually.  
**Cydaçosawl**, *a.* (açosawl) Coefficient; contributing.  
**Cydaçosi**, *v. a.* (açosi) To contribute, or co-effect.  
**Cydaçosiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açosiad) Coefficiency.  
**Cydaçub**, *v. a.* (açub) Mutually to save.  
**Cydaçubawl**, *a.* (cydaçub) Mutually saving.  
**Cydaçubiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçub) A mutual saving.  
**Cydaçwyn**, *v. a.* (açwyn) Mutually to complain.  
**Cydaçwynawl**, *a.* (cydaçwyn) Mutually complaining.  
**Cydaçwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçwyn) A mutual complaining together.  
**Cydaçwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydaçwynwyr* (cydaçwyn—gwr) One that complains with.  
**Cydaçaw**, *v. a.* (gaçaw) To leave, or depart mutually.  
**Cydaçawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçaw) Mutual leaving.  
**Cydaçeilad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adeilad) A building together.  
**Cydaçeiladu**, *v. a.* (cydaçeilad) To build together.  
**Cydaçeilaw**, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To build together.  
**Cydaçverawl**, *a.* (adverawl) Mutually restoring.  
**Cydaçveriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adveriad) Mutual restoration; a restoring to one another.  
**Cydaçveru**, *v. a.* (adveru) Mutually to restore.  
**Cydaçnabod**, *s. m.* (adnabod) Mutual acquaintance.  
**Cydaçnabod**, *v. a.* (adnabod) To know one another.  
**Cydaçdrawz**, *v. a.* (adrawz) To relate mutually.  
**Cydaçdrozawl**, *a.* (cydaçdrawz) Mutually relating.  
**Cydaçdroziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçdrawz) A relating mutually; a discoursing together.  
**Cydaçaw**, *v. a.* (açaw) To promise mutually.  
**Cydaçawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçaw) A promising mutually; a mutual agreement.

- Cydazeu**, *v. a.* (azeu) To acknowledge mutually.  
**Cydazeuawl**, *a.* (cydazeu) Mutually owning.  
**Cydazeviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydazeu) A mutual acknowledgement; a compromising.  
**Cydazewid**, *s. f.* (azewid) A mutual promise.  
**Cydazoli**, *v. a.* (azoli) To worship together.  
**Cydazoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoliad) A worshiping together; mutual adoration.  
**Cydazoliant**, *s. m.* (azoliant) Mutual worship.  
**Cydagwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (agwez) A comportment.  
**Cydagwezawl**, *a.* (cydagwez) Conforming.  
**Cydagweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydagwez) A conforming, or agreeing together.  
**Cydagwezu**, *v. a.* (cydagwez) To comport, or conform.  
**Cydaçlen**, *s. f.* (gaçlen) One that is long and lank.  
**Cydaçlen o zynes vawr**, a great gawky woman.

Cydaçlen wâr â gar gwyz,  
Cornor ya rhodiaw cernyz.

A docile lanky one that loves the woods, a piper perambulating the rocks.  
*W. Cynwal, i awyr.*

- Cydaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeidiau* (cud) A bag-full.  
**Cydair**, *a.* (gair) United in word; unanimous.  
**Cydalaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alaeth) Mutual grief.  
**Cydalaethawl**, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.  
**Cydalaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalaeth) A condoling; mutual lamentation, or mourning.  
**Cydalaethu**, *v. a.* (cydalaeth) To condole with.  
**Cydalaethus**, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.  
**Cydalaethwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydalaethwyr* (cydalaeth—gwr) A condoler, one that mourns with.  
**Cydalar**, *s. m.* (galar) Mutual grief, or sorrow.  
**Cydalariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalar) A grieving together; contristation.  
**Cydalaru**, *v. a.* (cydalar) To grieve together.  
**Cydaçw**, *v. a.* (gaçw) To call with, or together; to convoke.  
**Cydaçwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçw) A calling together; a convocation.  
**Cydaçall**, *s. m.* (gall) United, or mutual power.  
**Cydaçalledig**, *a.* (cydaçall) Of united, or mutual power; equipollent.  
**Cydaçalledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçalledig) Equipollency; mutual power, or coefficient.  
**Cydaçallu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cydaçall) United force.  
**Cydaçallu**, *v. a.* (cydaçall) Mutually to be able.  
**Cydaçalluawg**, *a.* (cydaçallu) Coefficient; mutually able.  
**Cydaçalluez**, *s. m.* (cydaçallu) Coefficiency.  
**Cydaçamcan**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) Mutual design.  
**Cydaçamcanawl**, *a.* (cydaçamcan) Of mutual design.  
**Cydaçamcaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçamcan) A mutual designing, or purpose; concurrence.  
**Cydaçamcanu**, *v. a.* (cydaçamcan) To design mutually.  
**Cydaçamcanus**, *a.* (cydaçamcan) Concurring with.  
**Cydaçamcanwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydaçamcanwyr* (cydaçamcan—gwr) One that unites in design, or that concurs with.  
**Cydaçamzifyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amzifyn) Mutual defence, or protection.  
**Cydaçamzifyn**, *v. a.* (amzifyn) To defend one another.  
**Cydaçamzifynawl**, *a.* (cydaçamzifyn) Defending with, or mutually protecting.  
**Cydaçamzifyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçamzifyn) A defending, or protecting mutually.  
**Cydaçamzifynu**, *v. a.* (cydaçamzifyn) To defend mutually; or to afford reciprocal protection.  
**Cydaçamzifynus**, *a.* (cydaçamzifyn) Mutually defending.



**Cydamzifynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cydamzifynwyr* (*cydamzifyn—gwr*) One that defends reciprocally.

**Cydamgelez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*amgelez*) Mutual care, or solicitude.

**Cydamgelezawl**, *a.* (*cydamgelez*) Mutually cherishing, assisting, or looking after.

**Cydamgeleziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydamgelez*) A cherishing, assisting, or comforting reciprocally.

**Cydamgelezu**, *v. a.* (*cydamgelez*) To give mutual comfort, solicitude, or assistance.

**Cydamgelezwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cydamgelezwyr* (*cydamgelez—gwr*) One that affords mutual comfort, or assistance.

**Cydamgelwç**, *s. m.* (*amgelwç*) Mutual solicitude.

**Cydamgyfred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*amgyfred*) Mutual comprehension, or understanding.

**Cydamgyfred**, *v. a.* (*amgyfred*) To comprehend with.

**Cydamgyfredawl**, *a.* (*cydamgyfred*) Comprehending with, or mutually.

**Cydamgyfrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydamgyfred*) A comprehending, or understanding mutually.

**Cydamgylç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*amgylç*) Reciprocal circuit.

**Cydamgylçawl**, *a.* (*cydamgylç*) Mutually surrounding, or encompassing.

**Cydamgylçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydamgylç*) A surrounding, or encompassing together.

**Cydamgylçu**, *v. a.* (*cydamgylç*) Mutually to surround, or encompass.

**Cydamlâad**, *s. m.* (*amlâad*) A mutual increasing.

**Cydamlâawl**, *a.* (*amlâawl*) Increasing together.

**Cydamlâu**, *v. a.* (*amlâu*) To increase together.

**Cydamlygawl**, *a.* (*amlygawl*) Mutually elucidating.

**Cydamlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*amlygiad*) A reciprocal elucidation, or manifestation.

**Cydamlygu**, *v. a.* (*amlygu*) To elucidate mutually.

**Cydammau**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cydammheuron* (*ammau*) A mutual doubt; a reciprocal hesitation.

**Cydammau**, *v. a.* (*ammau*) To doubt mutually.

**Cydammheud**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydammau*) A mutual dubitation; a mutual hesitating.

**Cydammheuawl**, *a.* (*cydammau*) Mutually doubting.

**Cydamryson**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*amryson*) Mutual strife, contention, or debate.

**Cydamryson**, *v. a.* (*amryson*) To contend mutually.

**Cydamrysonawl**, *a.* (*cydamryson*) Mutually striving, debating, or contending.

**Cydamrysoniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydamryson*) A debating, striving, or contending mutually.

**Cydamser**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*amser*) Unity of time.

**Cydamserawl**, *a.* (*cydamser*) Coetaneous, or coeval.

Eilled cydamserolion,  
Wiwza hynic, rinwezau hon.  
Let contemporaries, good and wise  
Her virtues count and highly prize. *L. Hopkin.*

**Cydamferez**, *s. m.* (*cydamser*) Coetaneity.

**Cydamferiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydamser*) A rendering coetaneous, or contemporary.

**Cydamseru**, *v. a.* (*cydamser*) To render coeval.

**Cydan**, *s. m. dim.* (*cwd*) A small bag; a wallet.

**Cydanedig**, *a.* (*ganedig*) Born together; coetaneous.

**Cydanian**, *a.* (*anian*) Connatural; like in kind.

**Cydanianaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydanian*) Connaturality, or connaturalness.

**Cydannez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*annez*) United dwelling.

**Cydannezawl**, *a.* (*cydannez*) Dwelling together.

**Cydanneziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydannez*) A dwelling, or inhabiting together.

**Cydannezu**, *v. a.* (*cydannez*) To dwell together.

**Cydannog**, *v. a.* (*annog*) To excite mutually.

**Cydannogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydannog*) Mutual excitement, or exhortation.

**Cydannogawl**, *a.* (*cydannog*) Mutually exciting.

**Cydannogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydannog*) A mutual exciting, or exhorting.

**Cydarfedawg**, *a.* (*arfedawg*) Being fellow ward.

*s. m.*—*pl.* *cydarfedogion*, a fellow-ward.

**Cydarwez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*arwez*) A conformity.

**Cydarwez**, *v. a.* (*arwez*) To conform, or adapt to.

**Cydarwezawl**, *a.* (*cydarwez*) Conforming.

**Cydarweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydarwez*) A conforming, or adapting to another.

**Cydarwezu**, *v. a.* (*cydarwez*) To conform with.

**Cydarwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*arwyz*) What is synonymous.

**Cydarwyzawl**, *v. a.* (*cydarwyz*) To synonymise.

**Cydarwyzawl**, *a.* (*cydarwyz*) Synonymous.

**Cydarwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cydarwyz*) A denoting the same thing; a making synonymous.

**Cydawdyl**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cydodlau* (*awdyl*) A couplet rhyme.

**Cydawl**, *a.* (*cyd*) Complete, whole, all. *Trwy gydawl y dyz*, all the day long, or continually. *s. m.* the whole.

Cyvorzwyn cydawlyw, pan gyfozir mewnaraeth, neu ymadrawz,  
iaith y cydaw yn lle y rhan.  
A synecdoche of the whole is, when in composing a speech, or  
discourse in a language, the whole is put for the part. *H. Perri.*

**Cydawr**, *s. f.* (*gawr*) Conclamation, united shout.

Rhag llu—  
Cenyd cym cydawr ar glawr Gwynez.  
Before the host were sounded the horns of acclamation on the plain  
of Gwynez.

**Cydawri**, *v. a.* (*cydawr*) To shout together.

**Cydbara**, *v.* (*para*) To last, or endure the same time.

**Cydbarâad**, *s. m.* (*cydbara*) A lasting the same length of time.

**Cydbarâawl**, *a.* (*cydbara*) Lasting the same length of time.

**Cydbarç**, *s. m.* (*parç*) Reciprocal honour.

**Cydbarotôad**, *s. m.* (*parotôad*) A mutual preparation.

**Cydbarotôawl**, *a.* (*parotôawl*) Mutually preparing.

**Cydbarotôi**, *v. a.* (*parotôi*) To prepare mutually.

**Cydbawr**, *s. m.* (*pawr*) A grazing together.

**Cydbegawl**, *a.* (*peçawl*) Sinning together.

**Cydbegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*peçiad*) A Sinning together.

**Cydbegu**, *v. a.* (*peçu*) To sin together, or reciprocally.

**Cydbelydrawl**, *a.* (*pelydrawl*) Shining, or radiating together.

**Cydbelydriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*pelydriad*) A radiating together.

**Cydbelydru**, *v. a.* (*pelydru*) To shine, or radiate together.

**Cydbell**, *a.* (*pell*) Equidistant, at equal distance.

**Cydbellder**, *s. m.* (*cydbell*) Equality of distance.

**Cydbenawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cydbenodau* (*penawd*) Mutual close, termination, or conclusion.

**Cydbenodawl**, *a.* (*cydbenawd*) Mutually terminating.

**Cydbenodi**, *v. a.* (*cydbenawd*) To close, or terminate together.

**Cydbergen**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*perçen*) Joint owner.

**Cydbergen**, *v. a.* (*perçen*) To possess jointly.

**Cydbergenawg**, *a.* (*cydbergen*) That possess jointly.

*s. m.*—*pl.* *cydbergenogion*, a joint possessor.



## CYD

**Cydbergenawl**, *a.* (cydbergen) Jointly possessing.  
**Cydbergenogaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbergenawg) Joint possession, ownership, or custody.  
**Cydbergenogi**, *v. a.* (cydbergenawg) To own, possess, or enjoy jointly.  
**Cydberçi**, *v. a.* (cydbarç) To honour jointly.  
**Cydberthyn**, *v.* (perthyn) To be correlative.  
**Cydberthynas**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydberthyn) Correlate; collateral affinity, or relationship.  
**Cydberthynawl**, *a.* (cydberthyn) Correlative.  
**Cydbetrufaw**, *v. a.* (petrufaw) To hesitate mutually.  
**Cydbetrufawl**, *a.* (petrufawl) Mutually hesitating.  
**Cydbetrufiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (petrufiad) Mutual doubt, or hesitation.  
**Cydblaidd**, *s. f.—pl.* cydbleidiau (plaid) A confederate, accomplice, or ally.  
**Cydblant**, *s. pl. aggr.* (plant) Children of the same parent.  
**Cydbleidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydblaidd) A confederation; an allying, or leaguings together.  
**Cydbleidiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydblaidd) Confederacy.  
**Cydbleidiaw**, *v. a.* (cydblaidd) To confederate.  
**Cydbleidiawg**, *a.* (cydblaidd) Having an ally.  
**Cydbleidiawl**, *a.* (cydblaidd) Confederate, leagued.  
**Cydbleidiedig**, *a.* (cydblaidd) Being confederated.  
**Cydbleidiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydbleidwyr (cydblaidd—gwr) A leaguer; one that confederates.  
**Cydbleth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (pleth) A twisting, or folding together.  
**Cydblethawl**, *a.* (cydbleth) Folding together.  
**Cydblethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbleth) Complication, or folding together.  
**Cydblethu**, *v. a.* (cydbleth) To complicate.  
**Cydblwyv**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (plwyv) United parish.  
**Cydblwyvawl**, *a.* (cydblwyv) Of the same parish.  
**Cydborva**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (porva) A common pasture.  
**Cydborth**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (porth) Mutual support, or aid.  
**Cydborthawl**, *a.* (cydborth) Mutually assisting.  
**Cydborthi**, *v. a.* (cydborth) To assist mutually.  
**Cydborthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydborth) A supporting, or aiding mutually; contribution.  
**Cydborthiant**, *s. m.* (cydborth) Mutual support.  
**Cydbreswyl**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (preswyl) Joint dwelling.  
**Cydbreswyliaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbreswyl) A dwelling together, or joint inhabiting.  
**Cydbreswyliaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbreswyl) A dwelling, or inhabiting together.  
**Cydbreswyliaw**, *v. a.* (cydbreswyl) To dwell together, to inhabit the same place.  
**Cydbriawd**, *s. m.* (priawd) Coaptation; a uniting together.  
**Cydbriodas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydbriawd) Inter-marriage.  
**Cydbriodawl**, *a.* (cydbriawd) Jointly appropriated.  
**Cydbriodawr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydbriodoriau (cydbriawd) A coparcener, or a joint possessor of an estate.  
**Cydbriodi**, *v. a.* (cydbriawd) To conjoin; to intermarry.  
**Cydbriodoldeb**, *s. m.* (cydbriodawl) Mutual property; joint appropriation.  
**Cydbriodoli**, *v. a.* (cydbriodawl) To make jointly appropriate; to make mutually eligible.  
**Cydbriodoriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbriodawr) Coparcenary, or an equal share in an estate.  
**Cydbryn**, *s. m.* (pryn) A joint, or mutual purchase.  
**Cydbrynawl**, *a.* (cydbryn) Buying together.

## CYD

**Cydbryniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbryn) Joint purchase.  
**Cydbrynu**, *v. a.* (cydbryn) To purchase jointly.  
**Cydbrynwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydbrynwyr (cydbryn—gwr) A joint purchaser, or buyer.  
**Cydbwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (pwys) A mutual stroke.  
**Cydbwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbwy) A striking together.  
**Cydbwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydbwy) To strike together.  
**Cydbwyawl**, *a.* (cydbwy) Striking together.  
**Cydbwys**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwys) Equipoise.  
**Cydbwys**, *a.* (pwys) Equilibrions, of equal weight.  
**Cydbwyfaw**, *v. a.* (cydbwys) To equiponderate.  

*Cari a wnaeth, coron wez,  
Cydbwyfaw coed a'i byfz.*

*Like a crown Cary with her fingers the branches has made to  
balance. D. ab Edmunt.*

**Cydbwyfawg**, *a.* (cydbwys) Having equal weight.  
**Cydbwyfawl**, *a.* (cydbwys) Equiponderant.  
**Cydbwyfz**, *s. m.* (cydbwys) An equilibrium.  
**Cydbwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbwys) Equilibration, or equiponderance; a balancing.  
**Cydgwaer**, *s. f.—pl.* cydgweuryz (gwaer) Joint sister.  
**Cydgwâl**, *s. m.* (gwâl) A mutual dispersion.  
**Cydgwaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwâl) A spreading mutually.  
**Cydgwalu**, *v. a.* (cydgwâl) To disperse mutually.  
**Cydgwanegawl**, *a.* (gwanegawl) Jointly adding.  
**Cydgwanegiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwanegiad) Joint augmentation; a mutually increasing, or adding.  
**Cydgwanegu**, *v. a.* (gwanegu) To add mutually.  
**Cydgwant**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwant) Concupiscence; mutual desire, or lusting after.  
**Cydgwantaç**, *s. m.* (cydgwant) Concupiscence.  
**Cydgwantu**, *v. a.* (cydgwant) To lust mutually.  
**Cydgwantus**, *a.* (cydgwant) Concupiscent.  
**Cydgwareu**, *s. m.—pl.* cydgwareuon (gwareu) A playing together; a mutual sport, or diversion.  
**Cydgwareu**, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.  
**Cydgwareuawl**, *a.* (cydgwareu) Playing together.  
**Cydgwareuyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydgwareu) Play-fellow.  
**Cydgwedleua**, *v. a.* (cydgwedyl) To confabulate.  
**Cydgwedleuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwedyl) A gossiping together; a confabulation.  
**Cydgwedleuawl**, *a.* (cydgwedyl) Confabulatory.  
**Cydgwedleuwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydgwedleuwyr (cydgwedyl—gwr) A confabulator; a discourser.  
**Cydgwedyl**, *s. m.—pl.* cydgwedlau (gwedyl) Interlocution, confabulation, or conference.  
**Cydgwennys**, *v. a.* (cydgwant) To desire mutually.  
**Cydgwiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiliad) A joint seeking, looking for, or examining.  
**Cydgwiliaw**, *v. a.* (gwiliaw) To seek mutually.  
**Cydgwiliedig**, *a.* (gwiliedig) Jointly seeking after.  
**Cydgwiwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiwiad) A joint, or mutual whirling round.  
**Cydgwiwiaw**, *v. a.* (gwiwiaw) To turn round together, mutually to appear and disappear.  
**Cydgwiwiawl**, *a.* (gwiwiawl) Jointly revolving.  
**Cydgwyv**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gwyv) Mutual agitation.  
**Cydgwyvaw**, *v. a.* (cydgwyv) To move together.  
**Cydgwyvawl**, *a.* (cydgwyv) Mutually agitating.  
**Cydgwyviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwyv) A moving together.  
**Cydgwyl**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwyl) A mutual turn.  
**Cydgwylva**, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (cydgwyl—ma) Joint course.

Cydgwyliaeth,



**Cydgwyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgwyl) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.  
**Cydgwyliaw**, *v. a.* (cydgwyl) To revolve together.  
**Cydgwylus**, *a.* (cydgwyl) Mutually revolving.  
**Cydgwyth**, *s. m.* (gwyth) A joint blast, or blowing.  
**Cydgwythawl**, *a.* (cydgwyth) Blowing together.  
**Cydgwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgwyth) Conflation.  
**Cydgwythu**, *v. a.* (cydgwyth) To blow together.  
**Cyddaenawl**, *a.* (taenawl) Jointly spreading.  
**Cyddaeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeniad) A mutual spreading; a jointly expanding.  
**Cyddaenu**, *v. a.* (taenu) To spread together.  
**Cyddaerawl**, *a.* (taerawl) Mutually debating.  
**Cyddaeriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeriad) Joint debate.  
**Cyddaeru**, *v. a.* (taeru) To debate together.  
**Cyddavliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tavliad) Mutual throwing.  
**Cyddavlu**, *v. a.* (tavlu) To throw at the same time, or together.  
**Cyddaith**, *s. f.*—*pl. cyddeithiau* (taith) A joint journey.  
**Cyddaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taliad) Contribution.  
**Cyddalmiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (talmiad) A mutual impression; a mutually affecting.  
**Cyddalmu**, *v. a.* (talmu) To make mutual impression.  
**Cyddalu**, *v. a.* (talw) To pay jointly, or together.  
**Cyddanawl**, *a.* (tanawl) Conflagrant; firing together.  
**Cyddaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taniad) Joint firing.  
**Cyddaniaw**, *v. a.* (taniaw) To conflagrate, or fire together.  
**Cyddaraw**, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike together; to coincide.  
**Cyddarawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddaraw) A striking together; a coincidence, or concurrence.  
**Cyddarz**, *s. m.* (tarz) A joint springing, or budding.  
**Cyddarzawl**, *a.* (cyddarz) Springing up together.  
**Cyddarziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddarz) A springing, budding, or growing together.  
**Cyddarzu**, *v. a.* (cyddarz) To spring together.  
**Cyddarvawl**, *a.* (tarvawl) Mutually scared.  
**Cyddarviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tarviad) A mutual trepidation; a frightening mutually.  
**Cyddarvu**, *v. a.* (tarvu) To scare mutually.  
**Cyddawz**, *s. m.* (tawz) Colliquation, or melting together.  
**Cydegwawl**, *a.* (tegwawl) Mutually hiding.  
**Cydegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (tegiad) A mutual hiding, concealing, or retreating from.  
**Cydegu**, *v. a.* (tegu) To retreat mutually.  
**Cydeimlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teimlad) A mutual feeling; a commiseration.  
**Cydeimlaw**, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel with.  
**Cydeithi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Natural, or innate qualities.

Dewis-le Lywy loyw gydeithi,  
 Gaer gloyw yn dwyre o du gweilgi.

The choice place of the fair maid of shining innate qualities, is the bright city towering by the side of a stream.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

**Cydeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A journeying, or travelling together.  
**Cydeithiaw**, *v. a.* (teithiaw) To travel together.  
**Cydeithiawl**, *a.* (teithiawl) Travelling together.  
**Cydeithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeithwyr* (teithiwr) Fellow-traveller, or companion on a journey.  
**Cyddervyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tervyn) Joint bound.  
**Cyddervynawl**, *a.* (cyddervyn) Abutting together.  
**Cyddervyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddervyn) A bounding, terminating, or abutting together.  
**Cyddervynu**, *v. a.* (cyddervyn) To abut together.

**Cyddervysg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (tervysg) Joint tumult.

**Cyddervysgawl**, *a.* (cyddervysg) Jointly stirring.  
**Cyddervysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddervysg) A being mutually tumultuous, or agitating.  
**Cyddervysgu**, *v. a.* (cyddervysg) To stir mutually.  
**Cydeulu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (teulu) Joint family.  
**Cydeuluad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydeulu) A uniting of families; also the figure called *synoeceosis* in rhetoric, whereby contrary qualities are united.  
**Cydeuluaiw**, *a.* (cydeulu) Mutually domestic.  
**Cydeuluaw**, *a.* (cydeulu) Confociating.  
**Cydeuluez**, *s. m.* (cydeulu) Confociation.  
**Cyddir**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (tir) Land that is in common. **Cyddir cenedyl**, land equally enjoyed by relatives, according to their degrees of kindred.  
**Cyddirawg**, *a.* (cyddir) Having joint land; or sharing land in common; also having bordering land. *s. pl.* **cyddirogion**, joint possessors of land; also borderers. **Wng cyddirawg**, the name of an ancient tune.

**Cyddirawl**, *a.* (cyddir) Sharing land equally.  
**Cyddiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddir) Equal possession of land; a dividing land in common.  
**Cyddiriaw**, *v. a.* (cyddir) To share land equally.  
**Cyddozawl**, *a.* (cyddawz) Colliquative.  
**Cyddozi**, *v. a.* (cyddawz) To melt together.  
**Cyddoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddawz) Colliquifaction; a melting together.  
**Cyddoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toliad) A taking off jointly.  
**Cyddoliaw**, *v. a.* (toliaw) To diminish jointly.  
**Cyddon**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (tôn) Concord; harmony.  
**Cyddonawl**, *a.* (cyddon) Agreeing in sound.  
**Cyddonez**, *s. m.* (cyddon) Consonance, agreement of sounds; harmony, concordance.  
**Cyddoni**, *v. a.* (cyddon) To accord in sounds.  
**Cyddorçawl**, *a.* (torçawl) Rolling, or wreathing together.  
**Cyddorçi**, *v. a.* (torçi) To roll, or wreath together.  
**Cyddorçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torçiad) A wreathing together; a plaiting together.  
**Cyddôri**, *v. a.* (tori) To cut, or break together.  
**Cyddôriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tôriad) A concision.  
 Gogelwç gwn, gogelwç zrysweithwyr, gogelwç y cyddoriad.  
 Beware of dogs, beware of evil-workers, beware of the concision.

Philip. iii. 2.

**Cyddosturi**, *s. m.* (tofturi) Mutual sorrow.  
**Cyddosturiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tofturiad) Commiseration, or a feeling mutually with.  
**Cyddosturiaw**, *v. a.* (tofturiaw) To commiserate.  
**Cyddosturiawl**, *a.* (tofturiawl) Commiserating.  
**Cyddraethawl**, *a.* (traethawl) Jointly reciting.  
**Cyddraethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) Joint recital; a reciting together.  
**Cyddraethu**, *v. a.* (traethu) To recite together.  
**Cyddraferth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (traferth) Mutual toil, trouble, or anxiety.  
**Cyddraferthawl**, *a.* (cyddraferth) Jointly toiling.  
**Cyddraferthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddraferth) A toiling, acting, or bustling together.  
**Cyddraferthu**, *v. a.* (cyddraferth) To toil together.  
**Cyddragywyzawl**, *a.* (tragywyzawl) Co-eternal.  
**Cyddrais**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddreifiaw* (trais) Joint oppression, tyranny, or despotism.  
**Cyddramgwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tramgwyz) A joint fall.  
**Cyddramgwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cyddramgwyz) To fall, or stumble together.  
**Cyddramgwyzawl**, *a.* (cyddramgwyz) Jointly falling.

Cyddramgwyziad,



Cyddramgwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddramgwyz) A falling, or stumbling together.  
 Cyddramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tramwy) Joint travelling.  
 Cyddramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To walk together.  
 Cyddramwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddramwy) A walking, journeying, or travelling together.  
 Cyddramwyaw, *v. a.* (cyddramwy) To walk together.  
 Cyddramwyawl, *a.* (cyddramwy) Walking together.  
 Cyddranc, *s. m.* (tranc) Joint destruction.  
 Cyddras, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tras) Consanguinity.  
 Cyddrasawl, *a.* (cyddras) Consanguineous.  
 Cyddraserç, *s. m.* (traserç) A mutual love.  
 Cyddraul, *s. m.* (traul) Joint consumption.  
 Cyddraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traw) Congruence.  
 Cyddrawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddraw) Congruity.  
 Cyddrawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddraw) Congruement.  
 Cyddrev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (trev) Joint dwelling.  
 Cyddrev, *a.* (trev) Of the same town, co-habitant.  
 Cyddrevawg, *a.* (cyddrev) Of the same town.  
 Cyddrevawl, *a.* (cyddrev) Dwelling together.  
 Cyddreviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrev) A living in the same dwelling, or town.  
 Cyddreviadu, *v. a.* (cyddreviad) To domiciliate.  
 Cyddrevnawl, *a.* (cyddrevyn) Mutually regulated; concomitant.  
 Cyddrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrevyn) A joint regulation; co-ordination.  
 Cyddrevnu, *v. a.* (cyddrevyn) To regulate mutually.  
 Cyddrevtad, *s. f.* (trevtad) Joint patrimony.  
 Cyddrevtadawg, *a.* (cyddrevtad) Jointly inheriting.  
*s. m.* a joint heir, or coheir.  
 Cyddrevtadu, *v. a.* (cyddrevtad) To inherit jointly.  
 Cyddrevu, *v. a.* (cyddrev) To dwell together.  
 Cyddrevyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrevyn) Joint rule, order, or regulation.  
 Cyddreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (treiziad) A penetrating, or passing through together.  
 Cyddreiziaw, *v. a.* (treiziaw) To penetrate together.  
 Cyddreiziawl, *a.* (treiziawl) Jointly penetrating.  
 Cyddreiglaw, *v. a.* (treiglaw) To turn together.  
 Cyddreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (treigliad) A turning, or revolving together; convolution.  
 Cyddreisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrais) Construc-  
 tion; a tyrannizing jointly.  
 Cyddreisiaw, *v. a.* (cyddrais) To oppress jointly.  
 Cyddreisiawl, *a.* (cyddrais) Jointly oppressing.  
 Cyddreisiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrais—  
 gwr) A joint oppressor; a combined despot.  
 Cyddrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (trem) A mutual look.  
 Cyddremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddrem) A looking mutually; confrontation.  
 Cyddremiaw, *v. a.* (cyddrem) To look mutually.  
 Cyddremiawl, *a.* (cyddrem) Mutually looking.  
 Cyddremygawl, *a.* (tremygawl) Mutually over-  
 looking, despising, or distaining.  
 Cyddremygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tremygiad) A  
 mutually overlooking, despising, or scorning.  
 Cyddremygu, *v. a.* (tremygu) To slight mutually.  
 Cyddrengawl, *a.* (cyddranc) Perishing together.  
 Cyddrengiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddranc) A pe-  
 rishing, falling, or dying together.  
 Cyddrengu, *v. a.* (cyddranc) To perish together.  
 Cyddreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (treth) A joint tax, or  
 rate.

Cyddrethawl, *a.* (cyddreth) Contributory.  
 Cyddrethiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddreth) Con-  
 tribution.  
 Cyddrethu, *v. a.* (cyddreth) To rate, or to levy  
 contribution.  
 Cyddreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddraul) A con-  
 suming, or wasting jointly.  
 Cyddreuliaw, *v. a.* (cyddraul) To consume jointly.  
 Cyddrigaw, *v. a.* (trigaw) To live together.  
 Cyddrigawl, *a.* (trigawl) Cohabitant. *s. pl.* Cyd-  
 drigolion, cohabitants, or inhabitants of the same  
 place.  
 Cyddrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trigiad) Cohabitation.  
 Cyddrigiannawl, *a.* (cyddrigiant) Cohabitant.  
 Cyddrigiant, *s. m.* (trigiant) Cohabitation.  
 Cyddrigias, *s. m.* (trigias) A cohabitation.  
 Cyddro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A mutual turn.  
 Cyddröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddro) A turning  
 together.  
 Cyddröadwy, *a.* (cyddröad) That may be jointly  
 turned.  
 Cyddröawl, *a.* (cyddro) Jointly turning round.  
 Cyddröedig, *a.* (cyddro) That is jointly turned.  
 Cyddroi, *v. a.* (cyddro) To turn jointly.  
 Cyddrosglwyzaw, *v. a.* (trosglwyzaw) To trans-  
 port, or carry over together.  
 Cyddrosglwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trosglwyziad)  
 A transporting, or carrying over together.  
 Cyddrosi, *v. a.* (trofi) To drive, or chase to-  
 gether.  
 Cyddrosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trofiad) A driving  
 together.  
 Cyddrugarâad, *s. m.* (trugarâad) A commiserating.  
 Cyddrugarâawl, *a.* (trugarâawl) Sympathizing  
 with.  
 Cyddrugarâu, *v. a.* (trugarâu) To sympathize  
 with.  
 Cyddrwyzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (trwyzed) Mutual  
 liberty.  
 Cyddrwyzedawg, *a.* (cyddrwyzed) Having mutual  
 liberty, having freedom of going and coming.  
 Cyddrwyzedu, *v. a.* (cyddrwyzed) To obtain  
 mutual liberty of passing and repassing.  
 Cyddrygawl, *a.* (trygawl) Breaking together.  
 Cyddrygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trygiad) A concussion.  
 Cyddrygineb, *s. m.* (trygineb) Mutual misfortune.  
 Cyddrygni, *s. m.* (trygni) Mutual bad luck.  
 Cyddrygu, *v. a.* (trygu) To break, or cut to-  
 gether.  
 Cyddrym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyd—trym) A mo-  
 ment; a twinkling of an eye. *a.* instantaneous.  
*adv.* instantly.  
 Cyddryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (tryn) A moment, or  
 instant. *a.* quick, *adv.* instantly.  
 Cyddrynawl, *a.* (cyddryn) Instantaneous.  
 Cydduez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tuez) Mutual bias.  
 Cydduezawl, *a.* (cydduez) Convergent; con-  
 verging.  
 Cyddueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydduez) Conver-  
 gency; a mutual inclination, or tendency.  
 Cydduezu, *v. a.* (cydduez) To converge; to  
 incline to one point; to have a mutual in-  
 clination.  
 Cyddun, *a.* (dyun) Unanimous; united; peaceable.  
 Cyddunaw, *v. a.* (cyddun) To coincide, to accord,  
 to agree; to consent, or assent to; to become  
 pacified.  
 Cyddunawl, *a.* (cyddun) Accordant; consistent.  
 Cyddundeb, *s. m.* (cyddun) Unanimity, concord,  
 agreement.



agreement. Gwneyd cyddundeb, to make an agreement.

Tri cyddundeb â zylai vod ar gerz: rhwng amryveiliant a gyvundeb, rhwng rhagor-iaith a cyfredin-iaith, a rhwng gwir a rhywezawd.

In the song there ought to be three agreements: between digression and uniformity, between dignified language and common language, and between truth and the marvellous.

Barzas.

Cydduniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddun) A concordate.

Cydduniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddun) Concordance.

Cyddunwr, *s. m.—pl. cyddunwyr* (cyddun—gwr) One that accords; a party to an agreement.

Cyddwv, *s. m. (twv)* A joint growth; what grows with.

Cyddwng, *s. m. (twng)* A mutual oath; a plot.

Cyddwyll, *s. m. (twyll)* Mutual deceit, or fraud.

Cyddwyllaw, *v. a. (cyddwyll)* To deceive mutually.

Cyddwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwyll) A deceiving, or cheating mutually; joint deception.

Cyddwyllwr, *s. m.—pl. cyddwyllwyr* (cyddwyll—gwr) A mutual deceiver, or cheater.

Cyddwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (twyth) A joint spring.

Cyddwythaw, *v. a. (cyddwyth)* To spring together.

Cyddwythawl, *a. (cyddwyth)* Jointly elastic.

Cyddwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwyth) A springing together; combined elasticity.

Cydddy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ty) A joint house; fellowship in one house; an inmate, cohabitant, or lodger.

Cydddyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddy) Joint household.

Cydddyath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddy) Joint household; cohabitation; fellowship.

Cydddyaw, *v. a. (cyddy)* To unite in householding.

Cydddyawl, *a. (cyddy)* Living in one house.

Cydddyb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tÿb) A joint opinion.

Cydddybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddyb) A being of one opinion; a coinciding in opinion.

Cydddybiaw, *v. a. (cyddyb)* To be of one opinion.

Cydddybiawl, *a. (cyddyb)* Of the same opinion.

Cydddybied, *v. a. (cyddyb)* To concur, or join in opinion.

Cydddyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyciad) A profiting jointly.

Cydddyciant, *s. m. (tyciant)* Mutual prosperity.

Cydddyciaw, *v. a. (tyciaw)* To prosper mutually.

Cydddyciawl, *a. (tyciawl)* Mutually prosperous.

Cydddyvawl, *a. (cyddwv)* Of one, or the same growth.

Cydddyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwv) A growing together.

Cydddyvu, *v. a. (cyddwv)* To grow, or spring up together.

Cydddynâad, *s. m. (tynâad)* A mutual constriction.

Cydddynâawl, *a. (tynâawl)* Jointly constrictive.

Cydddynâu, *v. a. (tynâu)* To constringe together.

Cydddynawl, *a. (tynawl)* Drawing together.

Cydddyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyniad) A pulling together.

Cydddynu, *v. a. (tynu)* To draw together; to concur.

Cydddynwr, *s. m.—pl. cyddynwyr* (tynwr) One that draws with, one that concurs.

Cydddyngawl, *a. (cyddwng)* United by joint oath.

Cydddyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwng) Conjururation.

Cydddyngu, *v. a. (cyddwng)* To conjure, to conspire.

Cydddyngwr, *s. m.—pl. cydddyngwyr* (cyddwng—gwr) A conspirer, one that unites in an oath.

Cydddyradwy, *a. (tyradwy)* Congestible, that may be heaped together, or accumulated.

Cydddyrawl, *a. (tÿrawl)* Concretive, heaping.

Cydddyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tÿriad) A concretion; a congeries; a congregation; a heaping together.

Cydddywallt, *v. a. (tywallt)* To pour together.

Cydddywalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydddywallt) A pouring out, emptying, or voiding together.

Cydddywr, *s. m.—pl. cydddywyr* (cyddy—gwr) A cohabitant, or inmate; a joint housekeeper.

Sygan cariad rhanéz,  
Gutto'r mawl gyddywr mez:  
Mi biau'r hug; a mab Rhys,  
Ai rhoe ym, wr hoyw emys.

It is rumoured from the love of the ladies, to the praise of Gutto the inmate with the mead, that the gown is mine, and the son of Rhys had given it me, the man with the vigorous feeds.  
I. ab Hywel Suddwal.

Cydddywys, *v. a. (tywys)* To conduct together.

Cydddywyfaw, *v. a. (cydddywys)* To lead together.

Cydddywyfawl, *a. (cydddywys)* Leading together.

Cydddywyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydddywys) A leading, conducting, or guiding together.

Cydzadver, *v. a. (dadver)* To restore mutually.

Cydzadverawl, *a. (cydzadver)* Mutually restoring.

Cydzadveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzadver) A mutual restoration, or returning back.

Cydzadgan, *v. a. (dadgan)* To relate mutually.

Cydzadganawl, *a. (cydzadgan)* That is mutually related, or recited.

Cydzadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzadgan) A relating mutually; a joint relation, or recital.

Cydzadguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadguziad) A revealing mutually; a mutual eclaircissement.

Cydzadguziaw, *v. a. (dadguziaw)* To reveal mutually.

Cydzadguziawl, *a. (dadguziawl)* That is jointly revealed, cleared up, or brought to light.

Cydzadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzadyl) A mutual debating, disputing, or discourse.

Cydzadlu, *v. a. (cydzadyl)* To dispute together.

Cydzadlwr, *s. m.—pl. cydzadlwyr* (cydzadyl—gwr) One that contends with in debate, or dispute.

Cydzadyl, *s. f.—pl. cydzadlau*; (dadyl) Mutual debate.

Cydzal, *v. a. (dal)* To hold, or uphold jointly.

Cydzaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzal) A jointly holding.

Cydzanvon, *v. a. (danvon)* To send together.

Cydzanvonawl, *a. (cydzanvon)* That is sent with.

Cydzanvoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzanvon) A sending together; a joint mission.

Cydzangaws, *v. a. (dangaws)* To shew together.

Cydzangosawl, *a. (cydzangaws)* That is shewn with, or jointly exhibited.

Cydzangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzangaws) A shewing together, or a joint examination.

Cydzarbod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darbod) Joint preparation; a mutual care, or providing for.

Cydzarbod, *v. a. (darbod)* To prepare jointly.

Cydzarbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzarbod) Joint preparation, a mutual preconcerting.

Cydzarbodawl, *a. (cydzarbod)* Jointly preparing.

Cydzarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzarbod) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.

Cydzarbodus, *a. (cydzarbod)* Mutually circum-spect.

Cydzarbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darbwyll) Joint persuasion.

Cydzarbwyllaw, *v. a. (cydzarbwyll)* To persuade jointly.

Cydzarbwylliad,



- Cydzarbwylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarbwyll) A jointly persuading, or reasoning with.
- Cydzarbwyllus**, *a.* (cydzarbwyll) Jointly persuasive.
- Cydzarvod**, *v. a.* (darvod) To complete together.
- Cydzarvodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarvod) Joint conclusion.
- Cydzarinerth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darmerth) Joint provision.
- Cydzarmerth**, *v. a.* (darmerth) To provide jointly.
- Cydzarmerthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.
- Cydzarpar**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) Joint preparation, or providing against.
- Cydzarparawl**, *a.* (cydzarpar) Jointly preparing.
- Cydzarpariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarpar) A mutually preparing, providing, or preconcerting.
- Cydzarparu**, *v. a.* (cydzarpar) To prepare jointly.
- Cydzattawd**, *v. a.* (dattawd) To loosen together.
- Cydzattodawl**, *a.* (cydzattawd) Jointly relaxing.
- Cydzattodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzattawd) A mutually loosening, untying, or relaxing.
- Cydzeall**, *v. a.* (deall) To understand mutually.
- Cydzegre**, *s. m.* (degre) A joint beginning.
- Cydzegreu**, *v. a.* (cydzegre) To begin together.
- Cydzegreuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzegreu) A jointly beginning.
- Cydzegreuawl**, *a.* (cydzegreu) Jointly beginning.
- Cydzevnyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (devnyz) Joint substance, or matter.
- Cydzevnyzawl**, *a.* (cydzevnyz) Consubstantial.
- Cydzevnyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzevnyz) Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.
- Cydzevnyziaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzevnyz) Consubstantiality, or two bodies in one substance.
- Cydzevnyzu**, *v. a.* (cydzevnyz) To consubstantiate.
- Cydzeiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deiliad) Joint tenant; also a fellow subject.
- Cydzeilliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deiliad) A jointly proceeding from; a being jointly derived from.
- Cydzeilliaw**, *v.* (deilliaw) To proceed from jointly.
- Cydzeilliawl**, *a.* (deilliawl) Jointly derived.
- Cydzeryn**, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive jointly.
- Cydzeryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzeryn) A joint, or mutual reception, or acceptance.
- Cydzeryniawl**, *a.* (cydzeryn) Jointly acceptable.
- Cydzethol**, *v. a.* (dethol) To elect, or choose together.
- Cydzetholiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzethol) A jointly electing, choosing, or selecting.
- Cydzewis**, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose, or select together.
- Cydzewisawl**, *a.* (cydzewis) Jointly elective.
- Cydzewisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzewis) Cooptation.
- Cydzial**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) A mutual revenge.
- Cydzial**, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge jointly.
- Cydzialez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzial) Joint vengeance.
- Cydzianc**, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape together.
- Cydzianawl**, *a.* (cydzianc) That escapes with.
- Cydzizanawl**, *a.* (dizanawl) Mutually amusive.
- Cydzizaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dizaniad) A mutually amusing, diverting, or entertaining.
- Cydzizanu**, *v. a.* (dizanu) To amuse mutually.
- Cydzizymawl**, *a.* (dizymawl) Jointly to be annulled, abrogated, or abolished.
- Cydzizymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dizymiad) A jointly annulling, abrogating, or abolishing.
- Cydzizymu**, *v. a.* (dizymu) To annul together.
- Cydzieithraw**, *v. a.* (dieithraw) Mutually to estrange.
- Cydzieithrawl**, *a.* (dieithrawl) Tending mutually to estrange, or to alienate.
- Cydzieithriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieithriad) A mutual estrangement, or alienation.
- Cydziva**, *v. a.* (diva) To destroy together.
- Cydzivâad**, *s. m.* (cydziva) A jointly wasting.
- Cydzivâawl**, *a.* (cydziva) Jointly destructive.
- Cydzivanawl**, *a.* (divanawl) Jointly vanishing.
- Cydzivaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divaniad) A jointly vanishing, or disappearing.
- Cydzivânu**, *v. a.* (divanu) To vanish together.
- Cydzivlanawl**, *a.* (divlanawl) Jointly vanishing.
- Cydzivlaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divlaniad) A vanishing, or disappearing together.
- Cydzivlanu**, *v. a.* (divlanu) To vanish together.
- Cydzivrawd**, *s. m.* (divrawd) A joint waste.
- Cydzivriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divriad) A jointly disgracing.
- Cydzivriaw**, *v. a.* (divriaw) To disgrace together.
- Cydzivriawl**, *a.* (divriawl) Jointly disgraceful.
- Cydzivrôad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divrôad) A banishing together; a joint banishment.
- Cydzivrôawl**, *a.* (divrôawl) Jointly to be exiled.
- Cydzivrodawl**, *a.* (cydzivrawd) Jointly wasteful.
- Cydzivrodez**, *s. m.* (cydzivrawd) Joint wasting.
- Cydzivrodi**, *v. a.* (cydzivrawd) To lavish jointly.
- Cydzivrôez**, *s. m.* (divrôez) Joint banishment.
- Cydzivrôi**, *v. a.* (divrôi) To banish together.
- Cydzivyrawl**, *a.* (divyrawl) Mutually amusive.
- Cydzivyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divyriad) A mutual entertainment, amusement, or pleasure.
- Cydzivyrû**, *v. a.* (divyru) To amuse mutually.
- Cydzifawz**, *v. a.* (difawz) To extinguish together.
- Cydzifer**, *v. a.* (difer) To defend mutually.
- Cydziferawg**, *a.* (cydzifer) Having mutual defence.
- Cydziferawl**, *a.* (cydzifer) Mutually defensive.
- Cydziferiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifer) Mutual defence, or protection; a mutual defending.
- Cydziferu**, *v. a.* (cydzifer) To defend mutually.
- Cydzifoawl**, *a.* (cydzifawz) Jointly extinct.
- Cydzifoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifawz) A joint extinction, or extinguishment.
- Cydzifred**, *v. a.* (difred) Mutually to defend.
- Cydzifredawl**, *a.* (cydzifred) Mutually defensive.
- Cydzifrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifred) Mutual defence, or resistance; a mutually resisting.
- Cydzifredu**, *v. a.* (cydzifred) To resist mutually.
- Cydzigder**, *s. m.* (digder) A mutual anger.
- Cydzigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digiad) Mutual provocation; a mutually provoking, or irritating.
- Cydzigiaw**, *v. a.* (digiaw) To offend mutually.
- Cydzigiawl**, *a.* (digiawl) Mutually offensive.
- Cydzigonawl**, *a.* (digonawl) Mutually satisfactory.
- Cydzigoni**, *v. a.* (digoni) To satiate mutually.
- Cydzigoniad**, *s. m.* (digoniad) Mutual satiety.
- Cydzihenyz**, *s. m.* (dihenyz) Mutual ruin.
- Cydzihenyzawl**, *a.* (cydzihenyz) Tending to mutual death, or destruction.
- Cydzihenyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzihenyz) A mutually destroying; mutual death.
- Cydzihenyzu**, *v. a.* (cydzihenyz) To kill mutually.
- Cydzilêad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilêad) A joint displacing.
- Cydzilêawl**, *a.* (dilêawl) Tending jointly to displace.
- Cydzilêu**, *v. a.* (dilêu) To displace jointly.
- Cydzinawl**, *a.* (dinawl) Of the same city.



**Cydzinafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinafiad) A making of the same city; a joint denization.

**Cydzinafu**, *v. a.* (dinafu) To make free of the same city.

**Cydzinafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydzinafwyr (dinafwr) A fellow-citizen.

**Cydzinafyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iôn* (dinafyz) A fellow-citizen.

Weithian gan hyny nid ydyg gwi mwyag yn zieithriad a dyvod-iaid, ond yn gydinafyzion a'r faint.  
Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but fellow-citizens with the saints. *Ephes. 2. 19.*

**Cydzirmyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dirmyg) Mutual contempt, disparagement, or disdain.

**Cydzirmygawl**, *a.* (cydzirmyg) Mutually scornful.

**Cydzirmygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirmyg) A Mutually scorning, disparaging, or contemning.

**Cydzirmygu**, *v. a.* (cydzirmyg) To scorn mutually; to shew mutual disdain.

**Cydzirmygus**, *a.* (cydzirmyg) Mutually scorning.

**Cydzirper**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirper) Mutual duty.

**Cydzirperawl**, *a.* (cydzirper) Mutually obligated.

**Cydzirperiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirper) A mutual obligation; a mutually meriting.

**Cydzirperu**, *v.* (cydzirper) To be mutually obliged to perform, or fulfil a duty.

**Cydzirprwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.

**Cydzirprwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirprwy) A mutually supplying, or fulfilling one another's place.

**Cydzirprwyaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.

**Cydzirprwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydzirprwy) To supply one another.

**Cydzirprwyawl**, *a.* (cydzirprwy) Jointly to be supplied, or acted instead of.

**Cydzirwy**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dirwy) A joint fine.

**Cydzirwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirwy) A jointly fining; a joint amercement.

**Cydzirwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydzirwy) To fine jointly.

**Cydzirwyawl**, *a.* (cydzirwy) Jointly finable.

**Cydzisgyn**, *v. a.* (disgyn) To descend together.

**Cydzisgynawl**, *a.* (cydzisgyn) That may descend, alight, or come down together.

**Cydzisgyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzisgyn) A jointly descending, or alighting; a joint descension.

**Cydziwez**, *s. m.* (diwez) A joint ending.

**Cydziwezawl**, *a.* (cydziwez) Jointly conclusive.

**Cydziweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydziwez) A joint conclusion, or termination.

**Cydziwezu**, *v. a.* (cydziwez) To end together.

**Cydzodawl**, *a.* (dodawl) That may be set together.

**Cydzodi**, *v. a.* (dodi) To place, or set together.

**Cydzodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodiad) A joint placing.

**Cydzolev**, *s. f.* (dolev) A joint acclamation.

**Cydzolevain**, *v. a.* (cydzolev) To shout together.

**Cydzosbarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosbarth) A mutual exposition, or illustration.

**Cydzosbarthawl**, *a.* (cydzosbarth) Mutually explanatory, or illustrative.

**Cydzosbarthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzosbarth) A mutual, or joint illustration, or exposition.

**Cydzosbarthu**, *v. a.* (cydzosbarth) To explain, illustrate, or expound jointly.

**Cydzrygawl**, *a.* (drygawl) Jointly bad, or evil.

**Cydzrygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (drygiad) Jointly hurting.

**Cydzrygu**, *v. a.* (drygu) To mar, or spoil jointly.

**Cydzull**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (dull) Conformity, or joint form.

**Cydzulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzull) Configuration.

**Cydzulliaw**, *v. a.* (cydzull) To configure.

**Cydzwyn**, *v. a.* (dwyn) To concur; to bear with.

Dymunwn i gwi gydzwyn â mi ycydig yn vy folineb: ac hevyd gwr gydzwyn â mi!  
Would to God you would bear with me a little in my folly; and indeed bear with me! *2 Cor. xi. 1.*

**Cydzwyfaw**, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To condense.

**Cydzwyfawl**, *a.* (dwyfawl) Jointly condensate.

**Cydzwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyfiad) Condensation.

**Cydybleidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybleidiad) A mutually espousing a party, or cause.

**Cydybleidiaw**, *v. a.* (dybleidiaw) To combine together.

**Cydybleidiawl**, *a.* (dybleidiawl) Conspirant.

**Cydyblygawl**, *a.* (dyblygawl) Complicate.

**Cydyblygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyblygiad) A mutual complication, or duplication.

**Cydyblygu**, *v. a.* (dyblygu) To duplicate.

**Cydyborthawl**, *a.* (dyborthawl) Jointly supported.

**Cydyborthi**, *v. a.* (dyborthi) To sustain together.

**Cydyborthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyborthiad) A joint sustentation, support, or maintenance.

**Cydyçan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçan) Mutual satire.

**Cydyçanawl**, *a.* (cydyçan) Mutually satirical.

**Cydyçaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyçan) A mutually satirizing, or lampooning.

**Cydyçanu**, *v. a.* (cydyçan) To satirize mutually.

**Cydyvod**, *v. a.* (dyvod) To come with, or jointly.

**Cydyvodawl**, *a.* (cydyvod) That may come with.

**Cydyvodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyvod) Joint coming.

**Cydyvryfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvryfiad) Mutual hastening, urging, or driving on.

**Cydyvryfiaw**, *v. a.* (dyvryfiaw) To hasten mutually.

**Cydyvryfiawl**, *a.* (dyvryfiawl) Mutually hastening,

**Cydygawl**, *a.* (dygawl) Concurrent, or bearing with.

**Cydygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygiad) A bearing with.

**Cydygludaw**, *v. a.* (dygludaw) To carry together.

**Cydygludawl**, *a.* (dygludawl) That is jointly carried.

**Cydygludiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygludiad) A jointly carrying, bearing, or bringing.

**Cydygryfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygryfiad) A hastening, driving, or urging on.

**Cydygryfiaw**, *v. a.* (dygryfiaw) To hasten mutually.

**Cydygryfiawl**, *a.* (dygryfiawl) Mutually hastening.

**Cydygwyz**, *v. a.* (dygwyz) To happen together.

**Cydygwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cydygwyz) To befall together.

**Cydygwyzawl**, *a.* (cydygwyz) Happening together.

**Cydygwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydygwyz) A happening, or befalling together.

**Cydygyd**, *v. a.* (dygyd) To concur with; to bear with.

Pa hyd y cydygaw a'r gynnulleidva zrygionus hon syz yn tuçan i'n herbyn.  
How long shall I bear with this wicked congregation, which murmurs against me. *Numbers xiv. 27.*

**Cydylyn**, *v. a.* (dyllyn) To follow together.

**Cydyngwel**, *v. a.* (dymngwel) To revert mutually.

**Cydyngweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyngwel) A mutually reverting, or falling back.

**Cydyngwelyd**, *v. a.* (cydyngwel) To revert with.



- Cydzymunaw**, *v. a.* (dymunaw) To wish mutually.  
**Cydzymunawl**, *a.* (dymunawl) Jointly desirous.  
**Cydzymuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dymuniad) A mutually desiring, or wishing; a mutual desire.  
**Cydzynwarded**, *v. a.* (dynwarded) To mimick with.  
**Cydzynwardedawl**, *a.* (cydzynwarded) Mutually imitative; that may be mutually copied.  
**Cydzynwardiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzynwarded) A jointly imitating, or mimicking; a mutual imitation.  
**Cydyzozev**, *v. a.* (dyozeve) To endure, or suffer with.

A fa un bynag ai dyozeve â wna uae aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cydyzozev.

And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.  
*1 Cor. xii. 26.*

- Cydyzozevawl**, *a.* (cydyzozev) Jointly enduring.  
**Cydyzozeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyzozev) A jointly enduring; a joint suffering.  
**Cydyzozeviant**, *s. m.* (cydyzozev) Joint suffering.  
**Cydyzozeu**, *v. a.* (dyozeu) To endure together.  
**Cydyzrçavawl**, *a.* (dyrçavawl) Jointly elevated.  
**Cydyzrçaviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrçaviad) Mutual elevation, exaltation, or advancement.  
**Cydyzrçavu**, *v. a.* (dyrçavu) To exalt together.  
**Cydyzfg**, *s. m.* (dyzfg) A joint learning, or teaching.  
**Cydyzfgawl**, *a.* (cydyzfg) That is learnt together.  
**Cydyzfgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyzfg) A learning with.  
**Cydyzfgu**, *v. a.* (cydyzfg) To learn jointly, or together.  
**Cydyzfgwyl**, *v. a.* (dyzfgwyl) To expect mutually.  
**Cydyzfgwylgar**, *a.* (cydyzfgwyl) Jointly expectant.  
**Cydyzfgwyliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyzfgwyl) Joint expectation; a mutual looking for.  
**Cydyzun**, *v. a.* (dyzun) To accommodate, or agree.

Ergi eu cydyzun ac yn ziannod zyvod hyd atto—o orug.

He beseeched that they should be made to agree, and without delay to come to him.  
*Gr. ab. Arthur.*

- Cydyzunaw**, *v. a.* (cydyzun) To accommodate.  
**Cydyzunawl**, *a.* (cydyzun) Accommodating.  
**Cydyzundeb**, *s. m.* (cydyzun) Agreement.  
**Cydyzuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyzun) A making up with, or accommodating a dispute.  
**Cydyzuniant**, *s. m.* (cydyzun) Accordance.  
**Cydywezawl**, *a.* (dywezawl) Mutually united.  
**Cydyweziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyweziad) A mutual union, bond, or bethrothing.  
**Cydywezu**, *v. a.* (dywezu) To unite mutually.  
**Cydeangawl**, *a.* (ëangawl) Jointly dilated.  
**Cydeangiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ëangiad) Joint extension, or dilation; a jointly enlarging.  
**Cydeangu**, *v. a.* (ëangu) To enlarge, or dilate together.  
**Cydeçwyna**, *v. a.* (eçwyna) To borrow together.  
**Cydeçwynaw**, *v. a.* (eçwynaw) To borrow mutually.  
**Cydeçwynawl**, *a.* (eçwynawl) Jointly borrowed.  
**Cydeçwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eçwyniad) A borrowing together; a joint loan.  
**Cydedliw**, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid mutually.  
**Cydedliwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach; a reproaching mutually.  
**Cydedliwiant**, *s. m.* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach.  
**Cydedliwiaw**, *v. a.* (cydedliw) To reproach mutually.  
**Cydedmygawl**, *a.* (edmygawl) Mutually revered.  
**Cydedmygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (edmygiad) Mutual reverence; a honouring mutually.  
**Cydedmygu**, *v. a.* (edmygu) To revere mutually.

- Cydedryç**, *v. a.* (edryç) To look together.  
**Cydedryçawl**, *a.* (cydedryç) That look together.  
**Cydedryçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedryç) A joint viewing, or looking.  
**Cydefaeth**, *s. f.—pl.* cydefeithiau (efaeth) Coefficiency.  
**Cydefeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydefaeth) Coefficiency; a effecting jointly, or mutually.  
**Cydefeithiaw**, *v. a.* (cydefaeth) To effect jointly.  
**Cydefeithiawl**, *a.* (cydefaeth) Coefficient.  
**Cydeginaw**, *v. a.* (eginaw) To germinate together.  
**Cydeginawl**, *a.* (eginawl) That shoot, or bud together.  
**Cydeginiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eginiad) A growing, or germinating together.  
**Cydeglurâad**, *s. m.* (eglurâad) Joint elucidation.  
**Cydeglurâawl**, *a.* (eglurâawl) Jointly elucidative.  
**Cydeglurâu**, *v. a.* (eglurâu) To elucidate together.  
**Cydegluraw**, *v. a.* (egluraw) To clear together.  
**Cydeglurawl**, *a.* (eglurawl) Jointly explained.  
**Cydegluriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egluriad) Joint explanation; elucidation, or exposition.  
**Cydegni**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (egni) Joint effort.  
**Cydegniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydegni) A joint endeavouring, or struggling to accomplish.  
**Cydegniaw**, *v. a.* (cydegni) To struggle jointly.  
**Cydegniawl**, *a.* (cydegni) Jointly struggling.  
**Cydegor**, *v. a.* (egor) To open together.  
**Cydegorawl**, *a.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.  
**Cydegoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydegor) Joint opening.  
**Cydeizunaw**, *v. a.* (eizunaw) Mutually to beseech.  
**Cydeizunawl**, *a.* (eizunawl) Jointly deprecatory.  
**Cydeizuned**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (eizuned) Joint intreaty.  
**Cydeizuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizuniad) A deprecating, or intreating jointly.  
**Cydeizunwr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydeizunwyr (eizunwr) A joint deprecator, beseecher, or intreater.  
**Cydeiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eiliad) A placing alternately with; a wattling together.  
**Cydeiliaw**, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To place alternately with.  
**Cydeiliawg**, *a.* (eiliawg) Jointly placed, or interwoven; wattled, or plaited together.  
**Cydeirgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eirgiad) Joint petition or request.  
**Cydeirgiawl**, *a.* (eirgiawl) That is jointly asked.  
**Cydeiriawl**, *a.* (eiriawl) Jointly deprecating.  
**Cydeiriolaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession, suing for, or deprecating.  
**Cydeirioled**, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.  
**Cydeiriolez**, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.  
**Cydeirioli**, *v. a.* (cydeiriawl) To intercede jointly.  
**Cydeiriolus**, *a.* (cydeiriawl) Jointly suing.  
**Cydeistez**, *v. a.* (eistez) To sit down together.  
**Cydeisteziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeistez) A sitting together.  
**Cydecil**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (encil) Joint retreat.  
**Cydeciliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydecil) A retreating, or falling back together.  
**Cydeciliaw**, *v. a.* (cydecil) To retreat together.  
**Cydenedig**, *a.* (cydeni) Connate, born together.  
**Cydenedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenedig) Connacence, or common birth.  
**Cydeni**, *v.* (geni) To be born together, or at once.  
**Cydenllib**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cnllib) Mutual calumny.  
**Cydenllibiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenllib) A mutually calumniating, or detracting.  
**Cydenllibiaw**, *v. a.* (cydenllib) To detract mutually.



Cydenllibiawl, *a.* (cydenllib) Mutually detraitive.  
 Cydennill, *s. m.* (ennill) Joint profit, or gain.  
 Cydennill, *v. a.* (ennill) To gain jointly.  
 Cydennilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydennill) A jointly gaining, winning, or profiting.  
 Cydennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To kindle together.  
 Cydennynawl, *a.* (cydennyn) Jointly ignitable.  
 Cydennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydennyn) A kindling together; joint ignition.  
 Cydenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (enw) A namefake.  
 Cydenwad, *s. m.* (cydenw) Agnomination.  
 Cydenwawl, *a.* (cydenw) Of the same name.  
 Cydenwi, *v. a.* (cydenw) To give the same name.  
 Cydeppil, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (eppil) Joint issue.  
 Cydeppiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A producing, or bringing forth at the same time.  
 Cydeppiliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A joint bringing forth, a joint production.  
 Cydeppiliaw, *v. a.* (cydeppil) To bring forth together.  
 Cydeppiliawg, *a.* (cydeppil) Having joint issue.  
 Cyderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.  
 Cyderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderbyn) A receiving together; joint reception.  
 Cyderbyniaw, *v. a.* (cyderbyn) To receive together.  
 Cyderbyniawl, *a.* (cyderbyn) Jointly received.  
 Cydergi, *v. a.* (ergi) To request together.  
 Cydervyn, *v. a.* (ervyn) To implore together.  
 Cydervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydervyn) A jointly imploring; a joint deprecation, or petition.  
 Cydervyniaw, *v. a.* (cydervyn) To implore with.  
 Cydervyniawl, *a.* (cydervyn) That is sued with.  
 Cydervyniwr, *s. m.—pl. cydervynwyr* (cydervyn—gwr) A joint petitioner, or fuer.  
 Cydergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ergyd) Joint throw.  
 Cydergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydergyd) A throwing, or projecting together; joint propulsion.  
 Cydergydiaw, *v. a.* (cydergyd) To throw together.  
 Cydergydiawl, *a.* (cydergyd) Jointly propellant.  
 Cyderlid, *v. a.* (erlid) To pursue, or chase together.  
 Cyderlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlid) Joint pursuit.  
 Cyderlidiaw, *v. a.* (cyderlid) To pursue together.  
 Cyderlidiawl, *a.* (cyderlid) Jointly pursuing.  
 Cyderlidiwr, *s. m.—pl. cyderlidwyr* (cyderlid—gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.  
 Cyderlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue jointly.  
 Cyderlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A jointly pursuing, or following; a joint pursuit.  
 Cyderlyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A joint pursuit, or following after; a competition.  
 Cyderlyniawl, *a.* (cyderlyn) Jointly pursuing.  
 Cyderlyniwr, *s. m.—pl. cyderlynwyr* (cyderlyn—gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.  
 Cydesgeulufaw, *v. a.* (esgeulufaw) To neglect jointly.  
 Cydesgeulufawl, *a.* (esgeulufawl) Jointly neglectful.  
 Cydesgeulufiad, *s. m.* (esgeulufiad) A joint disregarding.  
 Cydesgyn, *v. a.* (esgyn) To rise together.  
 Cydesgynawl, *a.* (cydesgyn) Jointly elevated.  
 Cydesgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydesgyn) A rising, or ascending together; a joint ascension.  
 Cydestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To co-extend.  
 Cydestynawl, *a.* (cydestyn) That extends with.  
 Cydestyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydestyn) Coextension.  
 Cydetivez, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (etivez) A coheir.  
 Cydetivezion ynt, brodyr, a cewndyrw, a cyvyrdyrw.  
 Coheirs are, brothers, cousins, and second cousins.  
 Cydetivezawg, *a.* (cydetivez) Having coheirs.

Cydetivezawl, *a.* (cydetivez) Co-hereditary.  
 Cydetivezes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A co-heiress.  
 Cydetiveziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A jointly inheriting; a joint inheritance.  
 Cydetiveziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A joint inheritance, or patrimony.  
 Cydetivezu, *v. a.* (cydetivez) To inherit together.  
 Cydetivezwr, *s. m.—pl. cydetivezwyr* (cydetivez—gwr) A joint inheritor, or possessor.  
 Cydethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, or choose together.  
 Cydetholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydethol) Joint election.  
 Cydetholwr, *s. m.—pl. cydetholwyr* (cydethol—gwr) A joint elector, one that chooses with.  
 Cydewylllys, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ewylllys) Joint will.  
 Cydewylllyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydewylllys) A jointly willing; a joint volition.  
 Cydewylllyfiaw, *v. a.* (cydewylllys) To will together.  
 Cydewylllyfiawl, *a.* (cydewylllys) Jointly volitive.  
 Cydewylllyfiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydewylllyfwyr* (cydewylllys—gwr) One that jointly willeth.  
 Cydva, *s. f.—pl. cydvëyz* (ma) A convention.  
 Cydvaç, *s. m.* (mâç) A joint security, or bail.  
 Cydvaçawl, *a.* (baçawl) That grapple together.  
 Cydvaçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (baçiad) A hooking together.  
 Cydvaçu, *v. a.* (baçu) To hook together.  
 Cydvazeu, *v. a.* (mazeu) Mutually to forgive.  
 Cydvazeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvazeu) Mutual forgiveness, remission, or pardon.  
 Cydvazeuant, *s. m.* (cydvazeu) Mutual pardon.  
 Cydvazeuawl, *a.* (cydvazeu) Mutually remitted.  
 Cydvaezawl, *a.* (maezawl) Mutually buffeted.  
 Cydvaezial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maeziad) A mutual buffeting, cuffing, or dragging about.  
 Cydvaezu, *v. a.* (maezu) To cuff one another.  
 Cydvael, *s. f.* (mael) Joint profit, or gain.  
 Cydvaelawd, *s. m.* (cydvael) A joint profiting.  
 Cydvaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvael) A joint gaining; a joint dealing for gain.  
 Cydvaelota, *v. a.* (cydvaelawd) To traffick jointly.  
 Cydvaelu, *v. a.* (cydvael) Jointly to traffick.  
 Cydvaelwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvaelwyr* (cydvael—gwr) A joint trader, merchant, or dealer.  
 Cydvaelwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvaelwr) A joint merchandizing, or dealing.  
 Cydvaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maeth) Joint nourishment, or food. *a.* nourished together.  
 Cydvaethawl, *a.* (cydvaeth) Connutricious.  
 Cydvaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvaeth) Connutrition; a feeding, or rearing together.  
 Cydvaethu, *v. a.* (cydvaeth) To feed together.  
 Gloyw zull i am drull yd gydvaethant;  
 Gwin, a mēz, a mall amwefant.  
 In fair order around the viands they feasted together; wine, and mead, and mirth they all enjoyed. *Aneurin.*  
 Cydvaethwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvaethwyr* (cydvaeth—gwr) One that eats with another; a messmate.  
 Cydvag, *s. m.* (mag) A rearing up together. *a.* reared, or brought up together.  
 Cydvagiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvag) Joint bringing up.  
 Cydvagu, *v. a.* (cydvag) To rear together.  
 Cydvagwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bagwy) A joint cluster. *a.* clustering together; growing in bunches.  
 Cydvagwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvagwy) A clustering, or bunching together.  
 Cydvagwyaw, *v. a.* (cydvagwy) To cluster together.  
 Cydvagwyawl, *a.* (cydvagwy) Clustering together.  
 Cydvaï, *s. m.—pl. cydvaïau* (bai) Mutual fault.  
 Cydval,



Cydval, *s. m.* (mâl) A grinding together.  
 Cydvaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydval) A grinding with.  
 Cydvalu, *v. a.* (cydval) To grind together.  
 Cydvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ban) A joint mark.  
 Cydvanawl, *a.* (cydvan) Jointly impressive.  
 Cydvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvan) Joint impression, or marking.  
 Cydvanegawl, *a.* (manegawl) Jointly described.  
 Cydvanegi, *v. a.* (manegi) To relate together.  
 Cydvanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (manegiad) A joint, or mutual relation, or description.  
 Cydvantawl, *s. f.—pl. cydvantolau* (mantawl) An equilibrium.  
 Cydvantoli, *v. a.* (cydvantawl) To equilibrate.  
 Cydvantoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvantawl) Equilibration; a balancing equally.  
 Cydvanu, *v. a.* (cydvan) To impress together.  
 Cydvarn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (barn) A joint judgment, or opinion. *a.* of the same opinion.  
 Cydvarnawl, *a.* (cydvarn) Of the same opinion.  
 Cydvarniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvarn) A joint judging; a joint sentence, or opinion.  
 Cydvarnu, *v. a.* (cydvarn) To condemn, to judge.

Yn yr hyn y berni arall, i'th cydverni dy hun.

In what thou judgest another, thou wilt condemn thyself.  
*W. Salisbury.*

Cydvarnwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvarnwyr* (cydvarn—gwr) One that gives a joint sentence; a condemner.  
 Cydvateliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bateliad) A mutually warring, battling, or combating.  
 Cydvatelu, *v. a.* (batelu) To battle together.

Cael dirgelu clwyw annelu,  
 Cair dy felu, croyw des haelion;  
 Cydvatelu, cur ryvelu,  
 Cryd yw celu cariad calon!

The wound of the fatal aim being concealed, will give the opportunity to gaze on thee, thou cheering war-path of generous ones; *battling together*, a war of pain, tis a fever to hide the passion of the heart.  
*W. Llewelyn.*

Cydvawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Joint praise, or adoration.  
 Cydvegni, *s. m.* (cydvaç) A joint bail, or security.  
 Cydvegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvaç) A giving joint bail.  
 Cydvegniaw, *v. a.* (cydvegni) To give joint bail.  
 Cydvegniawl, *a.* (cydvegni) Giving joint bail.  
 Cydvegniwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvegniwyr* (cydvegni—gwr) A joint bail, or security.  
 Cydveziannawl, *a.* (cydveziant) Jointly possessed.  
 Cydveziannu, *v. a.* (cydveziant) To possess jointly.  
 Cydveziannwr, *s. m.—pl. cydveziannwyr* (cydveziant—gwr) A joint possessor, or enjoyer.  
 Cydveziannyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydveziant) A coparcener, or joint possessor.  
 Cydveziant, *s. m.—pl. cydveziannau* (meziant) A joint possession, or enjoyment.  
 Cydvezu, *v. a.* (mezu) To possess jointly.  
 Cydveiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvai) Recrimination.  
 Cydveiaw, *v. a.* (cydvai) To recriminate.  
 Cydveithrin, *s. m.* (meithrin) A joint nursing.  
 Cydveithrin, *v. a.* (meithrin) To nourish with.  
 Cydveithrinawl, *a.* (cydveithrin) Jointly nursed.  
 Cydveithriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydveithrin) A joint nourishing, rearing, or bringing up.  
 Cydverw, *s. m.* (berw) A boiling together.  
 Cydverwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydverw) Concoction.  
 Cydverwawl, *a.* (cydverw) That is boiled with.  
 Cydverwi, *v. a.* (cydverw) To concoct.  
 Cydvlaguraw, *v. a.* (blaguraw) To bud together.  
 Cydvlagurawl, *a.* (blagurawl) Budding together.  
 Cydvlaguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaguriad) A budding, or shooting together.

Cydvloedeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blodeuad) A blooming, or blossoming together.  
 Cydvloedeuaw, *v. a.* (blodeuaw) To blossom together.  
 Cydvloedeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Blooming together.  
 Cydvloez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bleez) Conclamation.  
 Cydvloeziad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydvloez) Conclamation, or acclamation; a shouting together.  
 Cydvloeziaw, *v. a.* (cydvloez) To shout together.  
 Cydvloeziawl, *a.* (cydvloez) Shouting together.  
 Cydvlyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blyfiad) Mutual desire.  
 Cydvlyfiaw, *v. a.* (blyfiaw) To long mutually.  
 Cydvlyfiawl, *a.* (blyfiawl) Mutually longing.  
 Cydvod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bôd) Coexistence; a being together; also agreement, concord.

Credwn eu cydvod, ac nid advyz,  
 Yn undawd Dringawu yn dragywyz.

We believe their coexistence, and not to be reversed, in the unity of the Trinity eternally.  
*Gwalgmai.*

Cydvod, *v. a.* (bôd) To coexist; to be together; also to agree, accord, or bear with one another.  
 Cydvodawl, *a.* (cydvod) Coexistent; accordant.  
 Cydvodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydvodawl) Coexistence; compatibility; a being, or agreement with.  
 Cydvoz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (boz) Concord, agreement.  
 Cydvozawl, *a.* (cydvoz) Mutually satisfactory.  
 Cydvoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvoz) A pleasing mutually; a giving mutual satisfaction.  
 Cydvoziant, *s. m.* (cydvoz) Mutual pleasure.  
 Cydvoziaw, *v. a.* (cydvoz) To please mutually.  
 Cydvolawd, *s. f.* (cydvawl) United adoration.  
 Cydvoli, *v. a.* (cydvawl) To praise together.  
 Cydvoliannawl, *a.* (cydvoliant) Jointly praising.  
 Cydvoliannu, *v. a.* (cydvoliant) To praise with.  
 Cydvoliant, *s. f.* (cydvawl) United adoration.  
 Cydvrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy.  
 Cydvradawl, *a.* (cydvrad) Conspirant.  
 Cydvradu, *v. a.* (cydvrad) To conspire.  
 Cydvradwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvradwyr* (cydvrad—gwr) A conspirator, or conspirer.  
 Cydvradwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvradwr) A conspiracy, or treasonable combination.  
 Cydvradyçawl, *a.* (bradyçawl) Mutually treacherous, or deceiving.  
 Cydvradyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bradyçiad) A mutually deceiving; mutual treachery.  
 Cydvradyçu, *v. a.* (bradyçu) To deceive mutually.  
 Cydvraint, *s. m.—pl. cydvreinniau* (braint) A joint privilege, dignity, or immunity.  
 Cydvrawd, *s. m.—pl. cydvrodryr* (brawd) A joint brother; one of the same society. Cydvrodryr, those that marry two sisters.

Wyd——

Athraw cyd byç cydvrawd á faint.

Thou art a teacher as long as thou art a joint brother with the faints.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

Cydvrawdawl, *a.* (cydvrawd) Confraternal.  
 Cydvrawdoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvrawdawl) Confraternity; a joint brotherhood.  
 Cydvreinniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvraint) A granting, or establishing a joint privilege.  
 Cydvreinniaw, *v. a.* (cydvraint) To establish a joint privilege, immunity, or right.  
 Cydvreinniawl, *a.* (cydvraint) Having joint right.  
 Cydvrys, *s. m.* (brys) Joint haste, or hurry.  
 Cydvryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvrys) Joint hurrying, or hastening.  
 Cydvryfiaw, *v. a.* (cydvrys) To hurry together.  
 Cydvryfiawl, *a.* (cydvrys) That hurry together.  
 Cydvugez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bugez) A joint life.  
 Cydvugezawl,



Cydvugezawl, *a.* (cydvugez) That live together.  
 Cydvugeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvugez) A leading the same, or joint course of life.  
 Cydvugezu, *v. a.* (cydvugez) To live the same life.  
 Cydvwgwith, *v. a.* (bwgwith) To threaten mutually.  
 Cydvwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvwrw) Combination.  
 Cydvwriadawl, *a.* (cydvwriad) Concurrent.  
 Cydvwriadu, *v. a.* (cydvwriad) To concur.  
 Cydvwriadwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvwriadwyr* (cydvwriad—gwr) One that combines, or concurs.  
 Cydvwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To throw together.  
 Cydvwynâad, *s. m.* (mwynâad) Mutual enjoyment.  
 Cydvwynâawl, *a.* (mwynâawl) Jointly fruitive.  
 Cydvwynâu, *v. a.* (mwynâu) To enjoy jointly.  
 Cydvwyniant, *s. m.* (mwyniant) Joint fruition.  
 Cydwyta, *v. a.* (bwyta) To eat together.

Cydwyta â mab arglwyz, ac na cydgwareu.

Eat in company with the son of a lord, but do not play together. *Adage.*

Cydwyttâad, *s. m.* (cydwyta) Commensality.  
 Cydvydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bydiad) A coexisting.  
 Cydvydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A coexistence.  
 Cydvydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To coexist, or live together.  
 Cydvydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Coexistent, living together.  
 Cydvydraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mydraeth) Commensurability.  
 Cydvydraiz, *a.* (mydraiz) Commensurate, coequal.  
 Cydvydrawl, *a.* (mydrawl) Commensurable.  
 Cydvydriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mydriad) Commensuration.  
 Cydvydru, *v. a.* (mydru) To make commensurate.  
 Cydvyvyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (myvyriad) Joint contemplation, or meditation.  
 Cydvyvyriaw, *v. a.* (myvyriaw) To meditate with.  
 Cydvyvyriawl, *a.* (myvyriawl) Jointly meditating.  
 Cydvyned, *v. a.* (myned) To go together.  
 Cydvynediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvyned) Concomitancy.  
 Cydvyw, *v. a.* (byw) To live, or dwell together.  
 Cydvywiaw, *v. a.* (cydvyw) To animate together.  
 Cydvywiawl, *a.* (cydvyw) Jointly animating.  
 Cydvywioliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvywiawl) A living together, a joint livelihood.  
 Cydfawd, *s. m.* (fawd) Joint prosperity.  
 Cydfawg, *s. m.* (fawg) Mutual happiness.  
 Cydfawr, *s. m.—pl. cydforion* (fawr) A joint search, investigation, or exposition.  
 Cydfin, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (fîn) A joint boundary.  
 Cydfiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfin) A bounding together.  
 Cydfiniaw, *v. a.* (cydfin) To abut together.  
 Cydfiniawl, *a.* (cydfin) That is conterminous.  
 Cydfiam, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (flam) A joint flame.  
 Cydfiamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfiam) Conflagration.  
 Cydfiamiaw, *v. a.* (cydfiam) To conflagrate.  
 Cydfiamiawl, *a.* (cydfiam) Conflagrant, flaming.  
 Cydfo, *s. m.* (fo) A joint, or mutual flight.  
 Cydfôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfo) A mutual retreating.  
 Cydfôawl, *a.* (cydfo) That run away together.  
 Cydfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfawd) A jointly prospering.  
 Cydfodiant, *s. m.* (cydfawd) Joint prosperity.  
 Cydfodiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawd) To prosper together.  
 Cydfodiawl, *a.* (cydfawd) Jointly prosperous.  
 Cydfôl, *v. a.* (cydfo) To retreat, or fly together.

Cydforiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfawr) Joint exploration, elucidation, or investigation.  
 Cydforiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawr) To explore together.  
 Cydforiawl, *a.* (cydfawr) Jointly exploratory.  
 Cydfrau, *s. m.* (frau) A joint, or united stream.  
 Cydfreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfrau) A joint effusion, pouring, or streaming out.  
 Cydfreuaw, *v. a.* (cydfrau) To effuse, or effund.  
 Cydfreuawl, *a.* (cydfrau) Pouring out together.  
 Cydfrawd, *s. f.—pl. cydfrydiau* (frwd) Joint stream, or confluence, a conflux.  
 Cydfrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfrawd) Confluence.  
 Cydfrydiant, *s. m.* (cydfrawd) A confluxibility.  
 Cydfrydiaw, *v. a.* (cydfrawd) To flow together.  
 Cydfrydiawl, *a.* (cydfrawd) Confluent.  
 Cydfuant, *s. m.* (fuant) Joint dissimulation.  
 Cydfuantu, *v. a.* (cydfuant) Mutually to deceive.  
 Cydfuantus, *a.* (cydfuant) Mutually feigning.  
 Cydfugiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fugiad) Joint disguise.  
 Cydfugiaw, *v. a.* (fugiaw) To deceive mutually.  
 Cydfugiawl, *a.* (fugiawl) Mutually deceitful.  
 Cydfulliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* (fulliad) A hurrying together.  
 Cydfulliaw, *v. a.* (fulliaw) To hasten, or speed together.  
 Cydfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (furviad) A configuration; a conformation.  
 Cydfurviaw, *v. a.* (furviaw) To conform, or suit.  
 Cydfurviawl, *a.* (furviawl) Conforming.  
 Cydfwyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fwyr) Mutual impulse.  
 Cydfwyrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfwyr) A mutually driving, impelling, or hurrying on.  
 Cydfwyrw, *v. a.* (cydfwyr) Mutually to hurry, or push on.  
 Cydfwyrwawl, *a.* (cydfwyr) Jointly impulsive.  
 Cydfyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fyziad) A uniting in faith.  
 Cydfyziaw, *v. a.* (fyziaw) To conform in faith.  
 Cydfyziawl, *a.* (fyziawl) That conforms in faith.  
 Cydfyziwr, *s. m.—pl. cydfyzwyr* (fyziwr) One that joins in faith; a conformist.  
 Cydfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fyniad) A jointly prospering, or succeeding.  
 Cydfyniant, *s. m.* (fyniant) Mutual prosperity.  
 Cydfyniawl, *a.* (fyniawl) Mutually prosperous.  
 Cydfynu, *v. a.* (fynu) To prosper mutually.  
 Cydfysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fysgiad) A jointly speeding.  
 Cydfysgiaw, *v. a.* (fysgiaw) To hasten together.  
 Cydfysgiawl, *a.* (fysgiawl) Mutually hurrying.  
 Cydgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, or guard jointly.  
 Cydgadwedig, *a.* (cydgadw) That is jointly kept.  
 Cydgadwedigaeth, *s. m.* (cydgadwedig) Joint custody, guardianship, or keeping.  
 Cydgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To concatenate.  
 Cydgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwynawl) Chained together.  
 Cydgadwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) A chaining, or binding together; concatenation.  
 Cydgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Jointly captive.  
 Cydgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) Joint captivity; a binding captive together.  
 Cydgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To enslave together.  
 Cydgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict, or bind together.  
 Cydgafad, *s. m.* (cafad) A joint acquisition.  
 Cydgafael, *v. a.* (cafael) To acquire together.

Yfilymy run gadgun cydgam rhad,  
 Cydgafael a hael, a hwyliad.

There is to me a forward leader of battle, a follower of Grade that participates with the generous, and the manager.

*lin. ab Gwrawn.*

Cydgafaeliad.



**Cydgafaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgafael) Joint acquisition, attainment, or acquirement.  
**Cydgafawd**, *s. m.* (cafawd) A joint acquirement.  
**Cydgais**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgeisiau* (cais) Competition.  
**Cydgam**, *s. m.* (cam) A going with; dalliance; pastime; play; delay.  
**Cydgam**, *v. a.* (cam) To attend, or go with; to go about; to dally, to toy with, to trifle; to delay; to sport, or play.

Nid oes izo gydgam bwrw ymaith ei waith er hyny i gyd, ond myned rhago.

He is not to go about the casting off his labour for all that, but to proceed forward. *Jer. Gwain.*

**Cydgamu**, *v. a.* (câmu) To step together; to attend; to dally.

Daeth, dybygwn i, zeg ar hugain o lavurwyr—rhaf am adael eu gwaith i zylyn bonezigion, ac wrth geisfaw cydgamu a'r rhaf hyny fori eu fwr.

There came, I should suppose, about thirty labourers—some for leaving their work to follow the gentry, and in attempting to follow the steps of those breaking their legs. *Edis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

**Cydgamus**, *a.* (cydgam) Attendant upon, that dallies with.

Pevr-lys pen gydgamus pwyll,  
Mezwdawd ei llygaid moz-dwyll.

The fair growth of the head that sports with reason, her eyes of alluring turn cause infatuation. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cydgan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) A chorus; harmony.

**Cydganez**, *s. m.* (cydgan) Consonance, harmony.

**Cydganiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgan) A harmonizing.

**Cydganlyn**, *v. a.* (canlyn) Jointly to follow.

**Cydganlynawl**, *a.* (cydganlyn) Concomitant.

**Cydganlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydganlyn) A joint following, or pursuing; concomitance.

**Cydganmawl**, *v. a.* (canmawl) To praise jointly.

**Cyganu**, *v. a.* (cydgan) To sing in concert.

**Cygar**, *s. m.* (câr) One that is a correlative kin.

**Cygarçarawl**, *a.* (carçarawl) Jointly imprisoned.

**Cygarçarawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cygarçarorion* (carçarawr) A fellow prisoner, or joint prisoner.

**Cygarçariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçariad) A jointly imprisoning; a joint imprisonment.

**Cygarçararu**, *v. a.* (carçararu) To imprison together.

**Cygarçarwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cygarçarwyr* (carçarwr) A joint keeper of a prison, or goaler.

**Cygarzawl**, *a.* (carzawl) Jointly expelled.

**Cygarziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carziad) Joint degradation.

**Cygarzau**, *v. a.* (carzu) To expel, or degrade together.

**Cydgaredigaw**, *v.* (caredigaw) To be mutually fond.

**Cydgaredigawl**, *a.* (caredigawl) Mutually fond.

**Cydgaredigrwyz**, *s. m.* (caredigrwyz) Mutual affection, fondness, or tenderness.

**Cydgarennyz**, *s. m.* (carennyz) Consanguinity.

**Cydgares**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cares) A joint female kin.

**Cydgariad**, *s. m.* (cariad) Mutual love, joint love.

**Cydgartrev**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (cartrev) Joint home.

**Cydgartrevawl**, *a.* (cydgartrev) That dwell together, or having a common home.

**Cydgartreviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgartrev) A dwelling, or residing in the same abode.

**Cydgartrevu**, *v. a.* (cydgartrev) To dwell together.

**Cydgaru**, *v. a.* (caru) To rival, or love jointly.

**Cygarwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cygarwyr* (carwr) Joint lover, or rival in love.

**Cydgafâad**, *s. m.* (cafâad) A mutual hatred.

**Cydgafâawl**, *a.* (cafâawl) That mutually hates.

**Cydgafâu**, *v. a.* (cafâu) To hate reciprocally.

**Cydgafgliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cafgliad) Assemblage.

**Cydgafglu**, *v. a.* (cafglu) To collect together.

**Cydgau**, *v. a.* (cau) To shut up together.

**Cydgeidwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgadw) Joint keeper.

**Cydgeidwadaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgeidwad) A joint custody, keeping, or preservation.

**Cydgeisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgais) Competition; concurrence; a seeking the same object.

**Cydgeisiaw**, *v. a.* (cydgais) To seek together, to rival.

**Cydgeisiawl**, *a.* (cydgais) That jointly seek, or rival.

**Cydgelawg**, *a.* (celawg) That jointly secludes.

**Cydgeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celiad) Joint seclusion.

**Cygelu**, *v. a.* (celu) To hide, conceal, or seclude together.

**Cydgellwair**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgellweirion* (cellwair) Mutual jesting, irony, or allusion.

**Cydgellwair**, *v. a.* (cellwair) To jest mutually.

**Cydgellweiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgellwair) A mutually jesting, or playing upon.

**Cydgellweiriaw**, *v. a.* (cydgellwair) To jest mutually.

**Cydgellweirus**, *a.* (cydgellwair) Mutually jesting.

**Cyngenad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenad) Joint mission.

**Cyngenadawl**, *a.* (cyngenad) Jointly missioned.

**Cyngenadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngenad) A jointly missioning; a joint commission.

**Cyngenadu**, *v. a.* (cyngenad) To mission jointly.

**Cyngenatâad**, *s. m.* (cyngenad) A jointly permitting.

**Cyngenatâawl**, *a.* (cyngenad) Jointly permissive.

**Cyngenatâu**, *v. a.* (cyngenad) Jointly to permit.

**Cygenedlaeth**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cygenedyl) A joint, or united generation.

**Cygenedlawg**, *a.* (cygenedyl) Congenite.

**Cygenedledig**, *a.* (cygenedyl) That is begotten together; connate.

**Cygenedliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cygenedyl) A generating, or begetting together.

**Cygenedlu**, *v. a.* (cygenedyl) To beget together.

**Cygenedyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. cygenedloz* (cenedyl) One that is correlative. *a.* congenite; correlative.

Pwybynaç â yno lysu tyst o garennyz nês, eve â zyly zwyn tyllion cygenedyl.

Whoever should want to reject a witness of nearer affinity, he ought to bring correlative witnesses. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cydgerraint**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceraint) Correlatives.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn ag ac edryd, eithyr ar welygorz o gydgerraint i'r neb a holo y tir.

A plaint of stock and kindred cannot be prosecuted, but against the tribe of correlatives to such as doth claim the land. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cydgeryz**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cerz) A symphony.

Madawg—  
Cydgeryz fawr gyw coedgae,  
Car ym yw, caru y inae.

Madawg, the chorus of the nightingale, a bird of the woody inclosure; he is my friend, he is wooing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cydgerved**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cerzed) Accompaniment.

**Cydgerved**, *v. a.* (cerzed) To walk together, or accompany.

**Cydgervediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgerved) Concomitancy; a following, or accompanying.

**Cydgervedrwyz**, *s. m.* (cydgerved) Concomitancy.

**Cydgeryz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ceryz) Mutual reproach, censure, infamy, or scandal.

**Cydgeryzawl**



**Cydgeryzawl**, *a.* (cydgeryz) Mutually censurable.  
**Cydgeryziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgeryz) A mutually censuring, reprimanding, or reproaching.  
**Cydgeryzu**, *v. a.* (cydgeryz) To censure mutually.  
**Cydgeulad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceulad) Concoagulation.  
**Cydgeulaw**, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To concoagulate.  
**Cydgeulawg**, *a.* (ceulawg) That is curdled together.  
**Cydgiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciliad) Joint retreat.  
**Cydgiliaw**, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To retreat together.  
**Cydglaiziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claziad) Joint burying.  
**Cydglaizu**, *v. a.* (clazu) To bury together.  
**Cydglo**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clo) A joint close.  
**Cydgload**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydglo) Joint conclusion.  
**Cydgloawl**, *a.* (cydglo) That is jointly conclusive.  
**Cydgloi**, *v. a.* (cydglo) To lock, or close jointly.  
**Cydggludaw**, *v. a.* (cludaw) To carry jointly.  
**Cydggludawl**, *a.* (cludawl) That is jointly carried.  
**Cydggludiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A joint carrying.  
**Cydgglwm**, *s. m.—pl. cydglymau* (clwm) Connection.  
**Cydglymawl**, *a.* (cydgglwm) That is jointly tied.  
**Cydglymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgglwm) Alligation.  
**Cydglymu**, *v. a.* (cydgglwm) To connect together.  
**Cydggnawd**, *s. m.* (cnawd) Carnal copulation.

Na wna odineb. Yn y gair hwnw yz air Duw na bo cydggnawd rhwng gwr a gwraig oziethyr priodas.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. In that word God doth command that there be no carnal connection between man and woman, except by marriage. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

**Cydggnodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggnawd) A having carnal copulation, or connection.  
**Cydggnodiaw**, *v. a.* (cydggnawd) To have connection.  
**Cydggnodiawl**, *a.* (cydggnawd) Carnally connected.  
**Cydggoel**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (coel) Joint token, or presage.  
**Cydggoeliaw**, *v. a.* (cydggoel) To give joint credit to.  
**Cydggov**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (côv) Joint remembrance.  
**Cydggoviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggov) A jointly remembering, keeping in memory, or recording.  
**Cydggoviaw**, *v. a.* (cydggov) To remember jointly.  
**Cydggovleidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (covleidiad) A mutual embracing, or clasping in the arms.  
**Cydggovleidiaw**, *v. a.* (covleidiaw) To embrace mutually.  
**Cydggovus**, *a.* (cydggov) Jointly commemorated.  
**Cydggofa**, *v. a.* (cofa) Mutually to remember.  
**Cydggofaad**, *s. m.* (cydggofa) Mutual remembering.  
**Cydggofaawl**, *a.* (cydggofa) That is mutually thought of.  
**Cydggofau**, *v. a.* (cydggofa) To think of one another.  
**Cydggolez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (colez) Mutual assiduity.  
**Cydggolez**, *v. a.* (colez) To cherish mutually.  
**Cydggolezawg**, *a.* (cydggolez) Having mutual care.  
**Cydggoleziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggolez) A mutually cherishing, comforting, or supporting.  
**Cydggolled**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (colled) A mutual, or joint loss.  
**Cydggolledig**, *a.* (cydggolled) That is jointly lost.  
**Cydggollediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggolled) A losing jointly.  
**Cydggolledu**, *v. a.* (cydggolled) To cause a joint loss.  
**Cydggolli**, *v. a.* (colli) To lose jointly, or together.  
**Cydggor**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (côr) A united choir, or circle. Wythnos y cydggoriau, ember-week.  
**Cydggorfawl**, *a.* (corfawl) That is united in one body.

**Cydggorfolâeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggorfawl) Conc corporeity.

Ni zyldid rhozi gormoz amcanion ar zycymyg—can ni's gellir iawn-drevyn, a cydggorfolâeth cywir ar hyny.

There ought not to be an excess of purposes put in the invention, for there cannot be made a proper arrangement, and accurate consolidation in that case. *Barzas.*

**Cydggorfoli**, *v. a.* (codgorfawl) To concorporate.  
**Cydggorforaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corforaeth) Consubstantiality; a union in one body, or mass.  
**Cydggorforawl**, *a.* (corforawl) Consubstantial.  
**Cydggorfori**, *v. a.* (corfori) To consubstantiate.  
**Cydggorforiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corforiad) A uniting in one body; consubstantiation.  
**Cydggrëad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crëad) What is jointly created; *a.* that is jointly created, or created together.  
**Cydggrëadur**, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (cydggrëad) Fellow-creature.  
**Cydggrez**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crez) Contemperament.  
**Cydgrezawl**, *a.* (cydgrez) Connatural, congenial.  
**Cydggreziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgrez) A union of nature, temperament, or disposition.  
**Cydggrezu**, *v. a.* (cydggrëz) To render congenial.  
**Cydggrevyz**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crevyz) Unity of faith.  
**Cydggrevyzawl**, *a.* (cydggrevyz) Of the same faith.  
**Cydggrevyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydggrevyz) A uniting, or conforming in religion.  
**Cydggrevyzu**, *v. a.* (cydggrevyz) To unite in faith.  
**Cydggrevyzwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydggrevyzwyr* (cydggrevyz—gwr) One that conforms in religion; a conformist.  
**Cydggreiziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiziad) A joint pervasion, passing through, or peragrations.  
**Cydggreiziaw**, *v. a.* (creiziaw) To pass through, to permeate, to pervade together.  
**Cydggreiziawl**, *a.* (creiziawl) Jointly pervasive.  
**Cydggreiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A lying down, prostrating, or tumbling together.  
**Cydggreiniaw**, *v. a.* (creiniaw) To lie down, prostrate, or tumble about together.  
**Cydggreiniawl**, *a.* (creiniawl) Prostrate together.  
**Cydggreiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiriad) A mutual adjuration, adjurement, or solemn injunction.  
**Cydggreiriaw**, *v. a.* (creiriaw) To conjure mutually.  
**Cydggreiriawl**, *a.* (creiriawl) That is jointly adjured.  
**Cydggroefawl**, *a.* (croefawl) Jointly transverse.  
**Cydggroefi**, *v. a.* (croefi) To cross together.  
**Cydggroefiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (croefiad) A joint crossing.  
**Cydggrwydrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crwydrad) A wandering about together; a joint peregrination.  
**Cydggrwydraw**, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To wander together.  
**Cydggrwydrawl**, *a.* (crwydrawl) Wandering together.  
**Cydgryvâad**, *s. m.* (cryvâad) A confortation.  
**Cydgryvâawl**, *a.* (cryvâawl) That jointly strengthens.  
**Cydgryvâu**, *v. a.* (cryvâu) To strengthen jointly.  
**Cydgrymawl**, *a.* (crymawl) Bending together.  
**Cydgrymez**, *s. m.* (crymez) A mutual bow, or bend.  
**Cydgrymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A bowing together.  
**Cydgrymu**, *v. a.* (crymu) To bow, or bend together.

Gostyngant, cydgrymant: ni allant agub y llwyth.

They stoop, they bow down together: they cannot deliver the burden. *Maiab xlvii. 2.*

Cydgrynôad,



## CYD

**Cydgrynôad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crynôad) A joint collection.

**Cydgrynôawl**, *a.* (crynôawl) That is jointly collected together.

**Cydgrynôî**, *v. a.* (crynôî) To collect jointly.

**Cydgryfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryfiad) A mutual hastening, or speeding.

**Cydgryfiaw**, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To hasten mutually.

**Cydgryfiawl**, *a.* (cryfiawl) Mutually hastening.

**Cydgwblâad**, *s. m.* (cwblâad) A joint completion.

**Cydgwblâawl**, *a.* (cwblâawl) That is jointly completed, fulfilled, or perfected.

**Cydgwblâu**, *v. a.* (cwblâu) To complete jointly.

**Cydgwmpafawl**, *a.* (cwmpafawl) That mutually encircles, furrounds, or encompasses.

**Cydgwmpafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwmpafiad) A mutually furrounding, or encompassing.

**Cydgwmpafu**, *v. a.* (cwmpafu) To encircle, encompass, or furround mutually.

**Cydgwnawl**, *a.* (cwnawl) That rise together.

**Cydgwniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwniad) A rising together; a mutual ascension.

**Cydgwnau**, *v. a.* (cwnu) To refurge, or rise together.

**Cydgwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cwyzaw) To tumble together.

**Cydgwyzawl**, *a.* (cwyzawl) That fall down together.

**Cydgwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyziad) A joint fall, A falling together.

**Cydgwymp**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwymp) A joint fall.

**Cydgwympaw**, *v. a.* (cydgwymp) To fall together.

**Cydgwympawl**, *a.* (cydgwymp) That fall together.

**Cydgwympiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwymp) A falling down, or tumbling together.

**Cydgwyn**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) Condolence.

**Cydgwynaw**, *v. a.* (cydgwyn) To condole, to commiserate.

**Cydgwynawl**, *a.* (cydgwyn) That condoles with.

**Cydgwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwyn) Condolence.

**Cydgwynwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgwynwyr* (cwydgwyn—gwr) One that commiserates, or condoles with.

**Cydgycwn**, *v. a.* (cygwn) To set off together.

**Cydgycwnawl**, *a.* (cydgycwn) That begin to stir, or move together.

**Cydgycwniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgycwn) A setting off, or a beginning to rise, or move together.

**Cydgycwnwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgycwnwyr* (cydgycwn—gwr) One that sets off, or rises with another.

**Cydgvyazafawl**, *a.* (cyvazafawl) Jointly fuitable.

**Cydgvyazafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvazafiad) A jointly adapting, suiting, or appropriating.

**Cydgvyazafu**, *v. a.* (cyvazafu) Mutually to suit.

**Cydgvyazeu**, *v. a.* (cyvazeu) To own mutually.

**Cydgvyazevawl**, *a.* (cyvazevawl) Mutually owned.

**Cydgvyazeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvazeviad) A mutual confession, or acknowledgment.

**Cydgvyazevwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyazevwyr* (cyvazevwr) One that mutually acknowledges.

**Cydgvyail**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyeillion* (cyvail) A joint or common friend, or companion.

**Cydgvyammod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvammmod) A joint, or reciprocal covenant, or agreement.

**Cydgvyammodawl**, *a.* (cydgvyammmod) That reciprocally covenanteth, or agreeth.

**Cydgvyammodi**, *v. a.* (cydgvyammmod) To covenant, agree, or accede to mutually.

**Cydgvyammodwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyammodwyr* (cydgvyammmod—gwr) A joint covenanter.

**Cydgvyannez**, *a.* (cyvannez) Domestic together.

## CYD

**Cydgvyannezawl**, *a.* (cydgvyannez) That is jointly inhabited, dwelt in, or occupied.

**Cydgvyanneziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgvyannez) A jointly inhabiting, or occupying.

**Cydgvyannezu**, *v. a.* (cydgvyannez) To inhabit, dwell in, or occupy jointly.

**Cydgvyannezwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyannezwyr* (cydgvyannez—gwr) A joint occupier.

**Cydgvyarç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarç) A mutual greeting, or compliment.

**Cydgvyarç**, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To greet one another.

**Cydgvyarçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgvyarç) A mutually greeting, or complimenting.

**Cydgvyarçwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyarçwyr* (cydgvyarç—gwr) A mutual congratulator, or greeter.

**Cydgvyarvod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarvod) A coincidence.

**Cydgvyarvod**, *v. a.* (cyvarvod) To meet, or come together.

**Cydgvyartal**, *a.* (cyvartal) Jointly proportionate.

**Cydgvyartalez**, *s. m.* (cydgvyartal) Coequality.

**Cydgvyartaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgvyartal) A reciprocal proportion, or equation.

**Cydgvyartalu**, *v. a.* (cydgvyartal) To make coequal, or of equal proportion.

**Cydgvyarwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cyvarwyzaw) To guide, direct, or conduct together.

**Cydgvyarwyzawl**, *a.* (cyvarwyzawl) That is jointly directed, guided, or informed.

**Cydgvyarwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwyziad) A joint direction, guidance, or information.

**Cydgvyarwyzwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyarwyzwyr* (cyvarwyzwr) A joint, or reciprocal guider.

**Cydgvyarwyzyd**, *s. m.* (cyvarwyzyd) Joint skill.

**Cydgvyathraç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvathraç) Confociation; joint kindred, or affinity.

**Cydgvyathraç**, *v. a.* (cyvathraç) To form joint kindred, affinity, or relationship.

**Cydgvyathraçawl**, *a.* (cydgvyathraç) Of joint kindred, family connection, or affinity.

**Cydgvyathraçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgvyathraç) The forming a reciprocal relationship.

**Cydgvyathraçwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgvyathraçwyr* (cydgvyathraç—gwr) One that is correlative.

**Cydgvyez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvez) Computation.

**Cydgvyezaç**, *s. m.* (cydgvyez) A computation.

**Cydgvyezaç**, *v. a.* (cydgvyez) To feast together.

**Cydgvyeiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyveiriad) Confrontation; a coming, or meeting together.

**Cydgvyeiriau**, *v. a.* (cyveiriau) To confront.

**Cydgvyeiriauwl**, *a.* (cyveiriauwl) Confronted.

**Cydgvyhwrz**, *v. a.* (cyvhwrz) To meet, or touch one another.

**Cydgvyhwrzawl**, *a.* (cydgvyhwrz) Meeting, or touching one another.

**Cydgvyhwrziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgvyhwrz) A meeting, or touching one another.

**Cydgvyiawnâad**, *s. m.* (cyviawnâad) A mutual justification, vindication, or asserting of innocence.

**Cydgvyiawnâawl**, *a.* (cyviawnâawl) Jointly justified.

**Cydgvyiawnâu**, *v. a.* (cyviawnâu) To justify mutually.

**Cydgvyiawnder**, *s. m.* (cyviawnder) Joint righteousness.

**Cydgvyiawni**, *v. a.* (cyviawni) To make just together.

**Cydgvyiawnâad**, *s. m.* (cyvlawnâad) Joint completion, fulfilment, or performance.

**Cydgvyiawnâawl**, *a.* (cyvlawnâawl) Jointly completed.

Cydgvyiawnâu.



**Cydgylawnâu**, *v. a.* (cyvlawnâu) To fulfil jointly.

**Cydgylawni**, *v. a.* (cyvlawni) To complete jointly.

**Cydgylawniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlawniad) A joint completion, fulfillment, or accomplishment.

**Cydgyllog**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlog) Joint hire.

**Cydgyllogi**, *v. a.* (cydgyllog) To covenant jointly.

**Cydgylnewid**, *v. a.* (cyvnewid) To interchange.

**Cydgylnewidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylnewid) A mutual exchange; interchangement.

**Cydgylnewidiawl**, *a.* (cydgylnewid) Interchangeable.

**Cydgylvodaŵl**, *a.* (cyvodaŵl) That rise together.

**Cydgylvodi**, *v. a.* (cyvodi) To raise, or rise up together.

**Cydgylvodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvodiad) A rising, uplifting, exalting, or ascending together.

**Cydgylvran**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyvran) Joint portion.

**Cydgylvranawg**, *a.* (cydgylvran) Participant, *s. m.* A partaker; an accomplice.

**Cydgylvranawl**, *a.* (cydgylvran) Jointly portioned.

**Cydgylvraniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvran) Joint participation.

**Cydgylvranogawl**, *a.* (cydgylvranawg) Jointly participating.

**Cydgylvranogi**, *v. a.* (cydgylvranawg) To inter-communicate.

**Cydgylvranogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvranawg) Mutual participation; mutual intercourse.

**Cydgylvreidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvreidiad) A jointly necessitating, or rendering incumbent.

**Cydgylvreidiaw**, *v. a.* (cyvreidiaw) To necessitate jointly.

**Cydgylvreidiawl**, *a.* (cyvreidiawl) Jointly necessary.

**Cydgylvrin**, *a.* (cyvrin) Mutually privy to.

**Cydgylvrinaç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrinaç) A cabal.

**Cydgylvrinaçawl**, *a.* (cydgylvrinaç) That cabal together.

**Cydgylvrinaçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvrinaç) A caballing, or intriguing together.

**Cydgylvrinaçu**, *v. a.* (cydgylvrinaç) To cabal together.

**Cydgylvrinaçuwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgylvrinaçuwr* (cydgylvrinaçu—gwr) A joint intriguer, or caballer.

**Cydgylvrwyżaw**, *v. a.* (cyvrwyżaw) To facilitate jointly.

**Cydgylvrwyżawl**, *a.* (cyvrwyżawl) That jointly facilitate, or render successful and prosperous.

**Cydgylvrwyżiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrwyżiad) A jointly facilitating, or ensuring success.

**Cydgylvrwyżwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgylvrwyżwr* (cyvrwyżwr) One that jointly facilitates.

**Cydgylvrwyżyd**, *s. m.* (cyvrwyżyd) Mutual facility.

**Cydgylvryngawl**, *a.* (cyvryngawl) Jointly intermediate, intervening, or placed between.

**Cydgylvryngiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvryngiad) A joint intermediacy, intervention, or interposition.

**Cydgylvryngu**, *v. a.* (cyvryngu) To intervene jointly.

**Cydgylvryngwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgylvryngwr* (cyvrwyngwr) A joint interposer, or mediator.

**Cydgylvunaw**, *v. a.* (cyvunaw) To combine together.

**Cydgylvunawl**, *a.* (cyvunawl) Consentaneous.

**Cydgylvundawd**, *s. m.* (cyvundawd) Consension.

**Cydgylvundeb**, *s. m.* (cyvundeb) Mutual union.

**Cydgylvunez**, *s. m.* (cyvunez) Mutual connection.

**Cydgylvuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvuniad) A joint combination, agreement, or confederacy.

**Cydgylvunwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydgylvunwr* (cyvunwr) A joint confederate, or combiner.

**Cydgylvurzaw**, *v. a.* (cyvurzaw) To co-ordinate.

**Cydgylvurzawl**, *a.* (cyvurzawl) Co-ordinate.

**Cydgylvurziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvurziad) Co-ordination.

**Cydgylvwezawl**, *a.* (cyvwezawl) Mutually connective.

**Cydgylvweziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvweziad) A mutually connecting, or constituting.

**Cydgylvwezu**, *v. a.* (cyvwezu) Jointly to constitute.

**Cydgylvyngawl**, *a.* (cyvyngawl) Jointly constrictive.

**Cydgylvyngiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvyngiad) A mutual constriction, compression, or contraction.

**Cydgylvyngu**, *v. a.* (cyvyngu) To constringe jointly.

**Cydgylfelybawl**, *a.* (cyfelybawl) Jointly comparative.

**Cydgylfelybiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfelybiad) A mutual comparison, or assimilation.

**Cydgylfelybu**, *v. a.* (cyfelybu) To assimilate together.

**Cydgylfred**, *v. a.* (cyfred) To comprehend jointly.

**Cydgylfredawl**, *a.* (cydgylfred) Jointly comprehended.

**Cydgylfrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfred) Joint conception, comprehension, or intelligence.

**Cydgylfrôad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfrôad) Con-citation.

**Cydgylfrôawl**, *a.* (cyfrôawl) That is jointly agitated.

**Cydgylfrôi**, *v. a.* (cyfrôi) To agitate together.

**Cydgylhoezawl**, *a.* (cyhoezawl) Jointly declared.

**Cydgylhoezi**, *v. a.* (cyhoezi) To publish together.

**Cydgylhoeziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhoeziad) A joint proclamation, declaration, or publication.

**Cydgylhuzaw**, *v. a.* (cyhuzaw) Mutually to impeach.

**Cydgylhuzawl**, *a.* (cyhuzawl) Jointly impeachable.

**Cydgylhuziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhuziad) A joint accusation, impeachment, or crimination.

**Cydgylhuzwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhuzwr) Joint accuser.

**Cydgylhwrz**, *v. a.* (cyhwrz) To come in contact.

**Cydgylhyrzawl**, *a.* (cydgylhwrz) That come together.

**Cydgylhyrziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylhwrz) A coming in contact, meeting, or touching together.

**Cydgylçawl**, *a.* (cylçawl) That is jointly convoluted.

**Cydgylçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A convolution.

**Cydgylçu**, *v. a.* (cylçu) To convolve together.

**Cydgylçynawl**, *a.* (cylçynawl) That revolve together.

**Cydgylçyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.

**Cydgylçynu**, *v. a.* (cylçynu) To revolve together.

**Cydgylmdeithas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cymdeithas) Confociation; a union of society.

**Cydgylmdeithasawl**, *a.* (cydgylmdeithas) Jointly sociable.

**Cydgylmdeithasiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylmdeithas) A confociating, or uniting together in society.

**Cydgylmdeithasu**, *v. a.* (cydgylmdeithas) To confociate.

**Cydgylmharawl**, *a.* (cymharawl) Of joint similitude.

**Cydgylmhariad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhariad) A comparing together; a joint comparison.

**Cydgylmharu**, *v. a.* (cymharu) To compare together.

**Cydgylmhell**, *v. a.* (cymhell) Jointly to impel, or to offer.

**Cydgylmhellawl**, *a.* (cydgylmhell) Jointly exciting.

**Cydgylmhelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylmhelliad) A joint exciting.



- Cydgymhelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhell) A jointly impelling, exciting, inducing, or egging on.
- Cydgymhorth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhorth) Joint assistance.
- Cydgymhorthawl**, *a.* (cydgymhorth) Of mutual aid.
- Cydgymhorthi**, *v. a.* (cydgymhorth) To aid jointly.
- Cydgymhorthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhorth) A jointly supporting, helping, or assisting.
- Cydgymhwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwyad) A jointly vexing, or afflicting; a joint affliction.
- Cydgymhwyaw**, *v. a.* (cymhwyaw) To afflict jointly.
- Cydgymhwyawl**, *a.* (cymhwyawl) Jointly afflictive.
- Cydgymhwyll**, *v. a.* (cymhwyll) To reason together.
- Cydgymhwyllaw**, *v. a.* (cydgymhwyll) To discourse together.
- Cydgymhwyllawg**, *a.* (cydgymhwyll) That hold mutual discourse, argument, or debate.
- Cydgymhwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhwyll) A joint reasoning, argumentation, or discussion.
- Cydgymhwyfaw**, *v. a.* (cymhwyfaw) To make jointly fit; to equilibrate; to render coequal.
- Cydgymhwyfawl**, *a.* (cymhwyfawl) That jointly fits.
- Cydgymhwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwyfiad) A jointly fitting, proportioning, or corresponding.
- Cydgymmal**, *a.* (cymmal) Having a connection.
- Cydgymmalawg**, *a.* (cydgymmal) Jointed together.
- Cydgymmaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmal) The articulation of the joints together.
- Cydgymmalu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmal) To joint together.

Bid hevyd y myvyrdawd—yn bwrw llawn olwg ar bob cymmal o'r zygmyg, val ai cydgymmalér yn iawn-drevyn.

Let the thought be also taking a full view of every article of the design, so that it may be connected together in proper order.

Barzas.

- Cydgymmenawl**, *a.* (cymmenawl) Jointly discursive.
- Cydgymmeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmeniad) A discoursing, talking, or tattling together.
- Cydgymmenu**, *v. a.* (cymmenu) To discourse together.
- Cydgymmerawl**, *a.* (cymmerawl) Jointly taken.
- Cydgymmeriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmeriad) A jointly taking, or receiving; a joint acceptance.
- Cydgymmeryd**, *v. a.* (cymmeryd) To accept jointly.
- Cydgymmod**, *v. a.* (cymmod) To reconcile mutually.
- Cydgymmodawl**, *a.* (cydgymmod) Mutually conciliatory.
- Cydgymmodi**, *v. a.* (cydgymmod) To conciliate mutually.
- Cydgymmodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmod) A mutually reconciling; a reciprocal reconciliation.
- Cydgymmwynas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cymmwynas) A mutual kindness, favour, or good turn.
- Cydgymmwynafawl**, *a.* (cydgymmwynas) Mutually kind, favourable, or propitious.
- Cydgymmwynafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmwynas) A returning of a mutual favour, or kindness.
- Cydgymmwynafu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmwynas) To return mutual favour, kindness, or good office.
- Cydgymmysg**, *a.* (cymmysg) Jointly mixed.
- Cydgymmysgawl**, *a.* (cydgymmysg) Tending to commix, or mix together.
- Cydgymmysgez**, *s. m.* (cydgymmysg) Intermixture.

- Cydgymmysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmysg) Intermixture; a blending together; a commixion.
- Cydgymmysgu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmysg) To commix.
- Cydgynllwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynllwyn) A lying together in wait, or ambuscade.
- Cydgynllwyn**, *v. a.* (cynllwyn) To way-lay together.
- Cydgynllwynawl**, *a.* (cydgynllwyn) That jointly way-lay, or lay in ambush together.
- Cydgynllwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynllwyn) A jointly way-laying, or setting upon suddenly.
- Cydgynnadlawl**, *a.* (cynnadlawl) That chat together.
- Cydgynnadlez**, *s. m.* (cynnadlez) Mutual debate.
- Cydgynnadliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnadliad) A chatting, discoursing, or conversing together.
- Cydgynnadlu**, *v. a.* (cynnadlu) To debate together.
- Cydgynnal**, *v. a.* (cynnal) To support jointly.
- Cydgynnaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnal) A jointly supporting, or upholding; joint supportation.
- Cydgynnalïaeth**, *s. m.* (cydgynnal) Joint support.
- Cydgynnezvawl**, *a.* (cydgynnezyv) Congenious.
- Cydgynnezviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnezyv) A rendering congenial, or of the same quality.
- Cydgynnezvu**, *v. a.* (cydgynnezyv) To make congenial, or of the same quality; to consubstantiate.
- Cydgynnezyv**, *s. f.—pl.* cydgynnezvau (cynnezyv) A joint quality, or nature.
- Cydgynnevinaw**, *v. a.* (cynnevinaw) To accustom, or habituate mutually.
- Cydgynnevinawl**, *a.* (cynnevinawl) That is mutually habituated, or accustomed.
- Cydgynnevinïad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnevinïad) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.
- Cydgynnenawl**, *a.* (cynnenawl) Apt to contend.
- Cydgynneniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynneniad) A contending, debating, or striving together.
- Cydgynnenu**, *v. a.* (cynnenu) To strike together.
- Cydgynnhyrvawl**, *a.* (cynnhyrvawl) That stir together.
- Cydgynnhyrviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnhyrviad) A stirring, or agitating together; a joint confusion.
- Cydgynnhyrvu**, *v. a.* (cynnhyrvu) Jointly to agitate.
- Cydgynniwair**, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover together.
- Cydgynniweiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynniwair) A frequenting, resorting, or haunting together.
- Cydgynniweiriawl**, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) That jointly resorts.
- Cydgynnorthwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cynnorthwy) A joint support, assistance, or relief.
- Cydgynnorthwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnorthwy) A jointly assisting, or succouring.
- Cydgynnorthwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydgynnorthwy) To succour, assist, support, or help jointly.
- Cydgynnorthwyawl**, *a.* (cydgynnorthwy) Jointly aiding.
- Cydgynnorthwywr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydgynnorthwywyr (cydgynnorthwy—gwr) A joint, or mutual support.

Ni á zylem gan hñny zerbyn y cyvryw rai, mal y bysom gyd-gynnorthwywyr i'r gwirionez.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth.

3 John viii.

- Cydgynnull**, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect jointly.
- Cydgynnullawl**, *a.* (cydgynnull) Jointly collective.
- Cydgynnulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnull) A collecting, or heaping together; an assemblage.
- Cydgynnwysaw**, *v. a.* (cynnwysaw) To contract together.



## CYD

- Cydgynnwyfawl, a.** (cynnwyfawl) Tending to condense, close, or contract together.
- Cydgynnwyfiad, s.m.—pl. t. au** (cynnwyfiad) A condensing, closing, or contracting together.
- Cydgynnyzawl, a.** (cynnyzawl) Jointly increasing.
- Cydgynnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cynnyziad) A prospering, or increasing together.
- Cydgynnyzu, v. a.** (cynnyzu) To increase together.
- Cydgynnyg, v. a.** (cynnyg) To offer together.
- Cydgynnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydgynnyg) A trying, or offering together; a joint offer.
- Cydgynnygiawl, a.** (cydgynnyg) That jointly offers.
- Cydgynnyrç, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cynnyrç) Joint produce.
- Cydgynnyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydgynnyrç) A jointly increasing, or producing; a joint increase.
- Cydgynnyrçiawl, a.** (cydgynnyrç) Jointly produced.
- Cydgynnyrçu, v. a.** (cydgynnyrç) To increase jointly.
- Cydgynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cynghor) Joint advice.

Ac o gydgynghor, a cydfyniedigaeth y doethion à zaethant yno, yr hen gyvrethiau a edrycafant.

And by joint advice, and joint deliberation of the wise men that came there, the old laws they looked over.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Cydgynghorawl, a.** (cydgynghor) Jointly advised.

Codi y mae breninoz byd,  
A'u bryd yn gydgynghorawl  
Yn erbyn Duw—

The kings of the world rise up, with their purpose by mutual counsel against God.

- Cydgynghori, v. a.** (cydgynghor) To counsel together.
- Cydgynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydgynghor) A counselling together; a joint consultation.
- Cydgynghorwr, s. m.—pl. cydgynghorwyr** (cydgynghor—gwr) A joint adviser, or counsellor.
- Cydgynghrair, s.m.—pl. cydgynghreirion** (cynghrair) Joint league.
- Cydgynghreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydgynghrair) A confederating, or combining by oath together.
- Cydgynghreiriaw, v. a.** (cydgynghrair) To league together.
- Cydgynghreiriawl, a.** (cydgynghrair) Jointly leagued.
- Cydygrç, a.** (cyrç) Going together; concomitant.
- Cydygrçawl, a.** (cydygrç) That assemble together.
- Cydygrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydygrç) A coming together.
- Cydygrçu, v. a.** (cydygrç) To assemble together.
- Cydygrhaez, v. a.** (cyrhaez) To reach together.
- Cydygrhaezawl, a.** (cydygrhaez) Co-extensive.
- Cydygrhaeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydygrhaez) A reaching, or extending together; coextension.
- Cydygrhaezyd, v. a.** (cydygrhaez) To reach together.
- Cydygsodawl, a.** (cyfgodawl) Mutually sheltering.
- Cydygsodi, v. a.** (cyfgodi) To shelter mutually.
- Cydygsodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyfgodiad) A jointly sheltering, or shading; a mutual shelter.
- Cydygsodawl, a.** (cysonawl) Mutually harmonized.
- Cydysondeb, s. m.** (cysondeb) Mutual harmony.
- Cydysoni, v. a.** (cysoni) To harmonize together.
- Cydysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cysoniad) A harmonizing together; mutual harmony.
- Cydystuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cystuziad) A mutually afflicting, or grieving; mutual vexation.
- Cydystuziaw, v. a.** (cystuziaw) To vex one

## CYD

- Cydystuziawl, a.** (cystuziawl) Mutually vexed.
- Cydyftwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyftwyad) A mutual correction, castigation, or chastisement.
- Cydyftwyaw, v. a.** (cyftwyaw) To correct mutually.
- Cydyftwyawl, a.** (cyftwyawl) Mutually chastised.
- Cydyfylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyfylltiad) A reciprocal conjunction, or union.
- Cydyfylltiawl, a.** (cyfylltiawl) Mutually united.
- Cydyfylltu, v. a.** (cyfylltu) To unite together.
- Cydythruziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cythruziad) A mutual perturbation, or agitation.
- Cydythruziaw, v. a.** (cythruziaw) To perturbate, agitate, or trouble one another.
- Cydythruziawl, a.** (cythruziawl) Mutually agitated.
- Cydygwain, v. a.** (cywain) To carry jointly.
- Cydygweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydygwain) A mutually carrying, bearing, or conveying.
- Cydygweiniawl, a.** (cydygwain) Jointly carried.
- Cydygweithas, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyweithas) Con-  
sociation.
- Cydygweithasawl, a.** (cydygweithas) Mutually sociable.
- Cydygweithasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydygweithas) A mutually associating, or uniting together.
- Cydygweithasu, v. a.** (cydygweithas) To associate together.
- Cydygwilyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cywilyziad) A being mutually confounded; or ashamed.
- Cydygwilyziaw, v. a.** (cywilyziaw) To shame one another; to be mutually confounded.
- Cydygwilyziawl, a.** (cywilyziawl) Mutually ashamed.
- Cydywiraw, v. a.** (cywiraw) To perfect mutually.
- Cydywirawl, a.** (cywirawl) Jointly perfective.
- Cydywiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cywiriad) A jointly perfecting, or completing; joint completion.
- Cydhæzawl, a.** (hæzawl) That jointly merits.
- Cydhæziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (hæziad) A jointly deserving.
- Cydhæzu, v. a.** (hæzu) To deserve jointly.
- Cydhærawl, a.** (hærawl) That jointly disputes.
- Cydhæriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (hæriad) A disputing together.
- Cydhæru, v. a.** (hæru) To dispute together.
- Cydhalogawl, a.** (halogawl) That is jointly defiled.
- Cydhalogi, v. a.** (halogi) To defile mutually.
- Cydhalogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (halogiad) A defiling, polluting, or corrupting mutually.
- Cyghanawl, a.** (hanawl) Jointly proceeding from.
- Cyghanvod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (hanvod) Coexistence.
- Cyghanvod, v. a.** (hanvod) To coexist, or be together.
- Cyghanvodawl, a.** (cydhanvod) Coexistent.
- Cyghanvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydhanvod) Con-  
substantiation.
- Cyghanvodoldeb, s. m.** (cydhanvodawl) Consub-  
stantiality.
- Cydhaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (haniad) Joint de-  
rivation.
- Cyghanu, v. a.** (hanu) To proceed from jointly.
- Cydhewrng, v. a.** (hebrwng) To accompany jointly.
- Cydhewrngawl, a.** (cydhebrwng) That jointly attend.
- Cydhewryngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydhebrwng) A jointly attending, sending, or accompanying.
- Cydhewgor, v. a.** (hebgor) Jointly to excuse.
- Cydhewgorawl, a.** (cydhebwgor) That is jointly ex-  
cused.
- Cydhewgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydhebwgor) A joint-  
ly excusing, excepting, or sparing.

Cydhæzysawl,



- Cydhezygawl, *a.* (hezygawl) Mutually pacified.  
 Cydhezygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hezygiad) A mutual pacification, or appeasing.  
 Cydhezygu, *v. a.* (hezygu) To appease mutually.  
 Cydhiraethawl, *a.* (hiraethawl) Mutually longing.  
 Cydhiraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hiraethiad) A mutual longing, panting, or wishing for.  
 Cydhiraethu, *v. a.* (hiraethu) To long mutually.  
 Cydhoedlawg, *a.* (hoedlawg) Coetaneous.  
 Cydhoedli, *v. a.* (hoedli) To live the same time.  
 Cydhoedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoedliad) Coexistence; a living at the same time.  
 Cydhofi, *v. a.* (hofi) To like, or love mutually.  
 Cydhofiant, *s. m.* (hofiant) A mutual liking, or attachment.  
 Cydholi, *v. a.* (holi) To enquire, or demand jointly.  
 Cydholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (holiad) A joint enquiry, or asking.  
 Cydhonawl, (honawl) That is jointly asserted.  
 Cydhoni, *v. a.* (honi) To assert, or insist jointly.  
 Cydhoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (honiad) Joint assertion.  
 Cydhuftyng, *v. a.* (huftyng) To whisper, or cabal together.

Vy holl gaseion á gydhuftyngant i'm herbyn.

All that hate me whisper together against me. *Psalms xci. 7.*

- Cydhuftyngawl, *a.* (cydhuftyng) That cabal together.  
 Cydhuftyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydhuftyng) A whispering, a caballing, or plotting together.  
 Cydhyderawl, *a.* (hyderawl) Having mutual trust.  
 Cydhyderiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hyderiad) Joint reliance.  
 Cydhyderu, *v. a.* (hyderu) To rely mutually.  
 Cydhyrzawl, *a.* (hyrzawl) That jointly propelleth.  
 Cydhyrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hyrziad) Joint propulsion, impulsion, or pushing off.  
 Cydhyrzu, *v. a.* (hyrzu) To propel jointly.  
 Cydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd) A joining together, a junction, coupling, or copulation; a biting.  
 Cydiaith, *a.* (iaith) Having the same language.  
 Cydiaw, *v. a.* (cyd) To join, couple, or copulate; to be joined, or coupled together; to close; to bite; to take hold. Cydia yn hwn, take hold of this; Cydiaw a'r gelyn, to contend with the foe.

Gwedi cyfyniaw cydiaw cadau,  
 Gwedi dwyn gorynt wrth y gorau—  
 Gorpwyv y gan Zuw!

After having combined to contend in the battles, after having borne a grudge to him that excelled—May I be found of God!  
*Ein. ab Gwalgmai.*

- Cydiawl, *a.* (cyd) Conjunctive, copulative, joining.  
 Cydiedig, *a.* (cydiad) Conjunct, conjoined, or connected.  
 Cydiedigawl, *a.* (cydiedig) Tending to conjoin, or unite.  
 Cydieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydiaith) A making of one speech; a conforming in language.  
 Cydieithiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaith) To make of one language.  
 Cydieithiawg, *a.* (cydiaith) Having the same language.  
 Cydieithiawl, *a.* (cydiaith) Of the same language.  
 Cydieuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ieiad) Conjugation.  
 Cydieuaw, *v. a.* (ieiad) To conjugate; to interchain.  
 Cydieuawl, *a.* (ieiad) That are yoked together.  
 Cydlaz, *v. a.* (llaz) To cut, or lop off together.  
 Cydlazawl, *a.* (cydlaz) That is jointly cut off.  
 Cydlaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlaz) Mutual excision.  
 Cydlaefawl, *a.* (llaefawl) That is jointly lowered.

Cydlaefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llaefiad) A lowering together.

- Cydlaefu, *v. a.* (llaefu) To lower together.  
 Cydlais, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llaefu) Consonance.  
 Cydlawenâad, *s. m.* (llawenâad) Congratulation.  
 Cydlawenâawl, *a.* (llawenâawl) Congratulatory.  
 Cydlawenâu, *v. a.* (llawenâu) To congratulate.

Ai anrhydezu á wneir un aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cydlawenau.

Or if one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.  
*1 Cor. xii. 26.*

- Cydlawenygawl, *a.* (llawenygawl) Tending to give mutual rejoicing, or gladness.  
 Cydlawenygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llawenygiad) A mutually rejoicing; mutual exultation.  
 Cydlawenygu, *v. a.* (llawenygu) To rejoice together.  
 Cydleâad, *s. m.* (lleâad) Collocation; a placing together.  
 Cydleâawl, *a.* (lleâawl) That is jointly placed.  
 Cydleâu, *v. a.* (lleâu) To collocate, or place together.  
 Cydleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) That secrete together.  
 Cydleçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A hiding together.  
 Cydleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To hide, or seclude together.  
 Cydled, *a.* (lled) Having equal, or even breadth.  
 Cydledawl, *a.* (cydled) That extends jointly.  
 Cydlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydled) Joint extension.  
 Cydledu, *v. a.* (cydled) To extend together.  
 Cydlezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Mutually yielding.  
 Cydlezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llezviad) A mutually softening, assuaging, or yielding.  
 Cydlezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To soften, bend, or yield mutually.  
 Cydlev, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llev) A joint shout, or cry.  
 Cydlevain, *v. a.* (cydlev) To cry, or shout together.  
 Cydleverawl, *a.* (llevarawl) Jointly speaking.  
 Cydlevariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llevariad) A speaking together; a joint conversation.  
 Cydleveru, *v. a.* (llevaru) To speak together.  
 Cydlevawl, *a.* (cydlev) That sounds jointly.  
 Cydleviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlev) Conclamation.  
 Cydleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlais) Consonancy.  
 Cydleisiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To found together.  
 Cydleisiawl, *a.* (cydlais) Jointly founding.  
 Cydlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) A filling together.  
 Cydlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) That is jointly filled.  
 Cydlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill together.  
 Cydles, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llês) Mutual advantage.

Cydles i bawb galw yr yçain.

The driving of the oxen is a common good to all. *Adage,*

- Cydfêad, *s. m.* (cydles) A mutually benefiting.  
 Cydfêawl, *a.* (cydles) Tending to mutual good.  
 Cydfêau, *v. a.* (cydles) To benefit mutually.  
 Cydfêawl, *a.* (cydles) That is jointly advantageous.  
 Cydfêiant, *s. m.* (cydles) A reciprocal benefit.  
 Cydfêfu, *v. a.* (cydles) To afford mutual benefit.  
 Cydletty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lletty) Joint lodging. *a.* jointly lodged, or having a joint lodging.  
 Cydlettýad, *s. m.* (cydletty) A lodging together.  
 Cydlettýaw, *v. a.* (cydletty) To lodge together.  
 Cydlettýawl, *a.* (cydlettý) That is jointly lodged.  
 Cydlewyçawl, *a.* (llewyçawl) Shining together.  
 Cydlewyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewyçiad) Coruscation; a shining, or illuminating together.

Cydlewyçu



**Cydlwyſſu**, *v. a.* (llywyſſu) To ſhine together.  
**Cydlid**, *s. m.* (llîd) Mutual anger, or wrath.

A thithau arſſu cadau cydlid,  
 Athrugar cerzgar cyvrdeſid.

And thou aſto the weapon of the battles of mutual wrath, merciful, and fond of the ſong, highly poliſhed.

*Ll. P. Moſ, i R. ab Cynan.*

**Cydlidiaw**, *v. n.* (cydlid) To be mutually angry.  
**Cydlidiawg**, *a.* (cydlid) Having mutual anger.  
**Cydliv**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (lliv) A conflux.  
**Cydlivaw**, *v. a.* (cydliv) To flow together.  
**Cydlivawl**, *a.* (cydliv) Confluent, jointly flowing.  
**Cydliviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydliv) Confluence.  
**Cydliviant**, *s. m.* (cydliv) A confluxible neſs.  
**Cydlithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithiad) Mutual allure-  
 ment, or enticement; a bringing up together.  
**Cydlithiaw**, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To allure together.  
**Cydlithiawl**, *a.* (llithiawl) Mutually alluring.  
**Cydlônawl**, *a.* (llônawl) Mutually pleaſed.  
**Cydlôni**, *v. a.* (llôni) To pleaſe, or content mu-  
 tually.  
**Cydloniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llôniad) A mutually  
 pleaſing.  
**Cydlôſgawl**, *a.* (lloſgawl) Conflagrant; burning to-  
 gether.  
**Cydlôſgi**, *v. a.* (lloſgi) To burn, or conſume to-  
 gether.  
**Cydlôſgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloſgiad) A burning  
 together.  
**Cydluziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluziad) Joint obſtruc-  
 tion.  
**Cydluziaw**, *v. a.* (lluziaw) To hinder mutually.  
**Cydluziawl**, *a.* (lluziawl) Mutually obſtructive.  
**Cydluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluniad) Configuration.  
**Cydluniaw**, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To form together.  
**Cydluniawl**, *a.* (lluniawl) That is jointly formed.  
**Cydlüyzawl**, *a.* (llüyzawl) Having joint warfare.  
**Cydlüyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llüyziad) Joint war-  
 fare  
**Cydlüyziaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llüyziaeth) combi-  
 ned warfare.  
**Cydlüyzu**, *v. a.* (llüyzu) To carry on joint war.  
**Cydlwyzaw**, *v. a.* (llwyzaw) To proſper mutually.  
**Cydlwyzawl**, *a.* (llwyzawl) Jointly proſperous.  
**Cydlwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwyziad) A jointly  
 proſpering, or being ſucceſſful.  
**Cydlwyziant**, *s. m.* (llwyziant) Joint ſucceſs.  
**Cydlwythaw**, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To load jointly.  
**Cydlwythawg**, *a.* (llwythawg) Having a joint load.  
**Cydlwythawl**, *a.* (llwythawl) Jointly burdened.  
**Cydlwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A joint-  
 ly loading.  
**Cydlvyafawl**, *a.* (llyvafawl) Mutually venturous.  
**Cydlvyafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvafiad) A jointly  
 daring.  
**Cydlvyafu**, *v. a.* (llyvafu) To venture together.  
**Cydlvgrawl**, *a.* (llyvgrawl) That is jointly deſiled.  
**Cydlvgriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvgriad) Joint pol-  
 lution.  
**Cydlvgru**, *v. a.* (llyvgru) To pollute mutually.  
**Cydlvnawl**, *a.* (glynawl) Jointly adherent.  
**Cydlvnedig**, *a.* (glynedig) United, or joined together.  
**Cydlvnedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlvnedig) A  
 mutual connection, union, or alliance.  
**Cydlvniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (glynial) Cohesion.  
**Cydlvwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvwiad) Joint gui-  
 dance.  
**Cydlvwiaw**, *v. a.* (llyvwiaw) To govern jointly.  
**Cydlvwiawl**, *a.* (llyvwiawl) That is jointly guided.  
**Cydlvwiedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydlvwiad) Joint  
 leader.

**Cydlwodraeth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llywodraeth) A  
 joint government, management, or direction.  
**Cydlwodraethawl**, *a.* (cydlwodraeth) Having  
 joint governance, or direction.  
**Cydlwodraethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlwodraeth)  
 A governing, or managing together.  
**Cydlwodraethu**, *v. a.* (cydlwodraeth) To go-  
 vern, manage, or hold dominion jointly.  
**Cydlwodraethwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydlwodraethwyr*  
 (cydlwodraeth—gwr) A joint governor.  
**Cydlwyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywyz) Joint governor.  
**Cydlwyziaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlwyz) Joint  
 presidency.  
**Cydnabod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabod) Acquaintance.  
**Cydnabod**, *v. a.* (nabod) To acknowledge, to own.  
**Cydnabodawl**, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confeſſed.  
**Cydnabodedig**, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confeſſed.  
**Cydnabodedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnabodedig)  
 Acknowledgment, or confeſſion.  
**Cydnabodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnabod) A cen-  
 ſeſſing, owning, or acknowledging.  
**Cydnabyzawl**, *a.* (nabyzawl) That is confeſſed.  
**Cydnabyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabyziad) A own-  
 ing, or confeſſing; acknowledgment.  
**Cydnabyziaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabyziaeth) What  
 is acknowledged; familiarity; acquaintance.  
**Cydnabyzu**, *v. a.* (nabyzu) To acknowledge.  
**Cydnabyzus**, *a.* (nabyzus) Acquainted together.  
**Cydnabyzwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydnabyzwyr* (nabyzwr)  
 One that acknowledges; one that is acquainted.  
**Cydnacâad**, *s. m.* (nacâad) A joint denial, or refusal.  
**Cydnacâawl**, *a.* (nacâawl) Jointly denying.  
**Cydnacâu**, *v. a.* (nacâu) To reſuſe jointly.  
**Cydnad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nad) Conclamaſion. *a.*  
 conſonous. *Cyrz cydnad*, accordant ſongs.  
**Cydnadawl**, *a.* (cydnad) That is in uniſon.  
**Cydnadu**, *v. a.* (cydnad) To ſhout together.  
**Cydnaid**, *s. f.—pl. cydneidiau* (naid) A joint  
 leap. *a.* leaping together, or having one motion.

Gwyr a gryſſant, buant gydnaid,  
 Hoedlvyriôn mezwon uſ mezwon nid laid.

Heroes armed with ſpeed, they were of one motion, ſhort-lived  
 ones, drunk over the well-ſtrained mead. *Anurîn*

**Cydnawz**, *s. m.* (nawz) Joint refuge. *a.* mutually  
 protected  
**Cydnaws**, *s. m.* (naws) Unity of quality. *a.* connat-  
 ural, congenial, of the ſame nature.

Camymzwyn ar gerz yw moli yn amherthynas—mal pei molid  
 rhai'n vonezig am wrodeh ac ymlaz; neu voli gwr am lendid corſ  
 ac wyneb; y rhai'n bethau nid ydynt gydnaws a gyfevniawl.

A diſcongruity in compoſition is to praiſe irrelevantly; as if  
 a noble lady was extolled for manlineſs and fighting; or to praiſe a  
 man for delicacy of form, or countenance; theſe things they are  
 not congenial with juſt praiſe. *Birzas.*

**Cydnawfaiz**, *a.* (cydnaws) Of congenial quality.  
**Cydnawfeiziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnawfaiz) A ren-  
 dering connatural, or congenerous.  
**Cydnawfeiziaw**, *v. a.* (cydnawfaiz) To make con-  
 genial.  
**Cydnawfeiziawl**, *a.* (cydnawfaiz) Tending to be  
 connatural, or congenerous.  
**Cydnaidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnaid) A leaping to-  
 gether.  
**Cydnaidiaw**, *v. a.* (cydnaid) To leap together.  
**Cydnaidiawl**, *a.* (cydnaid) That jointly leaps.  
**Cydnailtuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (neilltuad) A jointly  
 going aſide, ſeparating, or ſeceding.  
**Cydnailtuaw**, *v. a.* (neilltuaw) To ſecede to-  
 gether.  
**Cydnailtuawl**, *a.* (neilltuawl) Jointly ſeceding.  
**Cydnarth**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (narth) Equipollence.  
*a.* equipollent. *Dyn cydnarth*, a well ſet man.  
**Cydnarthawl**, *a.* (cydnarth) That is equipollent.

*Cydnarthez,*



## CYD

- Cydnerthez**, *s. m.* (cydnert) A coefficient.
- Cydnertiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnert) A jointly strengthening, aiding, or supporting.
- Cydnertu**, *v. a.* (cydnert) To strengthen jointly.
- Cydnêfâad**, *s. m.* (nêfâad) Mutual approximation.
- Cydnêfâawl**, *a.* (nêfâawl) Mutually approaching.
- Cydnêfâu**, *v. a.* (nêfâu) To come near together.
- Cydnêfu**, *v. a.* (nêfu) To approximate mutually.
- Cydnêwid**, *v. a.* (nêwid) To interchange together.
- Cydnêwidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnêwid) Interchangeament.
- Cydnêwidiawl**, *a.* (cydnêwid) Interchangeable.
- Cydniweidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (niweidiad) Mutual harm; a mutually hurting, or molesting.
- Cydniweidiaw**, *v. a.* (niweidiaw) To hurt one another.
- Cydniweidiawl**, *a.* (niweidiawl) Mutually hurtful.
- Cydnôzawl**, *a.* (cydnawz) That gives joint refuge.
- Cydnôzi**, *v. a.* (cydnawz) To protect mutually.
- Cydnôziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnawz) Joint refuge.
- Cydoibaith**, *s. f.—pl.* cydoibeithiau (gobaith) Mutual hope, expectancy, or a looking for.
- Cydoibeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoibaith) A mutually hoping, or looking for; mutual expectation.
- Cydoibeithiaw**, *v. a.* (cydoibaith) To hope mutually.
- Cydoibeithiawl**, *a.* (cydoibaith) Mutually expectant.
- Cydoibrwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gobrwy) Joint reward.
- Cydoibrwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoibrwy) A jointly rewarding, recompensing, or satisfying.
- Cydoibrwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydoibrwy) To reward jointly.
- Cydoibrwyawl**, *a.* (cydoibrwy) Having joint reward.
- Cydoç**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (oç) A mutual grief.

Arv torvoz tervysg Eingyl y' nghydoç,  
O Vangor hyd Vangeibyr Dudoç.

The weapon of hosts causing tumult to the Angles in mutual wailing, from Bangor as far as the Priory of Tudoc.

Cynzeio, i O. Cyveiliawg.

- Cydoçel**, *v. a.* (goçel) To avoid mutually.
- Cydoçelawg**, *a.* (cydoçel) That mutually avoids.
- Cydoçeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoçel) A mutually shunning.
- Cydoçelu**, *v. a.* (cydoçel) To avoid mutually.
- Cydoçi**, *v. a.* (cydoç) To groan together.
- Cydoçrawl**, *a.* (oçrawl) Having parallel sides.
- Cydoçri**, *v. a.* (oçri) To make collateral.
- Cydoçriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oçriad) A making collateral.
- Cydozev**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gozev) Sympathy.
- Cydozev**, *v. a.* (gozev) To sympathize.

Cydozev di gyftuz a'r Evengyl, yn ol nerth Duw.

Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel, according to the power of God.

2 Timothy i. 8.

- Cydozevawl**, *a.* (cydozev) Sympathetical.
- Cydozevez**, *s. m.* (cydozev) A fellow-feeling.
- Cydozeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydozev) A sympathizing.
- Cydoed**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oed) A contemporary.
- a.* being of the same age, or time; contemporaneous.

Cadarn i rhoes i'm cydoed:  
Colles a rozes erioed.

Mightily have I given to my contemporary; what I have ever given has been lost.

Llywelyn ab Gutyn.

- Cydoedawl**, *a.* (cydoed) Staying together.
- Cydoedi**, *v. a.* (cydoed) To stay, or delay together.
- Cydoediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoed) A jointly delaying.
- Cydoes**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (oes) Coeval. *a.* coevous.
- Cydoefawl**, *a.* (cydoes) Being of the same age.
- Cydoefi**, *v. a.* (cydoes) To live together; to contemporise.

## CYD

- Cydoefiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoes) A living the same time.
- Cydoval**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (goval) Mutual care.
- Cydovaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoval) A mutually attending to, caring for, or regarding.
- Cydovalu**, *v. a.* (cydoval) To be mutually careful.
- Cydovid**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govid) Mutual trouble.
- Cydovidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydovid) A mutually grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, or afflicting.
- Cydovidiaw**, *v. a.* (cydovid) To grieve together.
- Cydovidiawl**, *a.* (cydovid) Mutually grieving.
- Cydovnawl**, *a.* (ovnawl) Being in mutual fear.
- Cydovni**, *v. a.* (ovni) To fear mutually.
- Cydovniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ovniad) A mutually dreading, fearing, or standing in awe.
- Cydovwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (govwyad) A mutually visiting, a going to see each other.
- Cydovwyaw**, *v. a.* (govwyaw) To visit mutually.
- Cydovwyawl**, *a.* (govwyawl) Mutually visited.
- Cydovwywr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydovwywyr (govwywr) Joint visitor.
- Cydovyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govyn) Joint request.

Y dolwg heno, lle dël cwynion,  
Yn cadw y' anwyl, a'n cydovynion.

Be there gratitude to night, where complaints shall come, keeping my dear, and our joint concerns.

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Vygân.

- Cydovyn**, *v. a.* (govyn) To ask together.
- Cydovynawl**, *a.* (cydovyn) Being jointly asked.
- Cydovyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydovyn) A jointly asking.
- Cydogan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gogan) A mutual satire.
- Cydoganawl**, *a.* (cydogan) Mutually satirical.
- Cydoganiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydogan) A satirizing mutually.
- Cydoganu**, *v. a.* (cydogan) To satirize one another.
- Cydogelawg**, *a.* (gogelawg) Mutually cautious.
- Cydogeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogeliad) A mutually avoiding; mutual caution.
- Cydogelu**, *v. a.* (gogelu) To be cautious mutually.
- Cydogelwç**, *s. m.* (gogelwç) A mutual care.
- Cydogonezawl**, *a.* (gogonezawl) Glorified together.
- Cydogoneziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogoneziad) A glorifying, honouring, or exalting together.
- Cydogonezu**, *v. a.* (gogonezu) To glorify together.

Os ydym yn cydzyozev gydag ev, yna i'n cydogonezer hevyd.

If so be that we suffer with him, then we shall be also glorified together.

Romans. viii. 17.

- Cydogwyzaw**, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To incline together.
- Cydogwyzawl**, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Leaning together.
- Cydogwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyziad) A leaning, or inclining the same way.
- Cydohiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gohiriad) A loitering together.
- Cydohiriaw**, *v. a.* (gohiriaw) To loiter together.
- Cydohiriawl**, *a.* (gohiriawl) Lingered together.
- Cydolrwyz**, *s. m.* (cydawl) Continuity; cohesion.
- Cydolygawl**, *a.* (golygawl) That is jointly viewed.
- Cydolygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (golygiad) A viewing together.
- Cydolygu**, *v. a.* (golygu) To view, or look over jointly.
- Cydollwng**, *v. a.* (gollwng) Mutually to let go.
- Cydollyngawl**, *a.* (cydollwng) That is jointly liberated.
- Cydollyngiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydollwng) Joint liberation.

Cydogest,



**Cydoorgeft**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorgeft) A joint exploit.

**Cydoorgeftawl**, *a.* (cydoorgeft) Emulative, emulous.

**Cydoorgeftiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorgeft) Emulation.

**Cydoorgeftu**, *v. a.* (cydoorgeft) To emulate, or strive together.

**Cydoorgeftwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydoorgeftwyr* (cydoorgeft—*gwr*) One that jointly strives, an emulator.

**Cydoorçvygawl**, *a.* (gorçvygawl) That is jointly subdued.

**Cydoorçvygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçvygiad) A jointly overcoming, vanquishing, or subduing.

**Cydoorçvygu**, *v. a.* (gorçvygu) To subdue together.

**Cydoorçuziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçuziad) A shading over, darkening, or covering together.

**Cydoorçuziaw**, *v. a.* (gorçuziaw) To close up together.

**Cydoorçuziawl**, *a.* (gorçuziawl) Jointly covered.

**Cydoorçwyl**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorçwyl) A joint undertaking.

**Cydoorçwyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorçwyl) A jointly labouring.

**Cydoorzwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorzwyad) A joint oppression, molestation, or violence.

**Cydoorzwyaw**, *v. a.* (gorzwyaw) To oppress jointly.

**Cydoorzwyawl**, *a.* (gorzwyawl) Jointly oppressive.

**Cydoorzyvnawl**, *a.* (gorzyvnawl) Jointly used to.

**Cydoorzyvniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorzyvniad) A mutually using, or being accustomed with.

**Cydoorzyvnu**, *v. a.* (gorzyvnu) Mutually to use.

**Cydoresgyn**, *v. a.* (gorelgyn) Jointly to overcome.

**Cydoresgynawl**, *a.* (cydoresgyn) Jointly victorious.

**Cydoresgyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoresgyn) A jointly overcoming, subduing, or bringing under.

**Cydoorvod**, *v. a.* (gorvod) To conquer jointly.

**Cydoorvodawg**, *a.* (cydoorvod) Having joint victory.

**Cydoorvodogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorvodawg) Joint subjection; a holding joint dominion over.

**Cydoorvolez**, *s. m.* (gorvolez) Mutual rejoicing.

**Cydoorvolezawl**, *a.* (cydoorvolez) Jointly exulting.

**Cydoorvoleziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorvolez) A rejoicing, exulting, or triumphing together.

**Cydoorvolezu**, *v. a.* (cydoorvolez) To rejoice together.

**Cydoorfen**, *v. a.* (gorfen) To finish together.

**Cydoorfenawl**, *a.* (cydoorfen) That is jointly ended.

**Cydoorfeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorfen) A jointly ending, finishing, or concluding.

**Cydoorfwys**, *v. a.* (gorfwys) To rest together.

**Cydoorfwysawl**, *v. a.* (cydoorfwys) To rest together.

**Cydoorfwysawl**, *a.* (cydoorfwys) Mutually resting.

**Cydoorfwysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorfwys) A jointly resting, desisting from, or leaving off.

**Cydoormail**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydormeiliaw* (gormail) A joint torment, oppression, or affliction.

**Cydoormeiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoormail) A jointly vexing, molesting, or afflicting.

**Cydoormeiliaw**, *v. a.* (cydoormail) To oppress jointly.

**Cydoormeiliawg**, *a.* (cydoormail) Jointly oppressed.

**Cydoormeiliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydoormeiliwyr* (cydoormail—*gwr*) A joint oppressor, or tormentor.

**Cydoormes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gormes) A joint vexation.

**Cydoormesawl**, *a.* (cydoormes) Jointly troubling.

**Cydoormesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoormes) A jointly plaguing, troubling, or vexing.

**Cydoormesu**, *v. a.* (cydoormes) To trouble jointly.

**Cydoormeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydoormeswyr* (cydoormes—*gwr*) A joint tormentor or oppressor.

**Cydormozawl**, *a.* (gormozawl) Jointly glutted.

**Cydormozi**, *v. a.* (gormozi) To glut together.

Gyda'r glwth yn rhwth anrheithiais wirion,  
Gyda rhai mezwon mi a gydormozais.

With the glutton I have greedily ruined the innocent, with the  
drunken ones I did jointly commit excesses *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Cydormoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormoziad) A jointly committing an excess, or intemperate act.

**Cydothreçawl**, *a.* (gorthreçawl) Jointly oppressive.

**Cydothreçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthreçiad) A jointly oppressing, or holding in subjection.

**Cydothreçu**, *v. a.* (gorthreçu) To oppress jointly.

**Cydothreçwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydothreçwyr* (gorthreç—*wr*) A joint oppressor, or vanquisher.

**Cydothrymawl**, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Jointly oppressive.

**Cydothrymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A joint oppression, tyranny.

**Cydothrymu**, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) Jointly to oppress.

**Cydoorwez**, *v. a.* (gorwez) To lie together.

**Cydoorwezawl**, *a.* (cydoorwez) Jointly recumbent.

**Cydoorweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoorwez) A lying down together.

**Cydoſawd**, *v. a.* (goſawd) To set upon jointly.

**Cydoſbarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (goſbarth) A joint analysis, resolution, or separation of parts.

**Cydoſbarthawl**, *a.* (cydoſbarth) Jointly analytic.

**Cydoſbarthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoſbarth) A jointly analyzing; a joint elucidation.

**Cydoſbarthu**, *v. a.* (cydoſbarth) Jointly to analyze.

**Cydoſodawl**, *a.* (cydoſawd) That is jointly set upon.

**Cydoſodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoſawd) A setting together.

**Cydoſteg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (goſteg) Mutual silence.

**Cydoſtegawl**, *a.* (cydoſteg) Mutually silent.

**Cydoſtegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoſteg) A mutually silencing; a being mutually silent.

**Cydoſtegu**, *v. n.* (cydoſteg) To be mutually silent.

**Cydraz**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (graz) Equal degree, or condition. *a.* of the same degree, equal.

Azas i bawb ei gydraz.

Proper for every one his equal.

*Adage.*

**Cydragorawl**, *a.* (rhagorawl) Jointly excelling.

**Cydragori**, *v. a.* (rhagori) Jointly to excel.

**Cydragoriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagoriad) Jointly excelling.

**Cydragrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagrith) A mutually dissimulating; a being mutually hypocritical.

**Cydragrithiaw**, *v. a.* (rhagrithiaw) To deceive, or act hypocritically together.

**Cydragrithiawl**, *a.* (rhagrithiawl) Mutually false.

**Cydragrithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydragrithwyr* (rhagrithiwr) A joint dissimulator.

**Cydraib**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. cydreibiau* (rhaib) Joint pillage.

**Cydraid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cydreidiau* (rhaid) Mutual want.

**Cydraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. cydreithiau* (rhaith) Joint rule, or order.

**Cydran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A joint share.

A'm dewys gydran gyhyddreg a bun,  
A bod yn gyvrin am rin, am rég.

And my choice is a joint share united with the fair, and to be in  
confidence as to secrets and gifts. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Cydranawg**, *a.* (cydran) Jointly participant.

**Cydranawl**, *a.* (cydran) That is jointly shared.

**Cydraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydran) Participation.

**Cydranu**,



## CYD

- Cydranu, v. a.** (cydran) To share mutually.  
**Cydranwr, s. m.—pl.** cydranwyr (cydran—gwr) A joint sharer, or participator.  
**Cydrathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhathiad) Confrication.  
**Cydrawd, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhawd) A joint party.  
**Cydtred, a.** (rhed) That goes together, concurrent.

Iaith a gyll ei friodoldeb pan na vyzo cydred gair a mezwyl, ac yn gydgysr gydgais a fob rhyw zysymyg.

A language loses its propriety when the word and the thought are not concurrent, concomitant, and coactive with every kind of intention.

Barzas.

- Cydedrawl, a.** (cydred) Tending to be concurrent.  
**Cydedeg, v. a.** (cydred) To go together, or to concur.  
**Cydedriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydred) A running together, or concurring; a concurrence.  
**Cydeibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydraib) A joint snatching.  
**Cydeibiaw, v. a.** (cydraib) To seize jointly.  
**Cydeibiawl, a.** (cydraib) Jointly rapacious.  
**Cydeibiwr, s. m.—pl.** cydeibwyr (cydraib—gwr) One that joins in rapacity, or pillage.  
**Cydeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydraid) A jointly necessitating, or making necessary.  
**Cydeidiant, s. m.** (cydraid) Mutual necessity.  
**Cydeidiaw, v. a.** (cydraid) Jointly to necessitate.  
**Cydeidiawl, a.** (cydraid) Jointly necessary.  
**Cydeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydraith) A joint rite.  
**Cydeithiaw, v. a.** (cydraith) To ordinate jointly.  
**Cydeithiawl, a.** (cydraith) That is jointly ordina-  
 ble.  
**Cydeithiwr, s. m.—pl.** cydeithwyr (cydraith—gwr) One that jointly ordines, or appoints a rule.  
**Cydreol, s. f.—pl. t. au** (rheol) A joint rule.  
**Cydreolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cydreol) Joint regulation.  
**Cydreoli, v. a.** (cydreol) To rule jointly.  
**Cydreolwr, s. m.—pl.** cydreolwyr (cydreol—gwr) A joint ruler, regulator, or manager.  
**Cydrës, s. f.—pl. t. i** (rhës) A joint row, or rank.  
**Cydrësawl, a.** (cydrës) In parallel rows.  
**Cydrësiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrës) A setting in parallel rows, order, or situation.  
**Cydrëstrawl, a.** (cydrëstyr) Arranged together.  
**Cydrëstriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrëstyr) A jointly ranging, or a placing in parallel order.  
**Cydrëstru, v. a.** (cydrëstyr) To rank together.  
**Cydrëstyr, s. f.—pl.** cydrëstrau (rhestyr) Joint range.  
**Cydrëfu, v. a.** (cydrës) To set in parallel rows.  
**Cydriv, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhiv) Joint number.  
**Cydrivaw, v. a.** (cydriv) To reckon together.  
**Cydrivawl, a.** (cydriv) Numbered together.  
**Cydriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydriv) A joint counting.  
**Cydrin, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (rhîn) Mutual secret.  
**Cydriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrin) A caballing together.  
**Cydriniaw, v. a.** (cydrin) To cabal together.  
**Cydriniawl, a.** (cydrin) That is a mutual secret.  
**Cydrith, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhith) Mutual mask, semblance, or appearance; a simile.  
**Cydrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrith) A mutually appearing, a joint semblance.  
**Cydrithiaw, v. a.** (cydrith) To appear together.  
**Cydrithiawl, a.** (cydrith) Mutually appearing.  
**Cydroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhoz) A joint present.  
**Cydrozawl, a.** (cydroz) Contribution; that is jointly given.

## CYD

- Cydrozi, v. a.** (cydroz) To give, or contribute jointly.

Gwyr ni olaith llaith, oni lloçir,  
 Heilyn, mez anwyn a'n cydrozir.

Men whom death cannot kill, if the butler is not confined, sweet cheering mead will be mutually given to us.

O. Cyveiliawg.

- Cydroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydroz) Contribution.  
**Cydrozwr, s. m.—pl.** cydrozwyr (cydroz—gwr) Contributor, one who gives, or contributes a part.  
**Cydrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on** (rhwy) A joint link.  
**Cydrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrwy) A linking together.  
**Cydrwyaw, v. a.** (cydrwy) To link together.  
**Cydrwyawl, a.** (cydrwy) Linked together.  
**Cydrwyzaw, v. a.** (rhwyzaw) To facilitate jointly.  
**Cydrwyzawl, a.** (rhwyzawl) Jointly facilitated.  
**Cydrwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyziad) A jointly facilitating.  
**Cydrwyvaw, v. a.** (rhwyvaw) To row together.  
**Cydrwyvawl, a.** (rhwyvawl) Jointly rowed.  
**Cydrwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyviad) A rowing together.  
**Cydrwymaw, v. a.** (rhwymaw) To bind together.  
**Cydrwymawl, a.** (rhwymawl) Jointly restrictive.  
**Cydrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwymiad) A tying together.  
**Cydrwysgaw, v. a.** (rhwysgaw) Jointly to sway.  
**Cydrwysgawl, a.** (rhwysgawl) Jointly bearing sway.  
**Cydrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwysgiad) A joint swaying.  
**Cydrwystraw, v. a.** (cydrwystyr) Jointly to obstruct.  
**Cydrwystrawl, a.** (cydrwystyr) Jointly obstructive.  
**Cydrwystriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydrwystyr) A jointly obstructing, hindering, or impeding.  
**Cydrwystyr, s. m.—pl.** cydrwystrau (rhwystyr) Joint stoppage, obstruction, or impediment.  
**Cydryzâad, s. m.** (rhyzâad) A jointly liberating.  
**Cydryzâawl, a.** (rhyzâawl) Jointly liberated.  
**Cydryzâu, v. a.** (rhyzâu) To liberate together.  
**Cydryzid, s. m.** (rhyzid) Mutual liberty, or freedom.  
**Cydryvel, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (rhyvel) Joint warfare.  
**Cydryvelawg, a.** (cydryvel) Jointly warring.  
**Cydryveliaw, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydryvel) A jointly warring.  
**Cydryvelu, v. a.** (cydryvel) To war, or fight jointly.  
**Cydryvelwr, s. m.—pl.** cydryvelwyr (cydryvel—gwr) A fellow soldier, or a brother warrior.  
**Cydryvyg, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhyvyg) Joint assurance.  
**Cydryvygawl, a.** (cydryvyg) Mutually presuming.  
**Cydryvygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydryvyg) A mutually arrogating, or presuming; mutual presumption.  
**Cydryvygu, v. a.** (cydryvyg) Mutually to arrogate.  
**Cydrythawl, a.** (rhythawl) Stretched together.  
**Cydrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhythiad) A distending together.  
**Cydrythu, v. a.** (rhythu) To distend together.  
**Cydryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhyw) A hermaphrodite. *a. congener, or homogeneous.*  
**Cydrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydryw) A rendering homogeneous, congenial, or of the same nature.  
**Cydrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydryw) Homogeneous.  
**Cydrywiaw, v. a.** (cydryw) To make homogeneous.  
**Cydrywiawl, a.** (cydryw) Homogeneous.

Cydrywiolaeth,



- Cydrywiolaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydrywiawl) Homogeneity, or homogeneousness.
- Cydrywioli**, *v. a.* (cydrywiawl) To make congenial.
- Cydfav**, *a.* (fav) Stationed, or placed together.
- Cydlawawl**, *a.* (cydfav) That is jointly standing.
- Cydfaviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfav) A standing together.
- Cydfaig**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfeigiau* (faig) A joint mess.
- Cydfain**, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfeiniau* (fain) Consonance. *a.* consonant, or agreeing in sound.
- Cydfangawl**, *a.* (fangawl) That is jointly trodden.
- Cydfangiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fangiad) A treading together.
- Cydfangu**, *v. a.* (fangu) To tread together.
- Cydfarzawl**, *a.* (farzawl) Mutually provoking.
- Cydfarziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (farziad) Mutual provocation.
- Cydfarzu**, *v. a.* (farzu) To provoke mutually.
- Cydfathrawl**, *a.* (fathrawl) That is jointly trodden.
- Cydfathriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fathriad) A joint treading.
- Cydfathru**, *v. a.* (fathru) To tread together.
- Cydfevydawg**, *a.* (fevydlawg) Jointly stationary.
- Cydfevydliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fevydliad) A jointly establishing, or fixing; a joint establishment.
- Cydfevydlu**, *v. a.* (fevydlu) To establish jointly.
- Cydfevyll**, *v. a.* (fevyll) To stand together.
- Cyfeiviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaviad) A connection.

O iawn zofbarth y daw iawn berthynas, a cyviawn gydfeiviad, a gydfeisiad, a cydweithiad ar gerz.

From a just discrimination comes just reference, and proper connection, concurrence, and co-operation in composition.

Barzas.

- Cydfeinez**, *s. m.* (cydfain) A consonancy; a jingle.
- Cydfeiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfeiniaid* (cydfain) A consonant.
- Cydfeiniannawg**, *a.* (cydfeiniant) Having consonancy.
- Cydfeiniant**, *s. m.* (cydfain) Agreement of sound.
- Cydfeiniaw**, *v. a.* (cydfain) To agree in sound.

Tawawd gelyn ar zannez  
Ni cydfain a'r wirionez.

The tongue of the foe on the teeth will not accord with the truth.

Adage.

- Cydfeiniawg**, *a.* (cydfain) Consonant. Cynghanez cydfeiniawg, consonant harmony.
- Cydfeiniawl**, *a.* (cydfain) Agreeing in sound.
- Cydfeinig**, *a.* (cydfain) Consonous, of one sound.
- Cydfenawl**, *a.* (fênawl) Mutually reprehensible.
- Cydfeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fêniad) A mutual chiding.
- Cydfênu**, *v. a.* (fênu) To chide, or reprove mutually.
- Cydfêrg**, *s. m.* (fêrg) Mutual love, or affection.
- Cydfiarad**, *s. m.* (fiarad) A talking together.
- Cydfiared**, *v. a.* (fiared) To talk, or speak together.
- Cydfisial**, *s. m.* (fisial) A whispering together.

Clywais gablair—  
A cydfisial, vezal voes  
Zawn vunydd, i zwyn v' einioes.

I heard calumny, and a whispering together, with canting manners of mimic gift, for taking away my life. W. Middleton.

- Cydfisial**, *v. a.* (fisial) To whisper to each other.
- Cydfozawl**, *a.* (fozawl) That jointly sinks into.
- Cydfози**, *v. a.* (fozi) To sink or immerse together.
- Cydfозиad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (foziad) Joint immersion.
- Cydforawl**, *a.* (forawl) That is mutually offended.
- Cydfôri**, *v.* (fôri) To be mutually offended.
- Cydfôriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fôriad) A mutually offending.

- Cydfôriant**, *s. m.* (fôriant) A mutual offence.
- Cydfuzaw**, *v. a.* (fuzaw) To sink together.
- Cydfuzawl**, *a.* (fuzawl) That jointly sinks.
- Cydfuziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fuziad) A sinking together.
- Cydfuziant**, *s. m.* (fuziant) A joint immersion.
- Cydfwllt**, *s. m. aggr.* (fwllt) That is heaped, or joined together.
- Cydfwyz**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fwyz) A joint office.
- Cydfwyzawg**, *a.* (cydfwyz) Having joint duty. *s. m.*—*pl. cydfwyzogion.* A colleague in office.
- Cydfwyzawl**, *a.* (cydfwyz) Jointly officiating.
- Cydfwyzogaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfwyzawg) Joint duty.
- Cydfylw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (fylw) A joint remark.
- Cydfylwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfylw) A joint remarking.
- Cydfylwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylwez) Consubstantiality.
- Cydfylwezawl**, *a.* (cydfylwez) Consubstantial.
- Cydfylweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfylwez) Consubstantiation, consolidation.
- Cydfylwezoldeb**, *s. m.* (cydfylwezawl) Consubstantiality, or a unity of substances.
- Cydfylwezoli**, *v. a.* (cydfylwezawl) To consubstantiate, or to unite in one substance.
- Cydfylwezu**, *v. a.* (cydfylwez) To consubstantiate.
- Cydfylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylliad) A looking together.
- Cydfylltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfwllt) Conjunction.
- Cydfylltiawl**, *a.* (cydfwllt) Conjunction.
- Cydfylltu**, *v. a.* (cydfwllt) To connect, or join together.

Amfer cyvraniad â vyz val y bo amfer y gair â gydfyllter ag ev.

The time of the participle will be like the time of the verb that shall be conjoined with it.

Sim. Tysan.

- Cydfyllu**, *v. a.* (fyllu) Jointly to notice, or look.
- Cydfymud**, *v. a.* (fymud) To move together.
- Cydfymudawl**, *a.* (cydfymud) Jointly moving.
- Cydfymudiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfymud) A moving together; a joint motion, or movement.
- Cydfyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fyniad) Agreement of opinion, unanimity; combination.
- Cydfyniaw**, *v. n.* (fyniaw) To consent.
- Cydfyniawl**, *a.* (fyniawl) Consentaneous.
- Cydfynied**, *v. n.* (fynied) To consent, to accord.
- Cydfyniedig**, *a.* (cydfynied) That is consented to.
- Cydfyniedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfyniedig) Concurrence; a joint consent, or accordance.

O gydfyniedigaeth ei holl wyrda ellwng â orug Beli Gwythlâg yn rhyz o'i gargar.

By the joint consent of all his nobles Beli set Gwythlâg at liberty from his prison.

Gr. ab. Arthur.

- Cydfynioldeb**, *s. m.* (cydfyniawl) Concurrence.
- Cydfyniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfyniwr* (fyniwr) One that concurs, consents, agrees to, or joins with.
- Cydfyrthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fyrthiad) A falling together; a mutually falling.
- Cydfyrthiaw**, *v. a.* (fyrthiaw) To fall together.
- Cydfyrthiawl**, *a.* (fyrthiawl) Jointly falling.
- Cydfyrthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fythiad) A jointly stiffening, straightening, or becoming erect.
- Cydfyrthiawl**, *a.* (fythiawl) That is jointly straightened.
- Cydfythu**, *v. a.* (fythu) To stiffen together.
- Cydu**, *v. a.* (cud) To bag; also to put into a bag.
- Cydu**, *a.* (un) Unanimous, accordant, united.
- Cydu**, *v. a.* (cydu) To accord, or acquiesce.
- Cydu**, *a.* (cydu) Accordant, or consenting.
- Cydundeb**, *s. m.* (cydu) Accordance, or agreement.
- Cydunder**,



Cydunder, *s. m.* (cydun) Conformity; agreement.  
 Cyduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydun) A consenting.  
 Cydurzas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (urzas) A joint investure.  
 Cydurzafawl, *a.* (cydurzas) Jointly invested.  
 Cydurzafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydurzas) Joint ordination; a jointly investing, or ordaining.  
 Cydurzafu, *v. a.* (cydurzas) To invest together.  
 Cydurzaw, *v. a.* (urzaw) To ordain together.  
 Cydurzawl, *a.* (urzawl) That is jointly dignified.  
 Cydurziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urziad) A jointly dignifying.  
 Cydwad, *s. m.* (gwâd) A joint denial, or disowning.  
 Cydwadawl, *a.* (cydwad) Jointly disowned.  
 Cydwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwad) A jointly denying.  
 Cywadu, *v. a.* (cydwad) To deny jointly.  
 Cydwazawl, *a.* (gwazawl) That is jointly endowed.  
 Cydwazoli, *v. a.* (cydwazawl) To endow together.  
 Cydwazoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwazawl) A jointly endowing, or giving portion.  
 Cydwaed, *s. m.* (gwaed) One of the same blood.  
*a. akin.*  
 Cydwaedawl, *a.* (cydwaed) Of the same blood.  
 Cydwaedoli, *v. a.* (cydwaedawl) To connect by blood.  
 Cydwaedoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaedawl) A connecting by blood, or forming connection by kindred.  
 Cydwaedoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaedawl) Consanguinity.  
 Cydwaez, *s. f.* (gwaez) A joint cry, or shout.  
 Cydwaezawl, *a.* (cydwaez) Jointly shouting.  
 Cydwaezi, *v. a.* (cydwaez) To shout together.  
 Cydwaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaez) Conclamation.  
 Cydwahan, *a.* (gwahan) Being mutually parted.  
 Cydwahanawl, *a.* (cydwahan) Mutually separable.  
 Cydwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahan) A joint parting, separation, or division.  
 Cydwahanu, *v. a.* (cydwahan) To separate jointly.  
 Cydwaharz, *v. a.* (gwaharz) Mutually to forbid.  
 Cydwaharzawl, *a.* (cydwaharz) Jointly forbidden.  
 Cydwaharziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaharz) Joint restraint, forbiddance, or restriction.  
 Cydwaharzu, *v. a.* (cydwaharz) Mutually to forbid.  
 Cydwahawz, *v. a.* (gwahawz) To invite mutually.  
 Cydwahozawl, *a.* (cydwahawz) Jointly invited.  
 Cydwahoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahawz) Joint invitation, or bidding.  
 Cydwaifg, *a.* (gwaifg) Coactively expert.

Gwafgawd braifg cydwaifg, cydwez Benlli Gawr,  
 Gwr clodvawr y'ngawr y'ngwrhydri.

A shelter potent and coactively expert, similar to Benlli Gawr, a man famous in the shout, and in valourous deeds.

Gr. *ab M. ab Davydd, i Orwuy.*

Cydwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. cydweithiau* (gwaith) Joint work.

I ogel cydwaith dynion drwg—  
 Ve zylgwyd i'm ei hebgor.

To escape the joint work of evil men, it has been taught to me to be out of its way.

E. *Prys.*

Cydwanaad, *s. m.* (gwanâad) A jointly weakening.  
 Cydwanaawl, *a.* (gwanâawl) Apt to enfeeble jointly.  
 Cydwanaû, *v. a.* (gwanâû) To weaken jointly.  
 Cydwareu, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.  
 Cydwarçâad, *s. m.* (gwarçâad) A jointly hemming in.  
 Cydwarçâawl, *a.* (gwarçâawl) Jointly guarding.  
 Cydwarçâu, *v. a.* (gwarçâu) To besiege jointly.  
 Cydwared, *v. a.* (gwared) To deliver jointly.

Cydwaredawwl, *a.* (cydwared) That is jointly saved.  
 Cydwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwared) A jointly saving, or delivering; a joint deliverance.  
 Cydwaredu, *v. a.* (cydwared) To deliver jointly.  
 Cydwareuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwareu) A playing together; joint recreation, or diversion.  
 Cydwareuawl, *a.* (cydwareu) Playful together.  
 Cydwarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarth) Mutual reproach.  
 Cydwarthâad, *s. m.* (cydwarth) Mutual disparagement.  
 Cydwarthâawl, *a.* (cydwarth) Mutually reproachful.  
 Cydwarthâu, *v. a.* (cydwarth) To reproach mutually.  
 Cydwarthruziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarthruziad) Mutual disparagement, contumely, or reproach.  
 Cydwarthruziaw, *v. a.* (gwarthruziaw) To disparage, reproach, or scandalize mutually.  
 Cydwarthruziawl, *a.* (gwarthruziawl) Mutually scandalous, reproachful, or shameful.  
 Cydwas, *s. m.*—*pl. cydweision* (gwas) A fellow-servant.  
 Cydwafanaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafanaeth) Joint service.  
 Cydwafaneuthawl, *a.* (cydwafanaeth) Jointly serviceable.  
 Cydwafaneuthu, *v. a.* (cydwafanaeth) To serve together.  
 Cydwafaneuthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydwafaneuthwyr* (cydwafanaeth—gwr) A joint server, or minister.  
 Cydwafgar, *a.* (gwafgar) Mutually dispersed.  
 Cydwafgarawl, *a.* (cydwafgar) Jointly dispersive.  
 Cydwafgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwafgar) Joint spreading, scattering, or dispersion.  
 Cydwafgaru, *v. a.* (cydwafgar) To scatter mutually.  
 Cydwafgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafgiad) A pressing jointly.  
 Cydwafgu, *v. a.* (gwafgu) To press jointly.  
 Cydwaftatâad, *s. m.* (gwaftatâad) A jointly leveling.  
 Cydwaftatâawl, *a.* (gwaftatâawl) Jointly levelled.  
 Cydwaftatâu, *v. a.* (gwaftatâu) To level jointly.  
 Cydwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwe) A contexture, intertexture.  
 Cydwead, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwe) An interweaving.  
 Cydweawl, *a.* (cydwe) That is interwoven.  
 Cydwez, *s. c.*—*pl. t. au* (gwez) A yoke-fellow, a confociate, or a partner; a husband, or wife.

Ni çai'n gydwez, clyw hezyw,  
 Varz cun, y vun yn dy vyw.

Thou shalt not have for a partner, hear this day, thou forward bard, the fair one whilst thou livest

D. *ab Gwilym, ymz. a'r Gog.*

Cydwezaiz, *a.* (cydwez) Tending to affiliate.  
 Cydwezawg, *a.* (cydwez) Conjugal. *s. m.* Yoke-fellow.  
 Cydwezawl, *a.* (cydwez) Consistent, or agreeing.  
 Cydwezi, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwezi) A joint prayer.  
 Cydweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwez) Confociation.  
 Cydweziaw, *v. a.* (gweziaw) To pray together.  
 Cydwezoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwezawl) Compatibility.  
 Cydwezu, *v. a.* (cydwez) To accord with, or fit one another; to unite with; to quadrate.

Na zoter unrwy beth yn y gerz na's gellir ei iawn gydgyrru, a'i gydwezu a'r pethau eraill o honi.

Let no manner of thing be put in the Composition that cannot be fully connected, and be assimilated with the other parts of it.

BARRIS.



Cydwezus, *a.* (cydwez) Accordant, or consonant.  
 Cydweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To serve together.  
 Cydweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A jointly serving together.  
 Cydweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) That jointly serves.  
 Cydweinidawg, *s. m.—pl.* cydweinidogion (gweinidawg) A joint server; a fellow-servant.  
 Cydweinidogaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A joint service, ministration, function, or office.  
 Cydweinidogawl, *a.* (cydweinidawg) Jointly serving.  
 Cydweinidoges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A fellow-servant.  
 Cydweinidogi, *v. a.* (cydweinidawg) To serve together.  
 Cydweinidogwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydweinidogwyr (cydweinidawg—gwr) A joint functionary.  
 Cydweinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gweinyz) Joint server.  
 Cydweinyzawl, *a.* (cydweinyz) Jointly ministrant.  
 Cydweinyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinyz) A joint server, a female fellow-servant.  
 Cydweinyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydweinyz) A joint ministration, function, agency, or office.  
 Cydweinyziawl, *a.* (cydweinyz) Jointly serving.  
 Cydweinyzu, *v. a.* (cydweinyz) To minister jointly.  
 Cydweisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwaifg) Joint agility.  
 Cydweisgiaw, *v.* (cydwaifg) To be brisk together.  
 Cydweisgiawl, *a.* (cydwaifg) Being brisk together.  
 Cydweithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwaith) Co-operation.  
 Cydweithiaw, *v. a.* (cydwaith) To co-operate.  
 Cydweithiawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.  
 Cydweithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydweithwyr (cydwaith—gwr) A work-fellow, or fellow-labourer.  
 Cydweithred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cydwaith) Joint act, or work.

Dyw fadwrn bu diwrn eu cydweithred;  
 Dyw ful, eu llawnau rhuz amzygied.

On Saturday fruitless was their joint labour; Sunday, their blades were of a ruddy appearance. *Aneurin.*

Cydweithredawl, *a.* (cydweithred) Co-operative.  
 Cydweithrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydweithred) Co-operation, or a working together.  
 Cydweithredu, *v. a.* (cydweithred) To co-operate.  
 Cydwelyz, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwelyz) Confociate.

Mab cadyr Cadwaladyr, cydweilyz hael,  
 O hil Elystan Glodryz.

The mighty son of Cadwaladyr, one of the common tribe of the generous, of the line of Elystan Glodryz. *Deio ab Ieu. Du.*

Cydwert, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwerth) What is an equivalence, or of equal value. *a.* equivalent.

Rhydd!—Nid yw gydwerth izi  
 Darnau aur ein daear ni.

Liberty! to her the golden treasures of our earth are not equivalent. *D. Thomas, Eryri.*

Cydwerthez, *s. m.* (cydwert) An equivalence.  
 Cydwertiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwert) Joint felling.  
 Cydwertu, *v. a.* (cydwert) To fell together.  
 Cydweu, *v. a.* (cydwe) To interweave; to interlace.  
 Cydwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwibiad) A jointly straying, wandering, or darting to and fro.  
 Cydwibiaw, *v. a.* (gwibiaw) To stray together.  
 Cydwibiawl, *a.* (gwibiawl) Jointly erratic.  
 Cydwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A jointly demonstrating, testifying, or asserting.

Cydwiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) A joint verification.  
 Cydwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify jointly.  
 Cydwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Jointly verifying.  
 Cydwlad, *s. f.—pl.* cydwledyz (gwlad) A united state, or country. *a.* of the same country.  
 Cydwladawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Of the same country.  
 Cydwladwç, *s. m.* (cydwlad) A joint patriotism.  
 Cydwladwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydwladwyr (cydwlad—gwr) One of the same country, a fellow-countryman.  
 Cydwladwriaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydwladwr) A united government, or commonwealth.  
 Cydwladycawl, *a.* (cydwladwç) Jointly governed.  
 Cydwladyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwladwç) A jointly governing, or directing a commonwealth.  
 Cydwladycu, *v. a.* (cydwladwç) To govern jointly.  
 Cydwladycwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydwladycwyr (cydwladwç—gwr) A joint governor of a country.  
 Cylwlez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwlez) A joint feast.  
 Cydwleza, *v. a.* (cydwlez) To carouse together.  
 Cydwlezawl, *a.* (cydwlez) Jointly feasting, convivial.  
 Cydwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To act jointly.  
 Cydwneuthurawl, *a.* (cydwneuthur) Jointly done.  
 Cydwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwneuthur) Joint action.  
 Cydwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydwyr (gwr) A party man.

Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y byz cyrc.

Commonly where there are accomplices there will be a resort. *Adage.*

Cydwrandaw, *v.* (gwrandaw) To listen together.  
 Cydwres, *s. m.* (gwres) A joint warmth, or heat.  
 Cydwresawg, *a.* (cydwres) Having mutual warmth.  
 Cydwresawl, *a.* (cydwres) Giving mutual warmth.  
 Cydwresiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwres) A mutually warming, cheering, or enlivening.  
 Cydwresogawl, *a.* (cydwresawg) Mutually warming.  
 Cydwresogi, *v. a.* (cydwresawg) To warm mutually.  
 Cydwresogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwresawg) A mutually warming, cheering, or invigorating.  
 Cylwrefu, *v. a.* (cydwres) To give mutual warmth, or heat.  
 Cydwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwr) A faction.  
 Cydwrthawd, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To reject mutually.  
 Cydwrthlaz, *v. a.* (gwrthlaz) Jointly to oppose.  
 Cydwrthlazawl, *a.* (cydwrthlaz) Jointly opposing.  
 Cydwrthlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrthlaz) A jointly withstanding, a joint opposition.  
 Cydwrthodawl, *a.* (cydwrthawd) Jointly rejecting.  
 Cydwrthodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrthawd) A mutually rejecting, or refusing, a joint rejection.  
 Cydwrthryn, *v. a.* (gwrthryn) To resist jointly.  
 Cydwrthrynawl, *a.* (cydwrthryn) Jointly opposing.  
 Cydwrthryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrthryn) A mutual opposition, resistance, or controversy.  
 Cydwrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwthiad) Joint impulsion.  
 Cydwrthiaw, *v. a.* (gwthiaw) To push together.  
 Cydwrthiawl, *a.* (gwthiawl) Jointly impelling.  
 Cydwybod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwybod) The conscience. Cydwybod lân zirwyfyr, a conscience clear and void of offence.  
 Cydwybodawl, *a.* (cydwybod) Conscientious, conscionable.  
 Cydwybodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwybodawl) Conscientiousness.  
 Cydwybodolrwyz, *s. m.* (cydwybodawl) Conscientiousness.

Cydwybodus,



**Cydwylbodus** *a.* (cydwylbod) Conscientious; honest.

Nid cydwylbodus ond cywir,  
Nid cywir ond mezylgar.

There is none conscientious but the just, none just but the thinking.  
*Idage.*

**Cydwylbodusrwyz**, *s. m.* (cydwylbodus) Conscientiousness.

**Cydwylaw**, *v. a.* (wylaw) To weep together.

Cydwylwn, cawad alar

Aeth droz y wlad watad war!

Let us mourn together, a shower of lamentation is gone over the country even and gentle!  
*Iwan Thomas.*

**Cydwylad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyliad) A watching jointly.

**Cydwylaw**, *v. a.* (gwyliaw) To watch together.

**Cydwylid**, *v. a.* (gwylied) To watch jointly.

**Cydwylidig**, *a.* (cydwylid) That is jointly watched.

**Cydwyneb**, *a.* (gwyneb) Being face to face.

**Cydwynebawl**, *a.* (cydwyneb) Being confronted.

**Cydwynebiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwyneb) Confrontation.

**Cydwynebu**, *v. a.* (cydwyneb) To confront.

**Cydwynebwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwynebwr) (cydwyneb—gwr) One who confronts.

**Cydwyrav**, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To incline together.

**Cydwyrawl**, *a.* (gwyrawl) Inclining together.

**Cydwyrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyriad) A bending together.

**Cydwys**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwys) A joint summons.

**Cydwysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwys) Convocation.

**Cydwysaw**, *v. a.* (cydwys) To convoke jointly.

**Cydwysawl**, *a.* (cydwys) Being jointly cited.

**Cydwysflaw**, *v. a.* (cydwysfyl) To pledge jointly.

**Cydwysflawg**, *a.* (cydwysfyl) Being jointly pledged.

**Cydwysfliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwysfyl) A joint pledging.

**Cydwysfyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwysfyl) Joint pledge.

**Cydyved**, *s. m.* (yved) A drinking together.

**Cydyved**, *v. a.* (yved) To drink together.

**Cydymadael**, *v. a.* (ymadael) To part together.

**Cydymadaw**, *v. a.* (ymadaw) To part together.

**Cydymadawiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadaw) A mutual parting, leaving, or separation.

**Cydymadnabod**, *s. m.* (ymadnabod) Mutual acquaintance; a mutual knowledge of each other.

**Cydymadnabod**, *v.* (ymadnabod) To become acquainted together, or mutually known.

**Cydymadrawz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadrawz) A joint discourse, or conversation.

**Cydymadrawz**, *v. a.* (ymadrawz) To talk together.

**Cydymadrozawl**, *a.* (cydymadrawz) Talking together.

**Cydymadroziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadrawz) A discoursing, conversing, or speaking together.

**Cydymavael**, *v. a.* (ymavael) To wrestle together.

**Cydymavaeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymavael) A wrestling, or contending together.

**Cydymagwezawl**, *a.* (ymagwezawl) Mutually conformable, complying, or agreeing together.

**Cydymagweziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymagwezawl) A mutually conforming, or complying.

**Cydymagwezu**, *v. a.* (ymagwezu) Jointly to conform one's self, to conduct one's self jointly.

**Cydymalw**, *v.* (ymalw) To be calling one another.

**Cydymalwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymalw) Mutual calling.

**Cydymanerç**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymanerç) Mutual greeting.

**Cydymanerç**, *v. a.* (ymanerç) To greet mutually.

**Cydymanerçawl**, *a.* (cydymanerç) Mutually greeting.

**Cydymaraws**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymaraws) A staying, bearing, or suffering with one another.

**Cydymaraws**, *v. a.* (ymaraws) To abide, or endure with one another.

**Cydymarbed**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymarbed) A mutual sparing.

**Cydymarbed**, *v.* (ymarbed) To abstain mutually.

**Cydymarbedawl**, *a.* (cydymarbed) Mutually abstaining.

**Cydymarbediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarbed) A mutually abstaining from; mutual continence.

**Cydymarbod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymarbed) Mutual concern.

**Cydymarbod**, *v.* (ymarbed) To be mutually interested, or to have a mutual concern.

**Cydymarbodawl**, *a.* (cydymarbod) Jointly interested.

**Cydymarver**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ymarver) A mutual habit, custom, or practice.

**Cydymarver**, *v. a.* (ymarver) Jointly to accustom.

**Cydymarverawl**, *a.* (cydymarver) Jointly using.

**Cydymarveriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarver) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.

**Cydymarofawl**, *a.* (cydymaraws) Mutually patient, bearing, or enduring one another.

**Cydymarwez**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ymarwez) Mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.

**Cydymarwez**, *v. a.* (ymarwez) To demean mutually.

**Cydymarwezawl**, *a.* (cydymarwez) That mutually demean, comport, or conduct.

**Cydymarweziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarwez) A mutually demeaning, comporting, or behaving.

**CydyMattal**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymattal) Mutual abstinence, restraint, or continence.

**CydyMattal**, *v. a.* (ymattal) Mutually to abstain.

**CydyMattaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymattal) A mutually abstaining, restraining, or checking.

**CydyMattalus**, *a.* (ymattal) Mutually abstinent.

**CydyMatteb**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymatteb) Joint reply.

**CydyMatteb**, *v. a.* (ymatteb) To answer mutually.

**CydyMattebawl**, *a.* (cydyMatteb) Jointly responsive.

**CydyMarotôad**, *s. m.* (ymbarotôad) Joint preparation, or a getting in readiness.

**CydyMarotôawl**, *a.* (ymbarotôawl) Jointly preparative; that is jointly prepared.

**CydyMarotôî**, *v. a.* (ymbarotôî) To prepare together.

**CydyMbeidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbeidiad) A mutually abstaining, refraining, or desisting.

**CydyMbeidiaw**, *v. a.* (ymbeidiaw) To abstain mutually.

**CydyMbeidiawl**, *a.* (ymbeidiawl) Mutually desisting.

**CydyMbleidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A mutual combination, or confederation.

**CydyMbleidiaw**, *v. a.* (ymbleidiaw) To ally together.

**CydyMbleidiawl**, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Jointly confederate.

**CydyMborth**, *s. m.* (ymborth) A joint sustenance.

**CydyMborthawl**, *a.* (cydyMborth) That subsists jointly.

**CydyMborthi**, *v. a.* (cydyMborth) To subsist jointly.

**CydyMborthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyMborth) A jointly subsisting, maintaining, or supporting.

**CydyMdaith**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdaith) A companion, fellow-traveller, or attendant.

**CydyMdaith**, *v. a.* (ymdaith) To accompany.

**CydyMdeimlad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeimlad) Mutual sympathy, or commiseration.



**Cydymdeimladawl, a.** (cydymdeimlad) Sympathetical.  
**Cydymdeimlaw, v. a.** (ymdeimlaw) To sympathize.  
**Cydymdeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cydymdaith) Company; society.

Y brenin a zyly yn ei gydymdeithas unarhymtheg ar ugaint o wyr ar veirg; nid angen y pedwar fwyawg ar ugaint, a'r deuzeg gwestai, heb ei deulu, a'i wyrda, a'i weision, a'i gerzorian, a'i aſanogion.

The king ought to have in his *retinue* six and thirty men on horseback; that is to say, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve visitants, besides his family, and his gentlemen, and his servants, and his minstrels, and his mendicants.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cydymdeithafawl, a.** (cydymdeithas) Confociable.  
**Cydymdeithafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdeithas) Confociation.

**Cydymdeithafu, v. a.** (cydymdeithas) To confociate.

**Cydymdeithes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cydymdaith) A female companion.

**Cydymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdaith) An accompanying, or accompaniment.

**Cydymdeithiawg, a.** (cydymdaith) That is accompanied.

**Cydymdeithiocâad, s. m.** (cydymdeithiawg) Accompaniment.

**Cydymdeithiocâawl, a.** (cydymdeithiawg) That accompanies, or that is apt to go along with.

A fawb hagen wedi dyz brawd a vyzant gydymdeithiocâawl a'r angylion.

And all likewise after the day of judgment shall be of the joint fellowship with the angels. *Elucidarius.*

**Cydymdeithiocâu, v. a.** (cydymdeithiawg) To accompany.

Minnau a'th cydymdeithiocâav di, a deg mil o varfogion arwawg ygyd a mi, i anghwanegu dy lu.

I will accompany thee also, and ten thousand armed cavalry with me, to augment thy army. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cydymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdaith—gwr) One that accompanies.

**Cydymdeithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cydymdaith) Fellow-traveller.

**Cydymdeurawl, a.** (ymdeurawl) Mutually debating.

**Cydymdeuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymdeuriad) A debating, contending, or striving in words together.

**Cydymdeuru, v. a.** (ymdeuru) To debate together.

**Cydymdravod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymdravod) A mutual contest, contention, or strife.

**Cydymdravodawl, a.** (cydymdravod) Apt to strive, contend, debate, or quarrel together.

**Cydymdravodi, v. a.** (cydymdravod) To strive mutually.

**Cydymdravodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdravod) A mutually striving, contending, or contesting.

**Cydymdraferthawl, a.** (ymdraferthawl) Jointly busy.

**Cydymdraferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymdraferthiad) A-being busy, or bustling about together.

**Cydymdraferthu, v. a.** (ymdraferthu) To bustle together.

**Cydymdreç, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymdreç) Mutual strife.

**Cydymdreçawl, a.** (cydymdreç) Apt to strive together.

**Cydymdreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdreç) A striving, struggling, or contending together.

**Cydymdreçu, v. a.** (cydymdreç) To strive together.

**Cydymdreçwr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymdreç—gwr) A mutual struggler, or striver.

**Cydymdñawl, a.** (ymdñawl) Mutually contentious.

**Cydymdñiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymdñiad) A contending together; mutual contention.

**Cydymdñu, v. a.** (ymdñu) To contend together.

**Cydymzadlawl, a.** (ymzadlawl) Jointly debating.

**Cydymzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymzadliad) A debating, arguing, deliberating, or contest together.

**Cydymzadlu, v. a.** (ymzadlu) To debate together.

**Cydymzangaws, v.** (ymzangaws) To appear together.

**Cydymzangofawl, a.** (cydymzangaws) That is jointly seen, or that mutually appear.

**Cydymzangofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymzangaws) A coming in view, or appearing together.

**Cydymzerçavael, v.** (ymzerçavael) To be exalted, elevated, raised, or lifted up together.

**Cydymzerçavawl, a.** (ymzerçavawl) Jointly exalted.

**Cydymzerçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymzerçaviad) A jointly exalting, or lifting up.

**Cydymzerçavu, v.** (ymzerçavu) To be jointly exalted.

**Cydymzizan, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ymzizan) A joint conversation; a conversing together.

**Cydymzizan, v. a.** (ymzizan) To converse together.

**Cydymzizanawl, a.** (cydymzizan) To talk together.

**Cydymzifyn, v. a.** (ymzifyn) To defend jointly.

**Cydymzifynawl, a.** (cydymzifyn) Jointly guarding.

**Cydymzifyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymzifyn) A defending, or protecting together; mutual protection.

**Cydymziriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymziriad) Mutual trust.

**Cydymziried, v. a.** (ymziried) To confide mutually.

**Cydymziriedus, a.** (cydymziriad) Mutually confident.

**Cydymzwyn, v. a.** (ymzwyn) To bear with one another.

**Cydymzygawl, a.** (ymzygawl) That mutually demean.

**Cydymzygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymzygiad) A mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.

**Cydymzygnawl, a.** (ymzygnawl) Jointly toiling.

**Cydymzygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymzygniad) A toiling, or striving together; a mutual toil.

**Cydymzygnu, v. a.** (ymzygnu) To toil together.

**Cydymegniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymegniad) Mutual exertion; a jointly endeavouring.

**Cydymegniaw, v. a.** (ymegniaw) Jointly to exert.

**Cydymegniawl, a.** (ymegniawl) Jointly exerting.

**Cydymeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymeiriad) Mutual debate, contention, or cavilling.

**Cydymeiriaw, v. a.** (ymeiriaw) To debate together.

**Cydymeiriawl, a.** (ymeiriawl) Jointly cavilling.

**Cydymerlyn, v. a.** (ymerlyn) To pursue jointly.

**Cydymerlynawl, a.** (cydymerlyn) Mutually emulative.

**Cydymerlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymerlyn) A mutual competition, emulation, or rivalry.

**Cydymvozlondeb, s. m.** (ymvozlondeb) Mutual contentment, acquiescence, or complacency.

**Cydymvozloni, v. a.** (ymvozloni) Mutually to acquiesce.

**Cydymvozlonus, a.** (ymvozlonus) Mutually content.

**Cydymfroft, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (ymfroft) Mutual boast.

**Cydymfroftiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymfroft) A mutually boasting, vaunting, or glorying in.

**Cydymfroftiaw, v. a.** (cydymfroft) To vaunt mutually.

**Cydymfroftiawl, a.** (cydymfroft) Mutually boasting.

**Cydymgadwynad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgadwynad) An interchanging; concatenation.

*Cydyngadwynaw,*



**Cydymgadwynaw, v. a.** (ymgadwynaw) To interchain.

Byz o barth cyrç, ac o barth awdyl yn cydymgadwynaw.

With respect to recurrent pause, and with respect to rhyme, it will be *concatenating*. *Barzas.*

**Cydymgadwynawl, a.** (ymgadwynawl) That concatenates.

**Cydymgablez, s. m.** (ymgablez) Mutual calumny.

O, veibion dynion! hyd ba hyd  
Y throwç, trwy gydymgablez,  
Vy mharç yn warth?—

Oh, sons of men! for how long will you, by *mutual blasphemy*, turn my reverence to ridicule? *E. Prys.*

**Cydymgablïad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgablïad) A mutually calumniating, or blaspheming.

**Cydymgablù, v. a.** (ymgablù) To deride mutually.

**Cydymgablus, a.** (ymgablus) Mutually profane.

**Cydymgaïs, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgaïs) Competition, emulation, or striving together.

**Cydymganlyn, v. a.** (ymganlyn) To pursue jointly.

**Cydymganlynawl, a.** (cydymganlyn) Jointly pursuing; apt to pursue together, or to emulate.

**Cydymganlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymganlyn) A joint pursuit, or a following together.

**Cydymgaredigaw, v. a.** (ymgaredigaw) Mutually to caress, fondle, or love one another.

**Cydymgaredigawl, a.** (ymgaredigawl) Apt to caress, or love one another, mutually affectionate.

**Cydymgaru, v. a.** (ymgaru) To love one another.

**Cydymgasglawl, a.** (ymgasglawl) Jointly collective.

**Cydymgasgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgasgliad) A jointly gathering or collecting together.

**Cydymgasglu, v. a.** (ymgasglu) To collect together.

Dylid eglur feidrem ar bob rhan o zycymys y gerz, a'u cydymgasglu, a'i cydgorfoli yn un sylwez.

There ought to be a clear view had of all parts of the invention in a song, and to collect them together, and to incorporate them in one whole. *Barzas.*

**Cydymgeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgeiniad) Mutual strife, contest, quarrel, or contention.

**Cydymgeiniaw, v. a.** (ymgeiniaw) To contend together.

**Cydymgeiniawl, a.** (ymgeiniawl) Mutually contentious.

**Cydymgeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgaïs) A mutually contending; mutual competition.

**Cydymgeifiaw, v. a.** (cydymgaïs) To strive together.

**Cydymgeifiawl, a.** (cydymgaïs) Mutually emulative.

**Cydymgeifiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgeifiwyr) (cydymgaïs—gwr) A competitor, or a rival.

**Cydymgelez, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgelez) Mutual succour.

**Cydymgelezawl, a.** (cydymgelez) Mutually provident.

**Cydymgeleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgelez) A mutually cherishing, or succouring; joint protection.

**Cydymgelezu, v. a.** (cydymgelez) To protect jointly.

**Cydymgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgiliad) Mutual retreat.

**Cydymgiliaw, v. a.** (ymgiliaw) To retreat together.

**Cydymgolez, v. a.** (ymgolez) To cherish one another.

**Cydymgolezawl, a.** (cydymgolez) Mutually cherishing.

**Cydymgoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgolez) Mutual comfort.

**Cydymgorforawl, a.** (ymgorforawl) Concorporative.

**Cydymgorfori, v. a.** (ymgorfori) To concorporate.

**Cydymgorforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgorforiad) concorporation; a becoming blended in one mass.

**Cydymguz, a.** (ymguz) Mutually obscured.

**Cydymguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymguz) A mutually becoming obscured, or hidden.

**Cydymguziaw, v.** (cydymguz) To become secluded together; mutually to become concealed.

**Cydymguziawl, a.** (cydymguz) Mutually secluded.

**Cydymgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgydiad) A grappling together.

**Cydymgydiaw, v. a.** (ymgydiaw) To grapple together.

Cynghawg â elwir velly am ei debyced i gwlm o'r cynghaw, â gydymgydiaw y naill yn y llall.

The complex is so called from its being so similar to a knot of bur, that become fastened together, the one in the other. *Barzas.*

**Cydymgydiawl, a.** (ymgydiawl) Apt to join together.

**Cydymgydnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgydnabod) Mutual knowledge, or acquaintance.

**Cydymgyfelybawl, a.** (ymgyfelybawl) Confimilar.

**Cydymgyfelybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgyfelybiad) Confimilarity.

**Cydymgyfelybu, v. a.** (ymgyfelybu) To become confimilar, to have a mutual similitude.

**Cydymgymysgawl, a.** (ymgymysgawl) Apt to mix together.

**Cydymgymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgymysgiad) Commixion; a compounding together.

**Cydymgymysgu, v. a.** (ymgymysgu) To become mixt together.

Mi â yfrivenais attoç—na cydymgymysgeç â godinebwyr.

I have written unto you, that ye would not mix together with fornicators. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

**Cydymgynnull, v. a.** (ymgynnull) To assemble together.

**Cydymgynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgynnull) A jointly assembling, or collecting together.

**Cydymgynghorawl, a.** (ymgynghorawl) Having mutual advice; that mutually consult together.

**Cydymgynghori, v. a.** (ymgynghori) To consult together.

**Cydymgynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgynghoriad) A mutually consulting, or advising together.

**Cydymgyrç, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgyrç) Concurrence.

Gwylied y barz vod y mânau hyny yn cangenu yn rhywiawg ar briv-amean a sylwez y gerz, ac yn cyvrannu at ei diben o gydymgyrç, a cydymgaïs.

Let the bard be careful that those points be branching out naturally on the primary design and substance of the song; and contributing to its intention, with *mutual concurrence*, and mutual tendency. *Barzas.*

**Cydymgyrçawl, a.** (cydymgyrç) That come together.

**Cydymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cydymgyrç) A coming at one another; a mutually conflicting.

**Cydymgyrçu, v. a.** (cydymgyrç) To come on together.

**Cydymgyfylltawl, a.** (ymgyfylltawl) Jointly connective.

**Cydymgyfylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymgyfylltiad) A mutually conjoining, uniting, or combining together.

**Cydymgyfylltu, v. a.** (ymgyfylltu) To become jointly combined, or joined together.

Pa rai bynag â ymneilltuant, ac â gydymgyfylltant yn vrawdol iaeth newyz.

Whosoever that shall withdraw themselves, and that shall become connected together in the new fraternity.— *Canon ix.*

Cydymholi,



**Cydymholi**, *v. a.* (ymholi) To question one another.

**Cydymholiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymholiad) A questioning together; a mutual interrogation.

**Cydymhônawl**, *a.* (ymhônawl) Mutually positive.

**Cydymhônî**, *v.* (ymhônî) To be mutually positive.

**Cydymhônîad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymhônîad) A being mutually positive, or certain; mutual assertion.

**Cydymlaz**, *v. a.* (ymlaz) To fight together.

**Cydymlazawl**, *a.* (cydymlaz) Apt to fight jointly.

**Cydymlazîad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymlaz) A fighting in concert; a jointly combating.

**Cydymlazwr**, *s. m.—pl. cydymlazwyr* (cydymlaz—gwr) A joint combatant; a fellow-soldier.

**Cydymleçawl**, *a.* (ymleçawl) Apt to skulk together.

**Cydymleçîad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymleçîad) A skulking, or hiding together; a joint seclusion.

**Cydymleçu**, *v. a.* (ymleçu) To skulk together.

**Cydymledawl**, *a.* (ymledawl) Spreading together.

**Cydymlediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlediad) A spreading together; a joint expansion, or distension.

**Cydymledu**, *v. a.* (ymledu) To extend together.

**Cydymlenwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlenwad) Joint repletion.

**Cydymlenwawl**, *a.* (ymlenwawl) Apt to fill together.

**Cydymlenwi**, *v. a.* (ymlenwi) To fill together.

**Cydymlid**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlid) Mutual pursuit.

**Cydymlið**, *v. a.* (ymlið) To pursue together.

**Cydymliðiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymlið) A jointly pursuing, or following after; a joint prosecution.

**Cydymliðiawl**, *a.* (cydymlið) That is jointly pursued.

**Cydymliðraw**, *v. a.* (ymliðraw) To glide together.

**Cydymliðrawl**, *a.* (ymliðrawl) Gliding together.

**Cydymliðriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymliðriad) A jointly gliding, or passing along.

**Cydymliw**, *v. a.* (ymliw) To reproach one another.

**Cydymliwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymliw) Mutual reproach.

**Cydymliwiawl**, *a.* (cydymliw) Mutually reproaching.

**Cydymluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymluniad) Configuration.

**Cydymluniaw**, *v.* (ymluniaw) To become conform.

**Cydymluniawl**, *a.* (ymluniawl) Tending to conform.

**Cydymlynawl**, *a.* (ymlynawl) Jointly adherent.

**Cydymlyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlyniad) Joint adhesion; a mutually adhering.

**Cydymlynu**, *v. a.* (ymlynu) To adhere mutually.

**Cydymmaith**, *s. m.—pl. cydymmeithion* (ymmaith) A companion; a mate, or fellow; a friend.

Llwyr, llaz ei gydymmaith.

The coward will kill his friend.

*Adage.*

Na vid dy elyn dy gydymmaith.

Let not thy foe be thy companion.

*Adage.*

Câs â adawo ei gydymmaith heb aſaws.

Odious is he that will leave his friend without a cause.

*Adage.*

Odid o'r cant gydymmaith.

Scarce a friend out of the hundred.

*Adage.*

**Cydymmeithas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydymmaith) Society.

**Cydymmeithasawl**, *a.* (cydymmeithas) Tending to confociate, or unite together in fellowship.

**Cydymmeithasiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymmeithas) Confociation, or fellowship. a confociating.

**Cydymmeithasu**, *v. a.* (cydymmeithas) To confociate.

**Cydymmeithiaw**, *v. a.* (cydymmaith) To company; to become a companion, or fellow.

**Cydymmeithiawl**, *a.* (cydymmaith) Apt to accompany.

**Cydymnawfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnawfiad) A becoming tinged with one another; impregnation.

**Cydymnawfiaw**, *v.* (ymnawfiaw) To become one quality, to become tinged with each other.

**Cydymnawfiawl**, *a.* (ymnawfiawl) Tending to become of the same quality, or disposition.

**Cydymneilltuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymneilltuad) A seceding together; a joint separation.

**Cydymneilltuaw**, *v. a.* (ymneilltuaw) To secede together.

**Cydymneilltuawl**, *a.* (ymneilltuawl) That jointly secedes; apt to withdraw, or separate together.

**Cydymnerthawl**, *a.* (ymnerthawl) Coefficacious.

**Cydymnerthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnerthiad) A mutually strengthening, or assisting; co-operation.

**Cydymnerthu**, *v. a.* (ymnerthu) To assist jointly.

**Cydymneſâad**, *s. m.* (ymneſâad) Mutual approach.

**Cydymneſâawl**, *a.* (ymneſâawl) Apt to approach.

**Cydymneſâu**, *v. a.* (ymneſâu) Jointly to approach.

**Cydymnwyvaw**, *v.* (ymnwyvaw) To be mutually exhilarated, invigorated, or enlivened.

**Cydymnwyvawl**, *a.* (ymnwyvawl) Mutually enlivened.

**Cydymnwyviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnwyviad) A being mutually enlivened; mutual exhilaration.

**Cydymozev**, *v. a.* (ymozev) To endure mutually.

**Cydymozevawl**, *a.* (cydymozev) Mutually patient.

**Cydymozeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymozev) A mutually bearing with, enduring, or suffering.

**Cydymovyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymovyn) Joint inquiry.

**Cydymovyn**, *v. a.* (ymovyn) To enquire together.

**Cydymovynawl**, *a.* (cydymovyn) Jointly inquisitive.

**Cydymovyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymovyn) A jointly enquiring, or searching.

**Cydymogonezawl**, *a.* (ymogonezawl) Tending to be exalted, honoured, or glorified together.

**Cydymogoneziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymogoneziad) A being exalted, dignified, or glorified together.

**Cydymogonezu**, *v.* (ymogonezu) To be glorified, exalted, or dignified together.

**Cydymorçestawl**, *a.* (ymorçestawl) Mutually emulative.

**Cydymorçestiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymorçestiad) A mutual emulation, or competition.

**Cydymorçestu**, *v. a.* (ymorçestu) To strive together.

**Cydymofawd**, *v. a.* (ymofawd) To set on together.

**Cydymofodawl**, *a.* (cydymofawd) Apt to set on together.

**Cydymofodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymofawd) A mutually setting on, a taking a mutual position.

**Cydymoftegawl**, *a.* (ymoftegawl) Silent mutually.

**Cydymoftegiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymoftegiad) A becoming mutually silent, or tranquil.

**Cydymoftegu**, *v.* (ymoftegu) To be mutually silent.

**Cydymofwng**, *v. a.* (ymofwng) To bow together.

Cydy moſtyngawl



Cydymostyngawl, *a.* (cydmostwng) Jointly submissive.

Cydymostyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydmostwng) A mutual submission or humiliation.

Cydymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Jointly seceding.

Cydymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymraniad) Joint secession, separation, or a withdrawing.

Cydymranu, *v. a.* (ymranu) To secede together.

Cydymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrithiad) Mutual disguise; a mutually appearing.

Cydymrithiaw, *v. a.* (ymrithiaw) To appear together.

Cydymrithiawl, *a.* (ymrithiawl) Mutually seeming.

Cydymrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrôad) Mutual resignation, submission, or giving up to.

Cydymrôawl, *a.* (ymrôawl) Mutually resigning.

Cydymrozawl, *a.* (ymrozawl) Mutually yielding.

Cydymrozi, *v. a.* (ymrozi) Mutually to yield.

Cydymroziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymroziad) A mutually yielding; mutual resignation.

Cydymrôi, *v. a.* (ymrôi) Mutually to resign.

Cydymrwymaw, *v. a.* (ymrwymaw) To combine together.

Cydymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Jointly combined.

Cydymrwymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A combining, or binding together.

Cydymryfon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymryfon) Competition.

Cydymryfon, *v. a.* (ymryfon) To contend together.

Cydymryfonaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymryfon) A mutual rivalry, competition, or contention.

Cydymryfonawl, *a.* (cydymryfon) Mutually striving.

Cydymryfondeb, *s. m.* (cydymryfon) Mutual debate.

Cydymryfoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymryfon) A mutually striving together, emulation.

Cydymryfonwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydymryfonwyr (cydymryfon—gwr) A joint competitor, or rival.

Cydymfathrawl, *a.* (ymfathrawl) Apt to tread together; mutually oppressive.

Cydymfathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfathriad) A being mutually treading, or trampling upon.

Cydymfathru, *v. a.* (ymfathru) To trample together.

Cydymfenawl, *a.* (ymfenawl) Mutually abusive.

Cydymfeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfeniad) A mutually chiding, a mutual abuse.

Cydymfênu, *v. a.* (ymfênu) To abuse each other.

Cydymferçawl, *a.* (ymferçawl) Mutually impassioned.

Cydymferçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymferçiad) A being mutually impassioned.

Cydymferçu, *v.* (ymferçu) To be mutually in love.

Cydymferthawl, *a.* (ymferthawl) Mutually abusive.

Cydymferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymferthiad) A being mutually abusive, or obscene.

Cydymferthu, *v.* (ymferthu) To be mutually vile.

Cydymfymud, *v. a.* (ymfymud) To move together.

Cydymfymudawl, *a.* (cydymfymud) Jointly moving.

Cydymfymudiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymfymud) A moving together; a joint motion.

Cydymunaw, *v. a.* (ymunaw) To unite together.

Cydymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Unanimous together.

Cydymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymuniad) Mutual union.

Cydymwadawl, *a.* (ymwadawl) Mutually disowned.

Cydymwadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwadiad) A mutual renunciation, disowning, or disavowing.

Cydymwadu, *v. a.* (ymwadu) Mutually to renounce.

Cydymwahanawl, *a.* (ymwahanawl) Tending to be mutually separating, or parting.

Cydymwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwahaniad) A being mutually separating.

Cydymwahanu, *v.* (ymwahanu) To be mutually separating; jointly to withdraw.

Cydymwared, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymwared) A mutual deliverance, assistance, or support.

Cydymwared, *v. a.* (ymwared) To save mutually.

Cydymwaredawl, *a.* (cydymwared) A being mutually saved, protected, or disengaged from.

Cydymwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymwared) A being mutually delivered, or disengaged from.

Cydymwasgarawl, *a.* (ymwasgarawl) Being jointly dispersed, or scattered about.

Cydymwasgariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgariad) A becoming jointly dispersed, or scattered.

Cydymwasgaru, *v.* (ymwasgaru) To be jointly scattered; to become dispersed together.

Cydymwasgawl, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Apt to cleave together; having a mutual tendency to press.

Cydymwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A pressing together; a cleaving to each other.

Cydymwasgu, *v. a.* (ymwasgu) To cleave together.

Yr annoz ynozh a gydymwasgafant y'nghalon y mor.

The depths were congealed together in the heart of the sea.

H. Perri, *Exod.* xv. 8.

Cydymwezawl, *a.* (ymwezawl) Mutually complying.

Cydymweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweziad) Conformation; a being mutually adapted to.

Cydymwezu, *v. a.* (ymwezu) To conform mutually.

Cydymweithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweithiad) A mutually acting, or working upon each other.

Cydymweithiaw, *v. a.* (ymweithiaw) To act on each other; to be mutually acted upon.

Cydymweithiawl, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Being acted, or worked upon mutually.

Cydymyrawl, *a.* (ymyrawl) Mutually emulative.

Cydymyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyriad) Competition.

Cydymyru, *v. a.* (ymyru) To emulate each other.

Cydymyrus, *a.* (ymyrus) Mutually emulative.

Cydyn, *s. m. dim.* (cud) A little bag, or pouch.

Cydyrawl, *a.* (gyrwl) Being driven together.

Cydyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyriad) Joint impulsion.

Cydyru, *v. a.* (gyru) To drive together.

Cydyrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyrthiad) A joint pushing, or impelling on; a joint propulsion.

Cydyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gyrthiaw) To push together.

Cydyrthiawl, *a.* (gyrthiawl) Jointly propelling.

Cydysgipiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysgipiad) A jointly snatching, or taking off suddenly.

Cydysgipaw, *v. a.* (ysgipaw) To snatch together.

Cydysgipiawl, *a.* (ysgipiawl) Apt to snatch together.

Cydystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Of the same, or like import.

Cydystyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydystyr) A consulting, considering, or contemplating together.

Cydystyriaw, *v. a.* (cydystyr) To consider together.

Cydystyriawl, *a.* (cydystyr) Being jointly regarded.

Cydystyried, *v.* (cydystyr) To regard mutually.



**Cyv**, a prefix in composition (cy) It is commutable with *Cym*, and denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *Com*, and *Con*, in *compare*, and *connect*.

**Cyva**, a. (cwv) Whole, entire, complete, perfect.

Bid gyva ran â rybuçir.

Let the share that is longed for be complete.

Adage.

Gwae varz vai gyva ei orn,  
Govalus ar gyveiliorn.

Woe to the bard whose fear is full, oppressed with care in wandering.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cyvâad**, s. m. (cyva) A making whole, or found.

**Cyvâawl**, a. (cyva) That is made whole, or found.

**Cyvab**, a. (cyv—ab) Being with young; with foal.

**Cyvacan**, s. f.—pl. cyvacenion (acan) A monotony, or uniformity of accent. a. monotonous.

Govaler na bo ry gyvacan bânu difgynedig ary Gyhydez levyn.

Let care be taken that the lines with the descending accent be not too monotonous.

Barzas.

**Cyvacenawl**, a. (cyvacan) Of uniform tone.

**Cyvaceniad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvacan) A giving, or delivering in a uniform accent.

**Cyvacenu**, v. a. (cyvacan) To speak in one tone.

**Cyvaçadw**, v. a. (açadw) To protect together.

Cyvaçedwyn' a çoelyn carennyz,  
Gwiſgan' veirz cywrain canonyz.

They would have protected with the token of kindness, they will array the bards of accurate rules.

Taliesin.

**Cyvaçluz**, s. m.—pl. t. ion (açluz) Concealment.

**Cyvaçluzaw**, v. a. (cyvaçluz) To hide together.

**Cyvaçluzawl**, a. (cyvaçluz) Overwhelming.

**Cyvaçluziad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvaçluz) A mutually hiding, or becoming obscured.

**Cyvadeg**, s. f.—pl. t. au (adeg) A Unity of time.

**Cyvadegawl**, a. (cyvadeg) Acronical, of the same time, or having the same season.

**Cyvadegu**, v. a. (cyvadeg) To render coetaneous.

**Cyvadgan**, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgan) A proverb.

**Cyvadnabod**, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Confession.

Os o bruz i'm gwarthruzioez  
Ifod cyvadnabod cawz.

If through earnestness she has scandalized me, I scorn the acknowledgment of the insult.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Cyvadnabod**, v. a. (adnabod) To acknowledge.

**Cyvadrawz**, s. m.—pl. cyvadrozion (adrawz) Conversation, a mutual recital, or narration.

Cynnyzws aervlaiz aervlawz teyrnez,  
Teyrnas gyvadrawz;  
Ni bu trwy hunaw trwy hawz,  
Ni bu trwy gyfgu gas-gawz.

The slaughtering wolf has increased warlike activity of princes, and the conversation of the kingdom; he has not been through slumbering easily assailed, he has not been through sleep insulted by enmity.

Cynzelw.

**Cyvadrawz**, v. a. (adrawz) To converse together.

**Cyvadrev**, a. (adrev) Domestic, or familiar together.

Aervlawz gyvadrawz cyvadrev cerzau,  
Cledyr cadau, cad wozev.

Tumultuous war domestic songs recite, the stay of battles, patient in the fight.

Cynzelw.

**Cyvadrozawl**, a. (cyvadrawz) That is jointly related.

**Cyvadroziad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvadrawz) A reciting, relating, or conversing together.

**Cyvazas**, a. (azas) Convenient, meet, suitable.

A' gerais er yn was yſſy gâs gênyn;  
Merg eitrawn' març glas:  
Neud nad mi eu cyvazas.

What I have loved from my youth are hateful to me now; the stranger's daughter, and the grey steed: for them I am not proper.

Llywarc Hen.

**Cyvazafadwy**, a. (cyvazas) That may be suited.

**Cyvazafawl**, a. (cyvazas) Tending to suit.

**Cyvazafedig**, a. (cyvazas) That is suited, or fitted.

**Cyvazafiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazas) A suiting.

**Cyvazafwrwyz**, s. m. (cyvazas) Suitableness.

**Cyvazafu**, v. a. (cyvazas) To render suitable.

**Cyvazaw**, v. a. (azaw) To promise mutually.

**Cyvazawiad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazaw) A joint promise.

**Cyvazawd**, s. m. (azawd) A being placed together.

Ergrynawd cyvazawd cyvergyr  
Cyvan-waneg tan tra myr ton.

The agitation, the collecting together, the concussion of the un-interrupted course of fire over the furling seas.

Taliesin.

**Cyvazev**, a. (azev) That is acknowledged, owned, or confessed. Lleidyr cyvazev, a confessed thief.

Ys câd fyrz, ys câr cyrz cyvlev,  
Gwledig deg-can-toryv, a deg cantrev riv  
Ar ugaint cyvazev.

He is the roads of battle, he is the friend of harmonious songs, the sovereign of ten hundred hosts, and of thirty cantrevs acknowledged.

Cynzelw.

**Cyvazev**, v. a. (azev) To confess, own, or acknowledge.

Poed cyvazev Nêv i'm Nêr.

Let heaven be acknowledged to my lord.

Cynzelw.

**Cyvazevadwy**, a. (cyvazev) That may be owned.

**Cyvazevawl**, a. (cyvazev) Tending to confess.

**Cyvazevedig**, a. (cyvazev) That is confessed.

**Cyvazevedigaeth**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazevedig) Acknowledgment, confession, or owning.

**Cyvazevedigawl**, a. (cyvazevedig) Tending to own.

**Cyvazeviad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazev) Confession.

**Cyvazevwr**, s. m.—pl. cyvazevwyr (cyvazev—gwr) A confessor; one that owneth, or acknowledgeth.

**Cyvazewid**, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyvazaw) A mutual promise.

**Cyvael**, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael) A confociate.

Gwaew a çorf Matho Goç hael  
A gyvyd Lloegyr i'w gyvael.

The spear and the body of the generous Matho Goç will raise Lloegyr to his party.

Guto'r Glyn.

**Cyvael**, a. (ael) Collateral; of the same party.

Taer pair par llaçar Lloegyr divael;  
Taryv buziaw, toryv gyviau gyvael.

Violently the glittering spear will cause the disadvantage of Lloegyr; profiting by scattering, equalizing the kindred host.

Cynzelw.

**Cyvaelawd**, s. f.—pl. cyvaelodau (cyvael) Confociate.

**Cyvaeliawg**, a. (aeliawg) Beetle-browed.

**Cyvaelodi**, v. a. (cyvaelawd) To confociate.

**Cyvaelodiaeth**, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvaelawd) Confociation.

**Cyvaenad**, s. m.—pl. t. au (maenad) A condensing, hardening, or closing together; connection. Cerz gyvaenad, a compact, or digested song.

Dau wr â volav, val ym ceniad Dovyv;  
Dau deg, dau zedwyz, dau ryz roziad,  
Dau zoeth y'nghyvoethi, y'nghyvaenad;  
Dau gu, dau gyviaith, dau wynieithad.

Two persons I will extol, as God shall permit me; two comely, two happy, two free-givers, two wise in the commonweal, and in society; two amiable, two of one language, and two blessed ones.

Llywelyn Fawr, i Gadwan a Lleuzad.

**Cyvaer**, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer) A mutual slaughter.

**Cyvaerawd**, s. f.—pl. cyvaerodau (cyvaer) Contention.

Cyvaeres,



Cyvaeres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvaer) A conflict.

Ar draethell, ny draethwyd neges  
Mor orlwg, gyflwg gyvaeres  
A'r hon Rodri Môn, mwyd clauar-wres haul;  
Hael Davyz a'i rhozes!

On the sandbank, a message has not been related of so fullen,  
so overwhelming a conflict, as this of Rodri of Mona, kind as the  
cheering warmth of the sun; generous Davyz that gave it.

*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.*

Cyvaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvaer) A conflicting.

Cyvaeru, *v. n.* (cyvaer) To conflict; to struggle.

Gwar-varz wyv iti o zylyed,  
Gwar air ym cyvaer, ni'm cyvaered;  
A gen ni'm caru na'm ceryzed vyth;  
O'm ceryzawd nawd na'm didoies.

I am thy gentle bard by right, a gentle word to greet me, for I  
am not made to struggle; and since he will not love me, let him  
never chastise me, for my chastisement may he not deprive me  
of protection.

*Cynxelw.*

Cyvaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) Connutrition.

*a.* Being brought up together, or fostered jointly.

Cyvaethawl, *a.* (cyvaeth) Connutritious.

Cyvaethedig, *a.* (cyvaeth) That is jointly nourished.

Cyvaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvaeth) Connutrition.

Cyvaethu, *v. a.* (cyvaeth) To nourish together.

Ni nawd cyhaval cyvaeth law:  
A glew gwerid crau o'i zinaw:  
Pob llwyr llemitior arnaw.

It is not usual for a hand to be equal when it jointly brings up:  
and the intrepid will be playing when blood is dropping; every  
coward will be trodden upon.

*Lleved.*

Cyvavrdwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (avrdwyth) A co-operation of the mind.

Cyvagaws, *a.* (agaws) Contiguous, or very near.

Cyvager, *s. m. aggr.* (ager) Collection of vapours.

Cyvagofawl, *a.* (cyvagaws) Tending to approach.

Cyvagosi, *v. a.* (cyvagaws) To approximate.

Cyvagosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvagaws) Approximation; a bringing contiguous.

Cyvagofrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvawgaws) Contiguity; closeness.

Cyvagu, *v. a.* (cy—magu) To nurse, or bring up together.

Cyvagwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (agwez) A reciprocal conformity; also a *symploresis*, a term in rhetoric.

Cyvagwezawg, *a.* (cyvagwez) That conforms.

Cyvagwezawl, *a.* (cyvagwez) Of the same form.

Cyvagweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvagwez) Conformation; a complying, or conforming with.

Cyvagwezu, *v. a.* (cyvagwez) To conform, to suit.

Cyvagwezus, *a.* (cyvagwez) Conformable, like.

Cyvagwezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvagwezwr) A conformist, one who complies with.

Cyvagwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (magwy) That is clustered, or bunched together. *Llwyn y gyvagwy, Nomma*, a herb.

Cyvaill, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyveillion) A friend; an associate, or companion. *Myn vy nghyvaill!* an oath—*By my friend.*

Cyvaill blaiz bygail diawg.

The friend of the wolf is a lazy shepherd.

*Adage.*

Cyvaillt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyveillion) A friend.

Ar deulu Brynaic be i'c barnafwn,  
Diliw! dyn yn yw ni's gadafwn:  
Cyvaillt a gollais; diflais oezwn.

Of the tribe of Brynaic if I had judged you, by the flood! a  
man alive I would not have left: A friend I have lost; I was  
secure.

*Anurin.*

Cyvain, *a.* (cyv) Accordant, or united together.

Cyvaint, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyveinnos) Convent.

Cyvais, *a.* (ais) Being side to side; collateral.

Cyval, *a.* (mal) Contimilar; resembling, like.

Cyvalâad, *s. m.* (cyval) A making similar, or like.

Cyvalâawl, *a.* (cyval) Tending to be similar.

Cyvalâu, *v. a.* (cyval) To liken, to compare.

Cynnar y gwna'r zaearen  
Cyvalau ieuanc val hen.

Soon will the earth make the young to resemble the old.

*Gut'r Glyn.*

Cyvalâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvalâwyr) (cyval—gwr)

One that draws a comparison.

Cyvalw, *v. a.* (galw) To call jointly, or together.

Cyveilw, nag eilved vwyv;  
Tervyn tored, teg teithawl.

He will be calling, may I not be a second; the bound was broken,  
fair and perfect.

*Taliejin.*

Cyvalwad, *s. m.* (cyvalw) A calling jointly.

Cyvall, *a.* (all) Being matched, or joined together.

Cyvalle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvall) A fit match, or partner; a mate, or fellow; a husband, or wife.

Cyvallëu, *v. a.* (cyvalle) To match, or connect with.

A cyn dêl ewynvriw ar vy ngenau,  
A cyn vy nghyvalle arlathau pren,  
Poed ym henaid yz aa cyvezau.

And before the broken foam shall come upon my lips, and before  
I am matched on the wooden poles, may my soul sing festivals.

*Taliejin.*

Cyvallu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (gallu) Coefficacy.

Dylai gweinidawg vod yn rhyz, ac yn zibenbleth ar bob rhyw  
aglyfuron cyvazas, hyd ag y gozevo ei gyvallu ev.

A minister ought to be at liberty, and unperplexed on every  
kind of suitable matters; as far as his ability will permit.

*Lr. Owain.*

Cyvalluw, *v. a.* (cyvallu) To make co-equal.

Cyvalluwg, *a.* (cyvallu) Equipollent, of equal ability.

Cyvalluwawl, *a.* (cyvallu) Being equally able.

Cyvalluez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvallu) Equipollency.

Cyvalluogrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvalluwg) Equipollency.

Cyvallwy, *a.* (cyvall) Co-efficient; powerful.

Taro'r vwyall gyvallwy,  
Yn ogyr y maen, ni çair mwy.

Striking the mighty axe on the edge of the stone, more will not  
be had.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Cyvammod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ammod) Covenant.

Cyvammodadwy, *a.* (cyvammod) That may be covenanted, or mutually agreed upon.

Cyvammodawg, *a.* (cyvammod) Under covenant.

Cyvammodawl, *a.* (cyvammod) That is covenanted.

Cyvammodedig, *a.* (cyvammod) That is agreed.

Cyvammodi, *v. a.* (cyvammod) To make a covenant.

Cyvammodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvammod) A covenanting, or entering into mutual agreement.

Cyvammodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvammodwr) A covenantee; a covenanting.

Cyvamruz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (am—rhuz) A being mutually covered with red.

Dyzaw gwr o guz,  
A wna gyvamruz  
A çad y gynlyn.

A person shall come from concealment, that will make a uni-  
versal stain of red, and a battle of strife.

*Taliejin.*

Cyvamryson, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amryson) Compe-  
tition.

Avagzu vy mab innau,  
Dedwyz Dovyv rhyw gorau;  
Y'nghyvamryson cerzau  
Oez gwell ei iynwyr no'r vau.

Avagzu my son also, it is happy that the Renovator should have  
formed him; in the competition of songs better was his sense than  
mine.

*Taliejin.*

Cyvamryson,



- Cyvamryfon, v. a. (amryfon)** To strive together.  
**Cyvamryfonawl, a. (cyvamryfon)** Jointly emulative.  
**Cyvamryfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvamryfon)** A striving together; a mutually emulating one another.  
**Cyvamfer, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfer)** Interim, or mean time; fit time, opportunity.  
**Cyvamferawg, a. (cyvamfer)** That coincides in time.  
**Cyvamferawl, a. (cyvamfer)** Seasonable, or timely; coincident.  
**Cyvamferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvamfer)** A rendering seasonable, opportune, or convenient.  
**Cyvamferu, v. a. (cyvamfer)** To make seasonable.  
**Cyvamug, v. a. (amug)** To protect mutually.

A dyfyrth ei wyr yn orwyzawg;  
 Cyvamug ei wir a mil varçawg.

And he will bring his men by swift conveyance; he will protect his right with a thousand cavalry. *Meilyr.*

- Cyvamwg, v. a. (amwg)** To protect mutually.

Ni vu niwl ai mwg,  
 Ai cedwyr yn cyvamwg:  
 Y'ngweirglawz aer yfilyz zrwg.

What has not been mist will go in smoke; warriors will repair to give mutual defence: in a meadow slaughter is bad. *Llywarc Hen.*

- Cyvamwyn, s. m. (amwyn)** A defending mutually.

Grufuz grym eurvuz azwyn, llew  
 Yn lle bai gyvamwyn;  
 Unbyn dezyv, un-boen o'i zwyn,  
 Enbyd ym eryd mawr-gwyn!

Grufuz the substance of the fair golden benefit, a lion where there is a mutual struggle of defence; monarch of the law, one is the pang that he is taken away, dangerous to me the blow of extreme woe! *Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

- Cyvamwyn, v. a. (amwyn)** To defend mutually.  
**Cyvan, a. (cyva)** Whole, entire, or complete.

Gnawd gan gywir air cyvan,

It is usual with the upright to have a perfect word. *Adage.*

- Cyvanadyl, a. (anadyl)** With the breath; guttural.  
**Cyvanawl, a. (cyvan)** Integral, being entire.  
**Cyvander, s. m. (cyvan)** Integrality; a whole.  
**Cyvandroed, a. (cyvan—troed)** Web-footed.  
**Cyvaner, s. m. (cyvan)** Integrality; continuity.  
**Cyvanerç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anerç)** Congratulation.  
**Cyvanerç, v. a. (anerç)** To greet one another.

Llwydlaedn call odliad,  
 Covion ferç cyvanerçai  
 Covyrl mab dan vrig cwyl mai.

The grey bird with prudent melody, remembrances of love he would mutually greet to the bosom of the youth under the skirts of the veil of May. *H. Arwyll.*

- Cyvanerçawl, a. (cyvanerç)** Congratulatory.  
**Cyvanerçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanerç)** A congratulating, greeting, or complimenting one another.  
**Cyvangar, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvan—cân)** Continual choir.  
**Cyvangar, a. (cyvan—câr)** Having perfect love.

Gwae Gymry, gymri gyvangar;  
 Goleod gruz hyged hygar!

Woe to the Welsh, of inherent dignity complete in love; the countenance bountiful and amiable, has been covered over! *Gwalmai.*

- Cyvaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvan)** A making whole.  
**Cyvanian, s. m.—pl. cyvanian (anian)** Unity of nature, or disposition. *a. connatural.*

Gwelais darv ar gyvarv, ar gyvanian;  
 Gwelais aer ug caer, ug coed llwyvain;  
 Nid ocynt Wynne wryd vycain;  
 Nid oezud ysgwl, vygel Prydain.

I saw terror on the weapons in contact, on those of the faint qualities; I saw slaughter above the fort, above the elm wood; the men of Gwynne were not of slender courage; they were not intimidated, guardian of Britain. *Cyzaeu, i O. Gwynne.*

- Cyvannez, s. m.—pl. t. au (annez)** A place that is inhabited; a cultivated place.

Adailac aradwy yw cyvannez.

Building and tillage constitutes a place inhabited.

*Welsh Laws.*

Neud odva trova travyn cenalez beirzion?  
 Neud adborion Môn, mau gyvannez!

Is it not a season of the reversing of the course of the tribes of bards? Is not Mona become a refuge, my place of abode. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

- Cyvannez, a. (annez)** Inhabited; domestic. **Tir cyvannez, occupied, or cultivated land; mae o yn gyvannez iawn, he is very domestic.**

Ni glywsynt erioed gerz mor gyvannez, ac mor zizangar.

They had never heard a song so sociable and diverting.

*Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvannezadwy, a. (cyvannez)** Inhabitable.  
**Cyvannezawg, a. (cyvannez)** Having an abode.  
**Cyvannezawl, a. (cyvannez)** Domestic, social.  
**Cyvannezedig, a. (cyvannez)** That is inhabited.  
**Cyvanneziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannez)** A dwelling, or abiding together; inhabitation.  
**Cyvannezle, s. m.—pl. t. oz, (cyvannez—lle)** Habitation.  
**Cyvannezrwyz, s. m. (cyvannez)** Social intercourse.

Eaws glwys-gerz is glas-goed  
 Arwyz cyvannezrwyz coed.

The nightingale with hallowed song beneath the verdant wood denotes the grove's domestic state. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Cyvannezu, v. a. (cyvannez)** To inhabit.

A gwybod yr arç yz oezant yu ei hadolwyn, Gwrgant à rozes gyvarwyziad ygyd ag hwynt, i zangaws y Werzon izynt; yr heu a oez zifaeth yu yr amier hwnw, heb neb yu ei cyvannezu.

And knowing the request they were suing for, Gwrgant gave guides in their company, to shew Ireland to them; which was desert at that time, without any one to inhabit it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Cyvannezwr, s. m.—pl. cyvannezwyr (cyvannez—gwr)** An inhabitant, a dweller, an occupier.  
**Cyvannog, v. a. (annog)** To excite mutually.  
**Cyvannogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannog)** Mutual excitement, motive, or impulse.  
**Cyvannogawl, a. (cyvannog)** Mutually excited.  
**Cyvannogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannog)** Mutual excitation, stirring, impulsion, or exhortation.  
**Cyvanod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyva—nôd)** A full point.

A heno hyny ni gyfrôav;  
 Ni's ceryzo Duw ni's ceryzav;  
 Ni's ceryz; a ryvyz ni ryvezav ei voz,  
 O gyvanod clod, er clud alav.

And this night for that I will not be disturbed; what God doth not chastise I will not chastise; He will not chastise, what may come I will not wonder at its being, from the fulfils of fame, from the heaping of wealth. *Llywelyn Fawr.*

- Cyvanodawl, a. (cyvanod)** Being complete.  
**Cyvanodi, v. a. (cyvanod)** To make complete.  
**Cyvanodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanod)** Completion.  
**Cyvanriv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvan—rhiv)** Integer.  
**Cyvanrivawl, a. (cyvanriv)** Entire in number.  
**Cyvanriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanriv)** A making whole, or complete in number.  
**Cyvanrwyz, s. m. (cyvan)** Entireness.  
**Cyvanfawz, a. (anfawz)** Having the same quality, or nature; consubstantial; compound.  
**Cyvanfozadwy, a. (cyvanfawz)** That may be composed.  
**Cyvanfozawl, a. (cyvanfawz)** Compositive; constituent. **Rhanau cyvanfozawl, constituent parts.**  
**Cyvanfozawr, s. m.—pl. cyvanfozorion (cyvanfawz)** A constituent, or that contributes to the formation of a thing.  
**Cyvanfozedig, a. (cyvanfawz)** That is composed.

**Cyvanfozedigaeth,**



**Cyvanfozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanfozedig)** Arrangement, organization, distribution of parts.  
**Cyvanfozedigawl, a. (cyvanfozedig)** Constructive.  
**Cyvanfozi, v. a. (cyvanfawz)** To compose.

Y corff a gyvanfozir o'r pedwar devnyz, a'r enaid a gyvanfozir o'r tri nerth.

The body is composed of the four elements, and the soul is composed of the three powers. *Barzas.*

**Cyvanfoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanfawz)** Composition.

Rhaid yw bod y gerzi'w cyvanfoziad ya gyviawn yn mhob cangen o honi. Er cael, a gynnal hynny, ni zylid aingen nag un anfwaz, nag un amcan, nag un ymgais arni.

The song must be as to its composition perfect in every branch of it. In order to attain, and support that, there ought not to be otherwise than one complexion, one design, and one object in it. *Barzas.*

**Cyvanfozwr, s. m.—pl. cyvanfozwyr (cyvanfawz—gwr)** A composer; one that constructs, or puts together; a compositor.

**Cyvanu, v. a. (cyvan)** To make whole, or entire; to complete; to become whole, or sound.

Tragwyfawwl Zuw, tra gyvanwyv  
Traethawd, o honawd a handenwyv,  
O'r dawn rhy-lovaith rhy lavar wyv  
Yn afiau y gau a gowyfawwl.

Eternal God whilst I complete a discourse, of thee may I be led to do it; of the gift which thou hast conferred on me, too long am I in the bond of falsehood when I sing! *Gwalgmai.*

**Cyvanwerth, s. m. (cyvan—gwerth)** Wholesale.

**Cyvanwerthawl, a. (cyvanwerth)** By wholesale.

**Cyvanwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanwerth)** A selling by wholesale, or a selling by the lump.

**Cyvanwerthu, v. a. (cyvanwerth)** To sell by wholesale.

**Cyvanwerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyvanwerthwyr (cyvanwerth—gwr)** A wholesale dealer.

**Cyvanwyf, s. m. (cyvan—gwyf)** Full presence.

Azwyfyn gwyf terwyn taer gyvanwyf cad,  
Pan yfz ceddm yn ymorfwyf;  
Azwyfyn, cynac cennyf, boed rwyf,  
Ceinvoli Celi caonogwyf.

The pleasure of violent men is the fierce full front of battle, when the mighty ones rise up in conflict; more pleasing, and firmer with me (be it fluent) is to praise in purity the mysterious One with boldness of heart. *Lan. ab Gwalgmai.*

**Cyvar, s. m. (cyv—ar)** A being opposite, or against. *part.* Ar gyvar, facing, or fronting.

**Cyvar, s. m.—pl. cyveiriau (âr)** Land that is to be ploughed in concert; as much as a day's ploughing of one yoke; also the same as *Erw*, an acre, in some places; which is equal to two english acres; the quarter of it is called *Ystang*, being a square measure of 160 Yards in length, by 16 yards in breadth. *Cyvar casnax* is the same with *Erw y gwyf*, in the Welsh Laws; being a piece of land set aside towards providing implements of husbandry.

**Cyvarad, s. m. (cyvar)** A ploughing in concert.

**Cyvarail, s. m.—pl. cyvareiliau (arail)** A guarding.

**Cyvaran, a. (baran)** Confronted, or face to face.

**Cyvaraws, s. m.—pl. cyvarofau (araws)** A tarrying.

**Cyvaraws, v. (araws)** To continue, remain, or stay.

**Cyvarç, s. m.—pl. t. au (arç)** An address; a greeting.

Prif gyvarç gelvyf, pan rylead  
Pwy cynt ai tywyll, ai goleud?

The first address to the ingenious—when space was formed; which first, was it darkness, or was it light? *Taliesin.*

**Cyvarç, v. a. (arç)** To address, or speak to one.

**Cyvarç gwell, to wish one well; to salute.**

Cyvarçav, i'm Rhên  
Yfyrilaw awen,  
Py zyzwg angh  
Cyn no Ceridwen.

I will address my Creator, with the contemplation of the muse, that endured necessity before Ceridwen, *Taliesin.*

**Cyvarçadwy, a. (cyvarç)** That may be addressed.

**Cyvarçavael, v. a. (arçavael)** To exalt together.

**Cyvarçavawl, a. (arçavawl)** That rise together.

**Cyvarçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçaviad)** Joint exaltation.

**Cyvarçavu, v. a. (arçavu)** To exalt together.

**Cyvarçawg, a. (cyvarç)** That addresses.

Tri-çan trahawg,  
Cyvun cyvarçawg;  
Tri-çan mant godruz  
A gryfiws ganthuz;  
Tri-çwn, a thri-çant,  
Tri mid adgorafant.

Three hundred haughty ones unanimous of one address; three hundred agitated lips did with them hasten; three heads, and three hundred, not three returned back. *Taliesin.*

**Cyvarçawl, a. (cyvarç)** Greeting; complimentary.

**Cyvarçedig, a. (cyvarç)** That is addressed, or greeted.

**Cyvarçedigawl, a. (cyvarçedig)** Congratulatory.

**Cyvarçva, s. f.—pl. cyvarçvëyz (cyvarç—ma)** A presence chamber; a drawing room.

**Cyvarçvawl, s. f. (cyvarç—mawl)** Congratulatory praise.

**Cyvarçvawr, a. (cyvarç)** Greatly worshipped.

Cyvarçav i'm Rhên  
Cyvarçvawr awen,  
Cyvreu Ceridwen,  
Rwyf barzoni.

I will address to my Creator the greatly greeting muse, the treasure of Ceridwen, prince of bardism. *Ll. P. M. S.*

**Cyvarçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarç)** A greeting.

**Cyvarçiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarçiad)** A greeter, an addresser.

**Cyvarçwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvar—çwel)** reproach; penance.

A wnêl cyvarçwel cyvarçedig breswyl  
Yr Arglwyf, a wyl gan i weled;  
Ag a'n clyw, a ni ni glywed,  
Ac a'n gwyf yn llwyr yn llwyr tynged.

He that doth penance let him repair to the sanctuary of the Lord, who will have pity on seeing him, he that hears us, and we do not hear him, and doth know us perfectly with respect to fate. *Llywelyn Barz.*

**Cyvarçwelw, s. m. (cyvarçwel)** Reproach.

Urien a wnaeth dialyniaeth i gywilyf,  
Cynin ynw cyvarçwelw ei dienyf.

Urien exercised vengeance on shame, the person of Cynin, reproach was its end. *Taliesin.*

**Cyvarçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarçwyr (cyvarç—gwr)** A greeter.

**Cyvarçwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvar—çwyl)** Survey.

**Cyvarçwylva, s. f.—pl. cyvarçwylvëyz (cyvarçwyl—ma)** An observatory; a place to look from.

**Cyvarçwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarçwyl)** A keeping in sight; watching; a surveying.

**Cyvarçwyliadwy, a. (cyvarçwyl)** That may be viewed.

**Cyvarçwyliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarçwyl)** Surveyorship; controllership.

**Cyvarçwyliaw, v. a. (cyvarçwyl)** To look over.

**Cyvarçwyliawg, a. (cyvarçwyl)** That is looked over.

**Cyvarçwylledig, a. (cyvarçwyl)** That is surveyed.

**Cyvarçwylwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarçwylwyr (cyvarçwyl—gwr)** An observer; an overseer.

**Cyvarçwylus, a. (cyvarçwyl)** Disposed to look on.

**Cyvarçwylf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarçwyl)** Overseer.

**Cyvarçyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarç)** A saluter.

**Cyvardwv, s. m. aggr. (cyvar—twv)** Great comefrey.

**Cyvarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arziad)** Co-aration.

**Cyvarzu, v. a. (arzu)** To plough in concert.

*Cyvarzun.*



**Cyvarzun, a. (arzun)** Being simple in itself; that stands on its own principle; original; sublime.

Mwyav cyvarzun o'r holl bennillion yw triban milwr unawdyl, gan vod arno arzuniant ban, ac arzuniant awdyl, ac arzuniant penull.

The most *simpl* of all the verses is the warrior's triplet unrythm, because there is in it simplicity of metre, and simplicity of rhyme, and simplicity of stanza. *Barzas.*

**Cyvarzunaw, v. a. (cyvarzun)** To simplify.

**Cyvarzunawl, a. (cyvarzun)** That is simplified.

**Cyvarzuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarzun)** Simplification; a making pure, or unconnected with other matter.

**Cyvarzuniant, s. m. (cyvarzun)** Simplicity.

**Cyvarzwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarzwyr (arzwr)** Joint plougher.

**Cyvarrez, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyvar)** A charm, or enchantment; a curing by charm; a nostrum.

Cyvarrezion gwrag waethwaeth.

The old woman's charms, worse and worse.

*Adage.*

**Cyvarrezawl, a. (cyvarrez)** That is done by charm.

**Cyvarreziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarrez)** A charming.

**Cyvarrezu, v. a. (cyvarrez)** To perform by charm.

**Cyvarrezwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarrezwyr (cyvarrez—gwr)** A dealer in charms; a quack, or empyric.

**Cyvarreiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarail)** Joint keeping.

**Cyvarreiliaw, v. a. (cyvarail)** To look after jointly.

**Cyvaretri, s. m. (cyvarad)** A joint ploughing, wherein the parties assist equally, according to their tenures. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvarv, s. f.—pl. cyveirv (arv)** A being weapon to weapon; a combat, or conflict.

Trengafant trydy-dyz o Vai triçan-liong  
Yn llynges vordai,  
A dec-cant cymaint a'u ciliai  
Cyvarv, heb un varv ar Venai.

They perished on the third day of May, three hundred ships in the fleet of the ocean; and if ten hundred times as many the combat would have made them fly, without one heard on Menai.

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Cyvarv, a. (arv)** Being weapon to weapon.

Yn ail gerz i'm rhwyv yn rhwyv yd wain,  
Yn ail gair moliant molli Owain,  
Cyvarv ag Eingyl am Degeingyl direz,  
Gwaed-law ar darwez, gwaed ar darwain.

The next song to my chief freely it belongs, the second word of praise is to extol Owain, that combats with the Angles for the lands of Tegeingyl, and the bloody hand a reeking, and the blood a dropping.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarvaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (arvaeth)** Concurrence; agreement of opinion, or purpose.

Cedwyr cyvarvaeth yz ymwnaethant,  
Cad ymerbyniad, enaid digwant.

The warriors, a mutual purpose they accomplished, supporters of the battle, heedless of foul.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyvarvaethawl, a. (cyvarvaeth)** Co-operative.

**Cyvarvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvaeth)** A co-operating, or concurring in design.

**Cyvarvaethu, v. a. (cyvarvaeth)** To concur.

**Cyvarvaethus, a. (cyvarvaeth)** Co-operating.

**Cyvarvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvar—man)** An opposite place, or situation. *a. Opposite, facing.*

Cyvarvan a'm cavall  
Celein ar wyar ar wall,  
Cyvranc Rhun a'r drud arall.

Opposite to my reposing cell a corpse in gore, through want of caution, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyvarvaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarvaeth)** One that coincides in design, or purpose; a conformist.

**Cyvarvawd, s. f.—pl. cyvarvodau (cyvarv)** Combat; a being with weapon to weapon.

**Cyvarvawg, a. (cyvarv)** Being armed together.

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngrezyv cyvarvod,  
Cyvarvogion dilezyv.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarvawl, a. (cyvarv)** Being with weapon to weapon.

**Cyvarvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvod)** A convention, or meeting; a coming together; a rencounter. Ty cyvarvod, a meeting-house.

Dy yfgywyd rhwygywyd rhagod tri-çanwaith,  
Tri-çan-gwyth gyvarvod.

Thy shield has been torn before thee, three hundred times, in three hundred fierce rencounters.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Cyvarvod, v. a. (arvod)** To assemble, to meet.

Cywrain cedwyr cyvarvuant ynghyd,  
Yn unvryd yd gyrçafant:  
Byr eu hoedyl, hir eu hoed ar eu carant!

Experienced warriors, they met together, with one accord they did assault: short their lives, long their bewailing on those who love them.

*Ancurin.*

**Cyvarvodawl, a. (cyvarvod)** Conventional; concurrent.

**Cyvarvodedig, a. (cyvarvod)** That is made to meet.

**Cyvarvodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvodedig)** A being convened, or assembled together.

**Cyvargod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bargod)** Eaves, or skirt.

**Cyvargor, a. (argor)** Standing in a circle together.

—Dau vab Ynyr,  
Dau ryz yn nyz cad eu cyversyr,  
Cyvargor diaçor, camp diaçyr.

Two sons of Ynyr, two whose mutual onset in the day of battle is unrestrained, standing in a circle unsupported, a feat without example.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyvariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvar)** Co-ration, or a joint ploughing; the same as *Cyvaretri*.

**Cyvariaith, s. f.—pl. cyvarieithoz (cyvariaith)** Conversation, or conference; intercourse.

Gwirion deg dawel ei cyvariaith;  
Gwawn zezyv zov, i'm cov, i'm canymdaith;  
Gwery vanon, vanwl, gwar yezwl vaith,  
Gorne gwawr vore ar vor difaith.

The innocent fair one, calm her conversation; the gossamer's gentle nature, to my memory, to accompany me; chaste nymph, and pure, meek her comprehensive mind, and her complexion the dawn of the morning on a desert sea.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarial, s. m.—pl. t. au (arial)** Livelinefs.

**Cyvarosawg, a. (cyvaraws)** Residentiary.

**Cyvarosawl, a. (cyvaraws)** Resident; dwelling.

**Cyvarosyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvaraws)** Resident.

**Cyvarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar)** A preparation.

Dadolwg llaçar llaçau gyvarpar,  
Yn aervar, yn arvar;  
Llydw yfçor yfgywyd byzinau,  
Llid yfçwn afçwn ys gorau.

A splendid satisfaction the preparation of the shafts of the wrath of slaughter, in arms; a plenteous camp, the shield of legions, with anger rising, which better would have been depressed.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarpar, v. a. (arpar)** To prepare, to provide.

**Cyvarpar, a. (arpar)** Preparative; provident.

**Cyvarparawl, a. (cyvarpar)** Being provident.

**Cyvarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarpar)** Preparation; a providing, or preparing.

**Cyvarfang, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfang)** A trampling.

**Cyvarfangadwy, a. (cyvarfang)** Conquerable.

**Cyvarfangator, ger. (cyvarfang)** Trampling upon.

**Cyvarfangawl, a. (cyvarfang)** Conquering.

**Cyvarfangedig, a. (cyvarfang)** Vanquished.

Ac eisioes, gwedi llithraw y rhan vwyav o'r dyz, y Prydein-iaid, o gyvarfangedigion vyzinoz, a zygynt ruthrau glew caled.

And already, when the greatest part of the day had elapsed, the Britons being those that were the vanquished legions, still made assaults brave and severe.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyvarfangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarfangedig)** A being subdued, or vanquished.

**Cyvarfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarfang)** A trampling on all sides; a vanquishing.

**Cyvarfangitor, sup. (cyvarfang)** To be subduing.

*Cyvarfangu,*



**Cyvarfangu, v. a. (cyvarfang) To vanquish.**

Ac e hunan yd aeth hyd yn mhervéz byzinoz ei clynon, ac ni gorfwyfai ev o gyvarfangu y rhai hyny hyd pan aeth trwy yr holl vyzinoz.

And by himself he went to the centre of the legions of his foes, and he had rested not in *vanquishing* of those until he had gone through all the ranks. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

**Cyvarfangwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarfangwyr (cyvarfang—gwr) A vanquisher, or overcomer.**

**Cyvarfangyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarfang) He that tramples down; he that keeps down; a depressor.**

**Cyvartal, a. (cyvar—tal) Proportional; even, or equal; adequate; equitable, just.**

Y bryniau á oftyngir, a'r glynau á zergevir, oni vo cyvartal pob lle val y traeth.

The hills shall be lowered, and the vales shall be exalted, so that every place shall be *even* like the sand. *Breuz. Sibli—Mabinogion.*

**Cyvartaladwy, a. (cyvartal) That may be fitted to.**

**Cyvartalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartal) Proportion.**

**Cyvartalai, s. m.—pl. cyvartaleion (cyvartal) A standard to adjust, or proportionate; a gauge.**

**Cyvartalawg, a. (cyvartal) Proportionate; equal.**

**Cyvartalawr, s. m.—pl. cyvartalion (cyvartal) An adjuster, one that maketh proportionable.**

**Cyvartaledig, a. (cyvartal) That is proportioned.**

**Cyvartaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartaledig) Proportionality, or a proportional quality.**

**Cyvartaledigawl, a. (cyvartaledig) Tending to adjust, or proportionate.**

**Cyvartalez, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportionateness.**

**Cyvartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartal) Equation.**

**Cyvartalrwyf, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportionateness.**

**Cyvartalu, v. a. (cyvartal) To balance; to adjust.**

Ev á rwymai ei grôth á thenyn i gyvartalu ei vwyta.

He used to bind his belly with a cord to *moderate* his eating. *Mabinogion.*

**Cyvartalus, a. (cyvartal) Tending to be equal.**

**Cyvartalwç, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportion; evenness.**

**Cyvartalwr, s. m.—pl. cyvartalwyr (cyvartal—gwr) An equalizer, an adjuster.**

**Cyvartelid, a. (cyvartal) Equal; steady; constant.**

**Cyvartelyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvartal) An adjuster.**

**Cyvarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A barking.**

**Cyvarth, v. a. (arth) To bark; to yelp; to howl.**

Dycyrwynt gyvarth, mal arth o vynyf,  
I dalu gwyniaith gwaed eu henyf.

They set up a barking, like a bear from the mountain, to avenge the crying of the blood of their kindred. *Taliesin.*

**Cyvarthawg, a. (cyvarth) Apt to be barking.**

**Cyvarthawl, a. (cyvarth) Latrant, barking.**

**Cyvarthedig, a. (cyvarth) That is barked at.**

**Cyvarthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvarth) A yelper.**

**Cyvarthva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvarth—ma) A barking; a baiting with dogs.**

O'r naw helwriaeth tair helva gyvarthva fyz: arth, dringiedyz, a geiliawg coed.

Of the nine hunts there are three *barking* huntings: the bear, a *weazel*, and a pheasant. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvarthva, s. f.—pl. cyvarthvëyz (garth) The junction of two hills, or promontories.**

**Cyvarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarth) A barking.**

**Cyvarthwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarthwyr (cyvarth—gwr) A barker.**

**Cyvaru, v. a. (cyvar) To plough together.**

**Cyvarwain, v. a. (arwain) To conduct, or lead.**

Uç gwaed gwynt golau hynt gwylain,  
Uç gwaed llyr gwaed-lanw gwaedai gigvain;  
Uç gwaed frau, uç adneu ednain,  
Y' ngawr huyfgr huyfgrain yn wybyr,  
Yn cbrwyf gyvarwain.

Above the clamor of the wind clear the course of the sea-mews, over the blood wave of the crimson tide, the ravens called; over the streaming blood, over the carcasses were the birds in the shout of the quick pushing, and the quick sprinkling, with haste, with speed *conducting* onward. *Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarwaith, s. m. (cyvar—gwaith) A conflict.**

Oez hir ci drwyzed, oez hyged hygar,  
Oez llavar gwyar o'i gyvarwaith.

Extensive was his privilege, he was bounteous and amiable, audible was streaming gore from his *conflict*.

*Cynzelw, i Vad. ab Mereduz.*

**Cyvarwar, a. (arwar) Soothing; tending to calm.**

Llary deyrn uç cyn cyvarwar;  
Llwrw cydvod er clod ys claeaf  
Rhyloves—veirz.

A mild prince over the *soothing* horns; towards giving content, for praise, he cheerfully made presents to the bards.

*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cyvarwas, s. m. (cyvar) Contention; competition.**

Cyn ei varw bu cyvarwas,  
Rh'ov ag ev, ni ryvu gas.

Before his death there was *contention* between me and him, never was there hatred. *Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyvarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwain) A conducting, leading, or bringing onward.**

**Cyvarweiniawl, a. (cyvarwain) Being conducted.**

**Cyvarwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyr (ârwr) Fellow ploughman.**

Yno y clywen' y gwr  
Yn d'wcyd wrth ei gyvarwr;  
Awn i 'redig y tyzyn,  
Sy rhwng y ty a'r odyn.

There we could hear the husband saying to his *fellow ploughman*; we will go to plough the field that is between the house and the kiln. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyvarws, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvar) A present.**

Arnazynt oll ei hafwynws Culhwç ei gyvarws.

On them all Culhwç claimed his *reward*.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Cyvarws mynws men y cafwy.

A *reward* I took where I could get it.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Cyvarwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvar—gwyd) Controversy.**

Ced ebrwyf cyn arwyf cyvarwyd,  
A llaz a llawnau trwy vorzwyd.

A speedy gain before the sign of controversy, and cutting with blades through the thigh. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cyvarwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwyz) One well-informed, skilful, or acquainted with any matter. Y gyvarwyz, the glow-worm.**

Dangaws llwybyr i gyvarwyz.

To shew the path to the *one that knows it*.

*Adage.*

**Cyvarwyz, a. (arwyz) Well-informed; skilful; expert. Gwr cyvarwyz, a well informed man; also a cunning man, or conjuror.**

A glyweifi â gânt Cylwyz,  
Oez henwr cali cyvarwyz  
Nid trevad anrhydez arglwyf.

Hast thou heard what Cylwyz sang, that was a discreet and *experienced* old man: the honour of a lord is no inheritance.

*Engl. y Glywed.*

**Cyvarwyzadwy, a. (cyvarwyz) That may be taught.**

**Cyvarwyzaw, v. a. (cyvarwyz) To make informed, or skilful; to give experience; to direct, or guide.**

Gwifgwys coed cain duzed hâv;  
Dyrylid gwyf wrth dynged:  
Cyvarwyzom ni am Elved.

The trees have put on the gay covering of summer; let the brave hasten quickly, led by fate, *let us be guided* onward to Elved. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyvarwyzawd, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzodau (cyvarwyz) Information, instruction; experience.**

**Cyvarwyzawg, a. (cyvarwyz) Having experience.**

**Cyvarwyzawl, a. (cyvarwyz) Giving information.**

**Cyvarwyzawr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzorion (cyvarwyz) An instructor, or guider; a directory.**

**Cyvarwyzedig, a. (cyvarwyz) That is experienced.**

**Cyvarwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyz—edig) Direction, or information.**

*Cyvarwyzedigawl,*



**Cyvarwyzedigawl**, *a.* (cyvarwyzedig) Tending to elucidate, direct, or inform.

**Cyvarwyzes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwyz) Instructress.

**Cyvarwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwyz) Direction.

**Cyvarwyzwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzwyr* (cyvarwyz—gwr) An instructor; a guider, or director.

**Cyvarwyzyd**, *s. m.* (cyvarwyz) Experience, knowledge; skill, or skilfulness; conduct, guidance; history.

O herwyz i dywed cyvarwyzyd—izo vyned yno.

Because history says, that he went there.

*Mabinogion.*

Sev a' orug—ymzizan am gwedlau a cyvarwyzyd; ac yntau cyvarwyz da oez.

What he did was to discourse about traditions and history; for he was a good historian.

*Mabinogion.*

**Cyvarwyneb**, *a.* (cyvar—gwyneb) Opposite.

Lle y pencynyz, a'r cynyzion ganto yn neuaz y brenin is y celvi, gyvarwyneb ag ev.

The place of the chief huntsman, and the huntsmen with him, in the hall of the king, is below the pillars, opposite to him.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvarwynebwg**, *a.* (cyvarwyneb) That is made fronting, or placed opposite; confronted.

**Cyvarwynebwyl**, *a.* (cyvarwyneb) Confronting.

**Cyvarwynebez**, *s. m.* (cyvarwyneb) Oppositeness.

**Cyvarwynebiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwyneb) A being fronting, or opposite; a confrontation.

**Cyvarwynebiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwyneb) A contrast; an opposite situation, or object.

**Cyvarwynebu**, *v. a.* (cyvarwyneb) To confront.

**Cyvarwynebyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvarwyneb) Confronter.

**Cyvarwyre**, *s. f.* (arwyre) Confurrection.

**Cyvarwyre**, *v. a.* (arwyre) To exalt together.

Ath gyvarwyre barz bre breudor,  
Cynzelw cynnelw yn y cynnor.

A bard of the abruptly-broken hill shall extol thee, Cynzelw the first object in the porch.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvarwys**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cywar—gwys) A gift, or favour conferred on a public occasion; a honorary reward; a present; a reward.

Pa un bynag y caed y tir gan y brenin, ai ar werth, ai y'nghyv-arwys—dylyed yw.

In what way soever the land is obtained from the king, whether on sale, or as a gift, it is a right.

*Welsh Laws.*

Cyvarwys pencerz yw pedair ar hugaint.

The reward of a chief minstrel is twenty-four pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvarwyfaw**, *v. a.* (cyvarwys) To present a gift.

Tricid wrth barg, ni thrig wrth ei cyvarwys.

We may starve upon honour, he will not starve when he is presented with a gift.

*Adage.*

**Cyvarwyfawg**, *a.* (cyvarwys) That receives presents, or rewards; that is endowed, or rewarded.

Benezig kannwynawl, ac ugelwr cyvarwyfawg.

A gentleman by original inheritance, and a freeholder that is endowed.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvarwyfawl**, *a.* (cyvarwys) Being rewarded.

**Cyvarwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvarwys) A rewarding.

**Cyvarwyfwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvarwyfwyr* (cyvarwys—gwr) One that confers a gift, or reward.

**Cyvaryftlys**, *a.* (cyvar—yftlys) Profile, sideways.

**Cyvaftell**, *a.* (aftell) That is boarded, or planked.

**Cyvaftellawg**, *a.* (cyvaftell) That is boarded.

**Cyvaftelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvaftell) A boarding.

**Cyvaftellu**, *v. a.* (cyvaftell) To board, or lay boards.

**Cyvattal**, *v. a.* (attal) To hold, or confine mutually.

**Cyvattaladwy**, *a.* (cyvattal) Jointly confinable.

**Cyvattaledig** *a.* (cyvattal) Being jointly repressed.

**Cyvattaledigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvattaledig) The act of confining, obstructing, or repressing.

**Cyvattaledigawl**, *a.* (cyvattaledig) Jointly repressive.

**Cyvattaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvattal) Repression.

**Cyvattaliaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvattal) Confinement.

**Cyvattaliwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvattalwyr* (cyvattal—gwr) A joint repressor, obstructor, or confiner.

**Cyvattalwyz**, *s. m.* (cyvattal) Obstructiveness.

**Cyvatted**, *v. a.* (atted) To correspond together.

**Cyvattedadwy**, *a.* (cyvatted) Jointly answerable.

**Cyvattedawg**, *a.* (cyvatted) That corresponds with.

**Cyvattedawl**, *a.* (cyvatted) Correspondent.

**Cyvattededig**, *a.* (cyvatted) That is made to answer.

**Cyvattediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvatted) A corresponding, or answering to.

**Cyvattediaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvatted) Correspondence; a mutual connection, or dealing.

Rhaid yw bod cyvattediaeth o'r naill i'r llall, rhwng fyz y credadyn a Crist.

It is necessary that there should be a correspondence of the one with the other, between the faith of the believer and Christ.

*Simon Treuredyn.*

**Cyvattedbrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyvatted) Correspondency.

**Cyvattedbwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvattedbwyr* (cyvatted—gwr) A correspondent.

**Cyvattedeg**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (atted) A mutual support.

**Cyvattedegawl**, *a.* (cyvatted) That sustains mutually.

**Cyvattedegiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvatted) A jointly sustaining, supporting, or upholding.

**Cyvattedegu**, *v. a.* (cyvatted) To sustain each other.

**Cyvattedgwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvattedgwyr* (cyvatted—gwr) One that mutually supports, or sustains.

**Cyvathrag**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mathrag) Relation, or alliance by marriage; affinity, kindred.

**Cyvathragadwy**, *a.* (cyvathrag) That may be affied.

**Cyvathragawl**, *a.* (cyvathrag) Being affined.

**Cyvathragedig**, *a.* (cyvathrag) That is affined.

**Cyvathragiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvathrag) The forming a connection, or alliance by marriage.

**Cyvathragu**, *v. a.* (cyvathrag) To betrothe.

**Cyvathragwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvathragwyr* (cyvathrag—gwr) A kinsman by marriage.

**Cyvâu**, *v. a.* (cyva) To make whole, or sound; to renew; to become whole, or sound.

**Cyvawd**, *s. m.* (cwv) A rise, a rising, or getting up.

**Cyvawdyl**, *a.* (awdyl) Of connected rhyme.

**Cyvawl**, *s. f.* (mawl) Collaudation, joint praise.

Erbynnaist, ceuaist cyvawl eneidiau,  
Er angu gethrau y gan gythrawl.

Thou hast received, thou hast had the united praise of the souls, notwithstanding the pails of death from the infernal one.

*Blessyn Farsz.*

**Cyvawr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvorau* (cyv) A whole; fullness.

Yn llwyr yz yd gwyz hyd y'ngweryd llawr,  
Yn llwyr un cyvawr yz yn cyvyd.

Entirely he fell down into the bowels of the ground, in like manner in one hope he will raise us.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Cyvadawl**, *a.* (tadawl) Having a common father.

**Cyvdaer**, *a.* (taer) Mutually importunate.

**Cyvdeurawl**, *a.* (cyvdaer) Being mutually eager.

**Cyvdeuriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvdaer) A mutually urging.

*Cyvdeuru.*



**Cyvdeuru, v. a. (cyvdaer)** To contend together.

*Cyvdeurant y rhon' a rhin a geryz.*

They dispute together, that they will give with secrecy and reproach.  
*Gwalgmai.*

**Cyvzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzadyl)** A disputing together.

**Cyvzadlu, v. a. (cyvzadyl)** To dispute together.

**Cyvzadyl, s. f.—pl. cyvzadlau (dadyl)** Mutual strife.

**Cyvzal, v. a. (dal)** To hold, or sustain together.

**Cyvzaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzal)** A jointly holding.

**Cyvzanvon, v. a. (danvon)** To send mutually.

**Cyvzannez, a. (dant)** Having complete teeth.

**Cyvzangaws, v. a. (dangaws)** To shew mutually.

**Cyvzangosawl, a. (cyvzangaws)** Jointly shewing.

**Cyvzarbod, v. a. (darbod)** To provide mutually.

**Cyvzarbodach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzarbod)** Mutual foresight, or prudence.

**Cyvzarbodus, a. (cyvzarbod)** Mutually provident.

**Cyvzarmerth, v. a. (darmerth)** To prepare jointly.

**Cyvzarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzarmerth)** A mutually preparing, or providing.

**Cyvzerbyn, v. a. (derbyn)** To receive mutually.

**Cyvzerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzerbyn)** Joint reception; a mutually admitting, or recognizing.

**Cyvzull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dull)** Conformity, likeness of form. *a. Conform.*

**Cyvzulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzull)** A configuration.

**Cyvzulliauw, v. a. (cyvzull)** To make similar.

**Cyvzwyre, v. a. (dwyre)** To raise, or uplift together.

*Pan gryfiai Cydywal cyvzwyrëi awr  
Gan wyrz wawr, cyni' dodai,  
Aefawr delit am bell a adawai.*

When Cydywal hastened for battle he would raise up a shout with the green dawn, he would deal tribulation, a splintered shield scattered about he would leave.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cyvzwyrëain, v. (cyvzwyre)** To rise together.

**Cyvzwyrëawl, a. (cyvzwyre)** Mutually rising.

**Cyvzyz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dyz)** The dawn, or day-spring.

*Pa bryd y codav, ac yr ymedy'r nos? canys câv zigon o ymdroi  
hyd y cyvzyz.*

When shall I arise and the night be gone? for I shall have enough of toiling to and fro unto the dawning of the day.

**Cyvzyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzyz)** A beginning to dawn.

**Cyvzyziaw, v. n. (cyvzyz)** To dawn, to become day.

**Cyvzyziawl, a. (cyvzyz)** Dawning, of the morning.

**Cyvebawl, a. (ebawl)** With foal; as, caſeg gyvebawl.

**Cyvebolig, a. (cyvebawl)** That is big with foal.

**Cyvebredig, a. (cyvebyr)** That is made with foal.

**Cyvebriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvebyr)** A gestation.

**Cyvebru, v. a. (cyvebyr)** To impregnate; to get with foal; also to be with foal, or with young.

**Cyvebrwyz, s. m. (cyvab)** A foal in embryo.

*Cyvebrwyz caſeg pedair ceiniawg â dal hyd yn mhew y pedwarez  
ar zeg gwedy y ganer.*

The young of a mare, its value is four-pence until the end of fourteen days after its birth.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvebyr, s. m.—pl. cyvebrau (cyvab)** A mare, afs, or ewe with young.

**Cyvegni, s. m. (megni)** A collateral security.

*Cyraith â zywed, na zyly mag gynnal cyvegni y peth y bo mag  
arno, rhag trais, nag rhag lledrad, nag rhag anghyvarg, nag rhag  
yſbail, nag rhag llawer o bethau, yni zely peth hwnw dragevyn  
yn llaw y neb y cygwnwydi ganto.*

The law saith that a surety ought not to bear the joint security of the thing he may be surety for against oppression, nor against robbers, nor against private stealing, nor against pillage, nor against many other things, until that article shall come again into the hand of the one from whom it was first taken.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyveçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eçwyn)** Joint loan.

**Cyveçwyna, v. a. (cyveçwyn)** To lend one another.

**Cyveçwynawl, a. (cyveçwyn)** That is mutually lent.

**Cyvedliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (edliw)** Mutual reproach.

*Cor waredred  
Cenedyl nozed  
Ged cyvedliw.*

The circle of deliverance, the nation's refuge, and a treasure of mutual reproach.  
*Ascan.*

**Cyvedliw, v. a. (edliw)** To upbraid each other.

**Cyvedliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvedliw)** A mutually upbraiding, reproaching, or charging with.

**Cyvedliwiant, s. m. (cyvedliw)** Mutual reproach.

**Cyvedliwawl, a. (cyvedliw)** Being mutually upbraided, or charged with.

**Cyvedmyg, a. (edmyg)** Being mutually revered.

*Cyvedmyg geilyg, gâl wenwyn,  
Cyveifor Eçdor, aç drylwyn.*

The mutually revered in the chace, the bane of the ravager, the equal of Hector, a line of renowned course.

*Gwalgmai, i V. ab Meredus.*

**Cyvez, s. m.—pl. t. au (mcz)** A carousing together on mead; computation; feasting.

*Dywallaw di heilyn, na vyn angau,  
Corn can anrhydez y nghyvezau;  
Hirlas buelin, baint uget hen ariant.*

Replenish, cupbearer, and seek not death, replenish the horn that is with honour in the banquets; the Hirlas of buffalo horn, with high ornament of ancient silver.  
*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyvez, v. (mêz)** To drink mead; or feast together.

**Cyvezaç, s. m. (cyvez)** A drinking mead together; a banquet, or carousal; festivity.

*Y gôv llys â biau ceinion cyvezaç: fev yw y ceinion, y wirawd  
gyntav a zel i'r neuaz.*

The smith of the court is intitled to the delicacies of the banquet; those delicacies are the first liquor that shall come into the hall.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvezaç, v. a. (cyvez)** To carouse together.

*A fan pezynt lawenav wedi cyvezaç yn za, a deçreu brwysgaw,  
—daeth arnynt yn zirybyz.*

And when they were in the highest of mirth, after feasting well, and beginning to be inebriated, he came upon them unawares.  
*Hanes Cenedloz Y. Prydain.*

**Cyvezeçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvezaçwyr (cyvezaç—gwr)** A feasting man; a pot companion; a guest.

*Lluniaethwyd y cyvezaçwyr ar y byrtau.*

The guests were set in order at the tables.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Cyvezwalç, s. m.—pl. cyvezweilç (cyvez—gwalç)**

A hawk of banquets; a carouser, or feaster.

**Cyvezwawg, a. (cyvez)** That is used to feast.

**Cyvezwç, s. m. (cyvez)** Carousal, festivity.

*Yr aelwyd hon neus claz hwç;  
Mwy gorzyvnali elwç  
Gwyr, ac ain gym cyvezwç.*

This hearth, will it not be turned up by the swine, more congenial to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of festivity.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyvezwogi, v. (cyvezwawg)** To carouse, or feast.

*Ev dyzodes arlwy pwys ar les rhiau;  
Ar zilyv, a goed,  
Ar ziliw hoed,  
O'r cyvezau cyvezwogant.*

He laid out a feast for the benefit of the chiefs; on timbers unpolished, on overflowing grief from the banquets they well be feasted.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cyvegyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyv—ag)** A pickaxe.

**Cyvegyziaw, v. a. (cyvegyz)** To use a pickaxe.

**Cyveiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiaeth)** Trouble.

**Cyveizun, a. (eizun)** That is mutually wished.

**Cyveizunaw, v. (cyveizun)** To wish mutually.

**Cyveizunawl, a. (cyveizun)** Apt to wish mutually.

**Cyveizuned, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyveizun)** A mutual wish.

*Cyveiez.*



**Cyveiez**, *s. m.* (meiez) Tribulation; anxiety.  
**Cyveiliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eiliad) A compilation.  
**Cyveiliaw**, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To compile, or to construct.  
**Cyveiliawg**, *a.* (eiliawg) Compact together.  
**Cyveiliorn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (meiliorn) Deviation.  
**Cyveiliornad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyveiliorn) Aberration.  
**Cyveiliornadwy**, *a.* (cyveiliorn) Apt to stray.  
**Cyveiliornedig**, *a.* (cyveiliorn) That is astray.  
**Cyveiliorni**, *v. a.* (cyveiliorn) To go astray.  
**Cyveiliornus**, *a.* (cyveiliorn) Devious, erring.  
**Cyveiliornwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyveiliornwyr* (cyveiliorn—*gwr*) One that strays, a wanderer.  
**Cyveiliw**, *a.* (eiliw) Of the same colour.

Ceridwen hir-wen hwyr-wan ogwyz,  
 Cyveiliw gwen wawr yn awregwyz.

Ceridwen long and fair, slow and delicate of gait, she is of the same hue as the white welkin in the time of evening,  
*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Cyveiliwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyveilwyr* (eiliwr) One that compiles, or forms; a constructor.  
**Cyveilyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (eilyz) A constructor.

Cyw a'r hof lev cywair flwg,  
 Cyveilyz can cōv elwg,

A bird with lovely voice correct and sprightly, composer of the song of the remembrance of mirth. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Vwyalg.*

**Cyveillgar**, *a.* (cyvaill) Friendly, or sociable.  
**Cyveillgarwg**, *s. m.* (cyveillgar) Sociableness.  
**Cyveilliaç**, *s. m.* (cyvaill) Fellowship; friendship.  
**Cyveilliaiz**, *a.* (cyvaill) Familiar; friendly.  
**Cyveilliaw**, *v. a.* (cyvaill) To join company.  
**Cyveilliawg**, *a.* (cyvaill) Having a friend.  
**Cyveilliawl**, *a.* (cyvaill) Sociable, or familiar.  
**Cyveinniaw**, *a.* (cyvaint) Conventual, monastic.  
**Cyveiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyver) A directing, or tending to; guidance, or direction; reference.  
**Cyveiriadwy**, *a.* (cyveiriad) That may be referred.  
**Cyveiriaw**, *v. a.* (cyver) To guide, or to direct; to turn, or make towards.

Cyveirier vy ngwezi ger dy vron val arogl-darth.  
 Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense.

*Psalms. cxli. 2.*

**Cyveiriawg**, *a.* (cyver) That is directed to.  
**Cyveiriawl**, *a.* (cyver) That leads to; direct.

Ni byz ry gadarn arnam,  
 Ni ry hawl gyveiriawl gam.

He will not be too overbearing upon us, he will not question too closely a direct crime. *Iolo Goch, i Amaeth.*

**Cyveiriedig**, *a.* (cyveiriad) That is directed to.  
**Cyveirioldeb**, *s. m.* (cyveiriawl) A directness to.  
**Cyveiriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyveirwyr* (cyver—*gwr*) One that leads to; one that refers.  
**Cyveirnod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyver—*nod*) A note of reference, a mark to guide, or lead to.  
**Cyveiryd**, *v. a.* (cyver) To lead to, to make toward.  
**Cyveisiau**, *s. m.* (eisiau) Mutual want.

Treuliws vy ngruziau  
 Covion cyveisiau  
 Cyvezau cyvoedion.

My cheeks are consumed by the remembrances of the mutual want of the carousals of contemporaries.  
*Cynzeko, m. E. ab Madawg.*

**Cyveisor**, *s. m.* (cyvais) A match, fellow, or equal.  
**Cyveisor**, *a.* (cyvais) Collateral; equal; like.  
**Cyveistez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eistez) The breach.

Lle daw pedair gwythen i'r cyveistez.  
 Where four veins come into the breach.

*Llyttr Merzvg.*

**Cyveistez**, *v. a.* (eistez) To be seated together.  
**Cyveistezawl**, *a.* (cyveistez) Seated together.

**Cyveisteziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyveistez) A sitting together; a joint sitting.  
**Cyveistezwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyveistezwyr* (cyveistez—*gwr*) An assessor, or that sits by another.  
**Cyveisteyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyveistez) A seating down a company, or a placing in order.  
**Cyveisteyziaw**, *v. a.* (cyveistez) To place, or seat a company in order. **Cyveisteyziaw llŷs**, to assign to each his proper seat in court.  
**Cyveisteyziwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyveisteyzwyr* (cyveisteyziaw—*gwr*) An officer who regulates the seats.  
**Cyveithrin**, *v. a.* (meithrin) To cherish together.

Myvi a eglurais bob troell ymadrawz a dull—o'r Ysgrhythyr Lân,  
 er mwyn cyveithrin gwir grevz.

I have elucidated every trope of speech, and figure, from the Holy Scripture, for the sake of cherishing true religion.

*H- Perri.*

**Cyveithrinawl**, *a.* (cyveithrin) Cherished together.  
**Cyvelin**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (elin) The length from the elbow downward, a cubit; also a measure equal to two yards and a half, a welsh ell.  
**Pwys y gyvelin**.

O tery dyn rhyz gaeth, taled izo zeuzeg ceiniawg cyvraith;  
 sweg i'r tair cyvelin o vrethyn gwyn pentan i wneuthur pais izo  
 wrth laz eithin; a thair dros lawdyr; ac un dros gwrnau, a  
 dyrnvolau; ac un dros wyzi; ac un dros raf zeuzeg cyvelin,  
 neu dros vwyall os coedwr vyz.

If a free man shall strike a slave he shall pay him twelve pence in law; six for three cubits of white home-spun cloth to make him a coat for cutting furze, and three for trowsers; and one for buskins, and gloves; and one for a bill; and one for a rope of twelve cubits, or for a hatchet if he is a woodman. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvelinaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. cyvelineidiau* (cyvelin) A cubit in length.  
**Cyvelinawg**, *a.* (cyvelin) Of a cubit's length.

Rhaf zeuzeg cyvelinawg.

A rope of cubit's length twelve.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvenw**, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (enw) A denomination; an epithet; a surname, or cognomen.  
**Cyvenwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvenw) Denomination.  
**Cyvenwawl**, *a.* (cyvenw) Cognominal; being of the same, or like name.  
**Cyvenwedig**, *a.* (cyvenw) Synonymous.  
**Cyvenwi**, *v. a.* (cyvenwi) To give an epithet.  
**Cyvenwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvenw) A namefake.  
**Cyver**, *s. m.* (cyvar) An opposite situation. **Ar gyver**, facing, or fronting; **cyver i hezyw**, even with to-day.  
**Cyverbyn**, *a.* (erbyn) Opposite; placed in front.  
**Cyverbyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyverbyn) Contraposition; a being place in opposition; also an opponent.

Madawg a Meilyr, gwyr gorzyvnaid trais,  
 Tros gyverwyr gyverbyniad.

Madog and Meilyr, men accustomed to ravage, and opponents for iniquity. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyverbyniawl**, *a.* (cyverbyn) Being set against.  
**Cyverbynied**, *v. a.* (cyverbyn) To counteract.  
**Cyverbyniedig**, *a.* (cyverbyn) That is against.  
**Cyverbynu**, *v. a.* (cyverbyn) To set in opposition, to contrast; to counteract, or to oppose.  
**Cyverçryn**, *a.* (erçryn) Mutually trembling.  
**Cyverçrynawl**, *a.* (cyverçryn) Trembling together.  
**Cyverçryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyverçryn) A mutual trepidation, trembling, or shivering.  
**Cyverçrynu**, *v. a.* (cyverçryn) To tremble together.  
**Cyverçynawl**, *a.* (erçynawl) Mutually rising.  
**Cyverçyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (erçyniad) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.  
**Cyverçynu**, *v. a.* (erçynu) To ascend together.  
**Cyverzawn**, *s. m.*—*pl. cyverzoniau* (arzawn) Inherent quality, virtue, or efficacy.

Y mae cyverzoniau ar y dwyr hwnw.  
 There are virtues in that water.

*Mabinogion.*

**Cyverzoniad**



## CYV

- Cyverzoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyverzawn) A giving, or endowing with some quality.  
 Cyverzoniant, *s. m.* (cyverzawn) Virtue, efficacy.  
 Cyverzoniaw, *v. a.* (cyverzawn) To virtuate.  
 Cyverzoniawl, *a.* (cyverzawn) Having efficacy.  
 Cyvergyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ergyd) Concussion.  
 Cyvergydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvergyd) A propelling, or throwing together; concussion.  
 Cyvergydiaw, *v. a.* (cyvergyd) To concuss.  
 Cyvergydiawl, *a.* (cyvergyd) Being concussive.  
 Cyvergyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (ergyr) A rencounter.  
 Cyvergyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvergyr) A driving, or pushing together; a rencounter.

A mab Rhiwallawn, rhwyf myr,  
 O'r gyvergyriad nid adfer.

And the son of Rhiwallon, lord of the seas, from the conflict he did not return.

- Cyvergyriawl, *a.* (cyvergyr) Setting upon.  
 Cyvergyru, *v. a.* (cyvergyr) To assail, or set upon.  
 Cyverlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (erlyn) Joint pursuit.  
 Cyverlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue together.  
 Cyverlynawl, *a.* (cyverlyn) Jointly pursuing.  
 Cyverlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyverlyn) A jointly pursuing, prosecuting, or following after.  
 Cyverth, *a.* (berth) Thoroughly fair; holy.  
 Cyverthawl, *a.* (cyverth) That is consecrated.  
 Cyverthi, *s. m.* (cyverth) Sanctity, holiness.  
 Cyverthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyverth) Sanctification.  
 Cyverthrwyz, *s. m.* (cyverth) Sanctitude.  
 Cyverthu, *v. a.* (cyverth) To consecrate.  
 Cyverthus, *a.* (cyverth) Being consecrated.  
 Cyverthwç, *s. m.* (erthwç) A panting together.  
 Cyverthyçain, *v. a.* (cyverthwç) To pant together.  
 Cyverthyçawl, *a.* (cyverthwç) Panting together.  
 Cyverwen, *s. f.* (cyver—gwen) Flattering smile;  
*a.* that smiles to, or that flatters.

Mor wyv hyglau varz o veirz Ogyrven,  
 Mor wyv gwyn gyvrwys, nid wyv gyverwen.

I am so promptly assiduous a bard of the bards of Ogyrven, I am so proficient in the tale, but I am not used to flatter.

Cynzeu, m. Riryd.

- Cyverwenawl, *a.* (cyverwen) Apt to flatter.  
 Cyverwenu, *v. a.* (cyverwen) To flatter.  
 Cyverwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyver—gwyr) Iniquity, or injustice.

Camdreuliaw vy mhum synwyr  
 Mewn cyverwyr a thraha.

Misusing my five senses in iniquity and arrogance. Taliesin.

- Cyveryd, *s. m.* (cyver) An opposite place. Ar gyveryd, over against; y'nghyveryd, in lieu of.  
 Cyverydig, *a.* (cyveryd) Being opposite, or against.  
 Cyvesgar, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvesgaraint (esgar) A joint, or mutual foe. *a.* Having a common foe.

Ev ein llyw cyn lliid cyvesgar;  
 Yfgyvion yfgyvnynt llwrw bar.

He our leader before the anger of the common foe; the ravagers have ravaged the food of wrath.

Ll. P. Moç, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.

- Cyvethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To constitute, or depute.  
 Cyvetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvethol) A deputing, or electing another; a deputation.  
 Cyvetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvetholwyr (cyvethol—gwr) One who deposes, or elects; an elector.  
 Cyvewin, *a.* (ewin) Having nails complete.  
 Cyvgluft, *a.* (cluft) Complete, or even eared.

Teini cath yw ei bod yn gyvgluft, gyvlygad, gyvzannez, gyvewin, gyvlogwrn.

The perfections of a cat is that she be even-eared, even-eyed, complete of teeth, complete of nails, complete of tail.

Welsh Laws.

- Cyvhogedig, *a.* (hogedig) Being mutually sharpened; being picked, as millstones are.

## CYV

- Cyvhogi, *v. a.* (hogi) To sharpen together.  
 Cyvhogi'r velin, to give acuteness to, or to pick the mill.  
 Cyvhogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hogiad) Acuition.  
 Cyvhwrz, *s. m.* (hwrz) A meeting. *v. a.* to meet.  
 Cyvhwrzawl, *a.* (cyvhwrz) Tending to meet; contiguous.  
 Cyvhyrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvhwrz) A meeting together.  
 Cyviaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyv—aç) An etymology.  
 Cyviaçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyviaç) Etymologist.  
 Cyviaçyzawl, *a.* (cyviaçyz) Etymological.  
 Cyviaçyziath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyviaçyz) A derivation of words, or etymology.

Cyviaçyziath oez gaeth gynt  
 Cair i bob gair ei gerynt.

Etymology was formerly strict and exact, to every word is had its relative.

Meirg Duryss.

- Cyviaçyzu, *v. a.* (cyviaçyz) To trace etymology.  
 Cyviaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* cyvieithoz (iaith) A vernacular language. *a.* Of the same language.

Cynzylan calon gozaith Wanwyn,  
 O gyvlyn am gyviaith,  
 Yn amwyn Tren trev zifaith.

Cynzylan with a heart like the fire that consumes the heath in spring, in embracing those of the same language, and in defending Tren, a town laid waste!

Llywarc Hen.

- Cyviaw, *v. a.* (cyv) To make equable, or even.

All wyzle didryd didwrv gyviaw;  
 Azawd ym gwrthrawd, gwrthred hosiaw.

Like a woody glade unfrequented, and without tumult that is made even; a place for my retirement, where recurrence may be had with facility.

Gwalgmai.

- Cyviawn, *a.* (iawn) Upright, righteous, just.

A vo balç zulliaw o zull cyviawn,  
 A vo traethadur traethed ei zawn.

He that may be elegantly forming in a just manner, he that is a reciter, let him recite his virtue.

Cynzeu, i O. Gwynedd.

- Cyviawnâd, *s. m.* (cyviawn) Justification.  
 Cyviawnâawl, *a.* (cyviawn) Tending to justify.  
 Cyviawnadwy, *a.* (cyviawn) That may be just.  
 Cyviawnâu, *v. a.* (cyviawn) To justify, to clear of guilt.  
 Cyviawnâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyviawnâwyr (cyviawn—gwr) A justifier, one who justifies, or defends.  
 Cyviawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyviawn) Justice, righteousness, equity; upright dealing.  
 Cyviawnedig, *a.* (cyviawn) That is justified.  
 Cyviawnez, *s. m.* (cyviawn) Equity, justness.  
 Cyviawni, *v. a.* (cyviawn) To render just, or equitable; to rectify; to justify; to do justice.  
 Cyviawniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyviawn) A justifying, or a rendering equitable; a rectifying.  
 Cyviawnus, *a.* (cyviawn) Tending to justify.  
 Cyviawnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyviawnwyr (cyviawn—gwr) One that rectifies, or that sets to right.  
 Cyvieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyviaith) Translation.  
 Cyvieithiawg, *a.* (cyviaith) Of the same speech.  
 Cyvieithiawl, *a.* (cyviaith) Being of one speech.  
 Cyvieithu, *v. a.* (cyviaith) To interpret.  
 Cyvieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvieithwyr (cyviaith—gwr) A translator, one who turns into another language.  
 Cyvieithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyviaith) An interpreter, or translator.

- Cyvieuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ieuaad) A conjunction; also the *Epizeuxis*, a term in rhetoric, being the immediate repetition of a word by way of emphasis.

- Cyvieuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ieuaeth) A yoking, or coupling together; adjunction.

R r

Cyvieuaw



- Cyvieuaw, *v. a.* (ieuaw) To conjugate.  
 Cyvieuawg, *a.* (ieuawg) Being yoked together.  
 Cyvieuawl, *a.* (ieuawl) Tending to conjoin.  
 Cyvieuedig, *a.* (ieuedig) That is conjoined.  
 Cyvieuwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvieuwyr (ieuwr) One that yokes together, one that conjoins.  
 Cyvieuwin, *a.* (cyviaw) Being equal to, or like.

Carav Rodri draws, drais gyfredin ei enw  
 Yn Evrai, ac yn Lladin,  
 Ac yn mhob cyviaith yn gyviéwin.

I love the turbulent Rodri, whose name is the general oppressor in Hebrew, and in Latin, and in every common language of the same import. *Gwalchmai.*

- Cyving, *a.* (ing) Confined, strait, restricted.

O ben Talieſin barzrin beirzring  
 Barzair o'm cyvair, ni byz cyving.

From the mouth of Talieſin of bardic mystery, to which bards ascend, a bardic lay shall visit me, it shall not be restricted. *Cynxelw.*

- Cyvlaz, *a.* (llaz) Coincident, fuitable, meet.

- Cyvlaz, *v.* (llaz) To coincide; to fit, or match.

Mi a dyngav dynged it' na cyvlazo dy yflys wrth wraig hyd pan gefys Olwen, merç Yfbazaden Bencawr.

I will pronounce to thee a decree of fate, that thy fide shall not be matched to a wife, until thou shalt attain Olwen, the daughter of Yfbazaden Bencawr. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvlazawl, *a.* (cyvlaz) Tending to coincide.

- Cyvlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlaz) Coincidence.

- Cyvlazrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvlaz) Coincidence, congruity, agreement, suitability, or fitness.

- Cyvlaeth, *s. m.* (llaeth) A confection, a mixture.

- Cyvlavan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llavan) A heinous deed; felony; also Massacre, or slaughter. The duckweed is called *cyvlavan*; and *llinos y dwyr*.

Ni wnaethbwyd neuaz mor orcyymman  
 Mor vawr mor o wawr y gyvlavan.

There has not been a hall made so very extensive, so great a sea of the colour of slaughter. *Aneurin*

Gan na allai y lleidyr ymwadu a'r gyvlavan ev a zygbwyd i'w grogi.

As the thief could not clear himself of the felony he was taken to be hanged. *Mabinogion.*

Tair anvad gyvlavan Ynys Prydain: Eidyn mab Einnyan, a lazwyd Aneurin Gwawdryz medeyrn beirz; a Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, a lazoez Avaon mab Talieſin; a Llovan Llawzino a lazoez Urien mab Cynvarç.

The three accursed deeds of the isle of Britain; Eidyn the son of Einnyan, who slew Aneurin of fluent praise monarch of the bards; and Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, who slew Avaon the son of Talieſin; and Llovan Llawzino, who killed Urien the son of Cynvarç. *Triad.*

- Cyvlavanad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavan) A committing a great crime, or felony; a massacreing.

- Cyvlavanaiz, *a.* (cyvlavan) That is felonious.

- Cyvlavanawg, *a.* (cyvlavan) Guilty of felony.

- Cyvlavanawl, *a.* (cyvlavan) Felonious; criminal.

- Cyvlavanu, *v. a.* (cyvlavan) To commit felony; to massacre, to murder, or to slaughter.

Y rh'ov a Duw, Cai, drwg y gwnaethoſt cyvlavanu ar vacwy val hwn, ni allai zyweddyd.

Between me and God, Gai, thou hast done evil to commit murder on a youth like this, who could not speak. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvlavanwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvlavanwyr (cyvlavan—gwr) One guilty of felony; a murderer.

- Cyvlavar, *a.* (llavar) Mutually uttering.

Oez llacar cyvlavar cyvlavan,  
 oez yigwyd o tryvwyd o trywan.

Glaring and noisy on all sides was the slaughter, there was the shield pierced through, and the transfixing spear. *Myrddin.*

- Cyvlavarawg, *a.* (cyvlavar) That holds a parley.

- Cyvlavarez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavar) A conference, or discourse; a parley, or verbal treaty.

Ac oni'm anghen i anghenvez dacar,  
 Cyn arwar cyvar cyvlavarez,  
 Ni zervyz awen i ar zarwez traul  
 Tra vo lloer a haul ar eu rhodwez.

And if he does not necessitate me to the fated mansion of earth, ere the tranquil meeting of parleying, the muse shall not be exhausted from the lavish flowing, whilst the moon and sun shall be on their course. *Phyllip Brydyz.*

- Cyvlavariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavar, A parleying.

- Cyvlavaru, *v. a.* (cyvlavar) To confer; to parley.

- Cyvlaid, *s. m.—pl.* cyvleidiau (cwvyl) Arms-full.

- Cyvlaith, *s. m.—pl.* cyvleithiau (llaith) Mutual death.

- Cyvlam, *a.* (llam) That goes with, or attends.

Collyfant oll, coll cyvlam  
 Cenedloz, eu cain adlam.

They all lost (a loss that attends nations) their fair a bode.

*Prydyz Ergan, m. Rhys Voel.*

- Cyvlanw, *s. m.* (llanw) A complement; fill.

- Cyvlaw, *a.* (blaw) Being uttered in concord.

- Cyvlawdon, *s. f.* (cyvlaw—tôn) Symphony. Cerz cyvlawdon, a song of harmonious utterance.

Mwy no rhwy o rai cybyzion  
 I'm o'm dawn, o'm daw cyvlawdon;  
 Am olud termud teyrnon  
 Vy nhayawd yn vrawd ar Vrython.

More than enough of miserly ones I meet with, if to my gift I should be visited by harmonious music; for the silent wealth of princes my tongue will be a condemnation to Britons.

*Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

- Cyvlawn, *a.* (llawn) Complete, full; perfect.

- Cyvlawnadwy, *a.* (cyvlawn) That may be fulfilled.

- Cyvlawnawl, *a.* (cyvlawn) Tending to fulfil.

- Cyvlawnder, *s. m.* (cyvlawn) Completeness; fulness; abundance, plenty.

Tri cyvlawnder cerz: cyvlawn iaith, cyvlawn zygmyg, a cyvlawn gelvyd.

The three completenesses of song: complete language, complete invention, and complete art. *Barzas.*

- Cyvlawnedig, *a.* (cyvlawn) That is accomplished, fulfilled, or performed. Amfer cyvlawnedig, perfect tense.

- Cyvlawnez, *s. m.* (cyvlawn) Fulness, plenitude.

- Cyvlawni, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To complete, to fulfil.

- Cyvlawniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlawn) Accomplishment, or fulfilment; perfection; a fulfilling.

- Cyvlawniadawl, *a.* (cyvlawniad) Tending to fulfil.

- Cyvlawniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvlawniad) A fulfiller, or accomplisher; one who completes.

- Cyvlawnu, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To accomplish, to fulfil, or to complete; to make up, or supply.

- Cyvlawnus, *a.* (cyvlawn) Tending to accomplish.

- Cyvlawnwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvlawnwyr (cyvlawn—gwr) One who accomplishes, or who fulfils.

- Cyvlawnyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvlawn) Accomplisher.

- Cyvle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (lle) Convenient place; place, room; convenience, opportunity.

- Cyvlêad, *s. m.* (cyvle) A placing together; a collocating.

- Cyvlêawl, *a.* (cyvle) Being placed together.

- Cyvlêad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvle) Collocation; a contrivance, or a making fit; a stationing.

- Cyvlêadawl, *a.* (cyvlêad) Being placed together.

- Cyvlêâu, *v. a.* (cyvle) To collocate, to place together.

- Cyvlêawl, *a.* (cyvle) Collocate; succedaneous.

- Cyvlêgawl, *a.* (llegawl) Being lurking together.

- Cyvlêgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llegiad) A hiding together.

- Cyvlêgu, *v. a.* (llegu) To skulk, hide, or conceal together.

Rhyvez eithyr Gwynez gwenwyn-gawz cywlad  
 Cyn cyvlêgwyv rydawz  
 Vy myw am vylyw—

Wonderful, being from Gwynez a native country banefully expelled, ere I hide myself long, if I live without my chief. *Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.*

- Cyvlêgwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvlêgwyr (llegwr) A skulker. *Cyvlêd.*



# CYV

**Cyyled, a. (llêd)** Being of equal breadth; as broad.

Nid cyyled gweled y gwir  
Ar yr wyneb a'r anwir.

Not of equal extent is the truth seen on the countenance, as  
falsehood. *W. Lley.*

**Cyyledawl, a. (cyvled)** Being coextensive.

**Cyylediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvled)** A coextension.

**Cyyledu, v. a. (cyvled)** To make of equal breadth.

**Cyvlëedig, a. (cyvle)** That is placed, or situated.

**Cyvlev, a. (llev)** Agreeing in voice, or harmonious.

Arzelw cain fyrz cyrz cyvlev,  
Urzedig Wledig wlad Nev.

Claim the splendid paths of harmonious songs, consecrated Governor of the kingdom of heaven. *Blessyn Parz.*

**Cyvlevain, v. a. (cyvlev)** To shout together.

**Cyvleviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlev)** A shouting together; conclamation.

**Cyvlegriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlegyr)** A shooting.

**Cyvlegru, v. a. (cyvlegyr)** To fire a gun; to cannonade.

**Cyvlegyr, s. m.—pl. cyvlegrau (llegyr)** A gun.

**Cyvleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlaid)** An embracing.

**Cyvleidiaw, v. a. (cyvlaid)** To fold in the arms.

**Cyvleidiawl, a. (cyvlaid)** Being embraced.

**Cyvleidiwr, s. m.—pl. cyvleidwyr (cyvlaid—gwr)** One who folds in the arms, an embracer.

**Cyvlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlanw)** Repletion.

**Cyvlenwawl, a. (cyvlanw)** Tending to fill up.

**Cyvlenwi, v. a. (cyvlanw)** To fulfil; to replenish, or fill.

Glwth, cenvigen drwy lwyd vryd,  
A llenwi'r byd o zrygez  
A cyvlenwi wylyls diawl—

Gluttony and malice, with full intent, thus filling the world with iniquity, and accomplishing the will of the Devil.

*Hop. T. Phylip.*

**Cyvles, s. m. (llês)** Mutual good. *a.* Of equal benefit.

**Cyvlesiad, s. m. (cyvles)** A mutually benefiting.

**Cyvlesfawl, a. (cyvles)** Mutually beneficial.

**Cyvlesâu, v. a. (cyvles)** To give mutual benefit.

**Cyvlesawl, a. (cyvles)** Being of mutual benefit.

**Cyvlesia, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvles)** Equal benefit.

**Cyvlesiant, s. m. (cyvles)** A mutual benefit.

**Cyvlesfu, v. a. (cyvles)** To benefit mutually.

**Cyvleswr, s. m.—pl. cyvleswyr (cyvles—gwr)** One who mutually benefits, or confers good.

**Cyvlëu, v. a. (cyvle)** To collocate; to place, or to set in a place; to put, or deposit; to prepare.

**Cyvleuer, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleuer)** Equable lustre, or splendor. *a.* Of the same lustre.

Ei gweiz—

Cyvleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt.

Her complexion equally splendid as the dawn of the day, when it rises in its course. *Cynzeiro.*

**Cyvleueru, v. a. (cyvleuer)** To cast a mutual lustre.

**Cyvlëus, a. (cyvle)** Convenient, or suitable.

**Cyvleusdawl, s. m. (cyvlëus)** Conveniency.

**Cyvleusdra, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyvlëus)** Conveniency.

**Cyvleusfwrwyz, s. m. (cyvlëus)** Convenientness.

**Cyvlewys, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewys)** Equable light, or reflection. *a.* Of the same light.

**Cyvlewysawl, a. (cyvlewys)** Shining together.

**Cyvlewysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlewys)** Refplendence.

**Cyvlewysu, v. a. (cyvlewys)** To shine equally.

# CYV

**Cyvwelyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyn)** Reflection.

Cyvwelyn aefawr y'ngawr y'ngblez,  
Y cynniv Cadwaladyr ar iôr Gwynez.

The mutual reflection of shields in the shout on the sword, when Cadwaladyr assails the lord of Gwynez. *Aezan.*

**Cyvlëyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvle)** A succedaneum.

**Cyvlin, a. (blin)** Being writhed together.

**Cyvlinaw, v. a. (cyvlin)** To contort, to writhe,

Cyvlinaw cae o vlaenion  
Cadair vaint y coed o'r vron.

Twisting together a wreath of the branches of the spreading top of the wood of the hill. *D. ab Gwilym, i Porruz.*

**Cyvliw, a. (lliw)** Being of the same colour.

Yn nghyvliw gwr â llwyn, an epithet for the twilight.

Cyvliw dy ben ag arien gauar,  
Gwares Duw dy anghen;  
Pwy wledy wedi Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the hoariness of winter, God has provided for thy necessity: who shall reign after Urien? *Cyvoef. Myrzin.*

**Cyvliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvliw)** A tinting.

**Cyvliwiaiz, a. (cyvliw)** Being of the same tint.

Ceidwad goruwç llygad llyn,  
Cyvliwiaiz covyl o ewyn.

A guardian over the dimple of the lake, being of the same hue as a covering of foam. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r alarz.*

**Cyvliwiaw, v. a. (cyvliw)** To make of like hue.

**Cyvlo, a. (llo)** Big with calf. Buwç gyvlo, a cow big with calf.

**Cyvload, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlo)** A being with calf.

**Cyvloca, v. a. (cyvlog)** To covenant, to take hire.

**Cyvlogi, v. a. (lloçi)** To give general refuge.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwefsi cyrz,  
Cezozion gyvlogi.

A mild prince of mighty ones keeping festivals of songs, and protecting equally the minstrels. *Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufuz.*

**Cyvlogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lloçiad)** A guarding equally, or a giving general protection.

**Cyvloadawd, s. m. (cyvlo)** A cow's conception of a foetus.

**Cyvloedig, a. (cyvlo)** That is with, or has a calf.

**Cyvlog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llôg)** A mutual covenant; also a stipend, salary, wages, or hire; a reward. Dyn ar gyvlog, or, dyn ar ammod, a man that is hired, or on hire.

Cwalwyr yn gwiliaw pob annez  
Del i'w rhan, ni haezan' hez,  
Deilwng gyvlog, a dialez.

Ravagers that search over every dwelling, may there come to their lot, for peace they deserve not, a merited reward, and vengeance. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Cyvlogaiz, a. (cyvlog)** Venal, or mercenary.

**Cyvlogawd, s. m. (cyvlog)** Condition of a covenant; a stipend, wages, or hire.

A vyz mai ar Venai, crai gyvlogawd,  
Advyz mwy ar Gonwy, craith gwyniaith gwnâawd.

Will there be a battle on Menai, a vehement retribution, there will be more on Conwy, the fear of angry strife shall cause it. *Tali fin.*

**Cyvlogawl, a. (cyvlog)** Being under covenant.

**Cyvlogzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlog—dyn)** Stipendiary.

**Cyvlogedig, a. (cyvlog)** That is hired, or hireling.

Byzav dyft cyvlyn yn erbyn—camattalwyr cyvlog y cyvlogedig,  
I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling in his wages. *Manchu iii. 5.*

**Cyvlogeizrwyz, s. m. (cyvlogaiz)** Mercenariness.

**Cyvlogi, v. a. (cyvlog)** To covenant; to hire.

**Cyvlogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlog)** A covenanting, or hiring.

Cyvlogwas,



**Cyvlogwas**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlogweision (cyvlog—gwas) A covenant servant, or a hired servant.

**Cyvlogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlogwyr (cyvlog—gwr) A hirer.

**Cyvloi**, *v. a.* (cyvlo) To impregnate a cow; also to bear a calf, or become with calf.

**Cyvlofg**, *a.* (llofg) Conflagrant, consuming all.

**Cyvlofgva**, *s. f.*—*pl.* cyvlofgvëyz (cyvlofg—ma) A combustion, a conflagration.

**Cyvlofgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlofg) Conflagration.

**Cyvloyw**, *a.* (gloyw) Thoroughly clear, or bright.

Y fawll a cwillant lyfrau yr hên veirz â welant yn gyvloyw, a thrywel, mai hon yw y varn, a'r zofbarth gyviawn.

Whoever that search over the books of the old bards will see *most clearly* and manifestly that this is the right decision and illustration.

*Ed. Davys.*

**Cyvludwad**, *s. m.* (lludwad) Incineration.

**Cyvludwaw**, *v. a.* (lludwaw) To reduce to ashes.

**Cyvludwawg**, *a.* (lludwawg) Being reduced to ashes.

**Cyvludwyz**, *s. m.* (lludwyz) A conflagrator.

Anrhaith gyvludwyz taiawg yn nhy ci gilyz.

The pillage of one church *destroyer* in the house of another.

*Adage.*

—Aer gyvludwyz

Cad a wnaeth cadarn ymgeryz.

The *conflagrator* of slaughter, a battle he caused that was the envy of the mighty.

*Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufuz.*

**Cyvluz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lluz) Impediment, hinderance.

**Cyvluz**, *a.* (lluz) Being a mutual hinderance.

**Cyvluziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvluz) An obstruction.

**Cyvluziaw**, *v. a.* (cyvluz) To obstruct.

Hezyw ym cyvliw yz ym cyvluz Gwen,  
Gwyn y cawz ar vy ngruz.

To day my complexion the Fair doth *obstruct*, pale is affliction on my cheek.

*Cynzelw.*

**Cyvluziawg**, *a.* (cyvluz) That is obstructed.

**Cyvluziawl**, *a.* (cyvluz) Obstructive, obstruct.

**Cyvluziwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvluziwr (cyvluz—gwr) An opposer, hinderer, or obstructor.

**Cyvlüz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llüz) Mutual warfare.

Tra vu vyw vy llyw llaw gyvlüz  
Nid oez raid a'i blaidd, blodau Gwynez dud,  
Nag ammau golud, nag amgelez.

Whilst alive my leader with the hand of *warfare*, there was no need, having his aid, who is the flower of the land of Gwynez, to doubt of wealth, nor of protection.

*Gr. ab Meredith.*

**Cyvlun**, *a.* (llun) Conform, of the same form.

Gellid er llës gryndi, a byrau llawer iawn o'r draith a'r ymadrawz, a'i gwneuthur wrth hyn yn vwy bywiawg, ac yn vwy cyvlun a'r mezwil.

With advantage a great deal might be compressed, and curtailed of the treatise and the diction, and making it by that means more lively, and more *uniform* with the thought.

*Ed. Davys.*

**Cyvlunez**, *s. m.* (cyvlun) Equiformity.

**Cyvluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlun) configuration, conformation, a making uniform; organization.

**Cyvluniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniaeth) Allowance, or portion of food, a meal, or repast.

Pwy yw y gorucwyliwr fyrlawn, a fwyllawg, yr hwn â efyd ei arglwyz ar ei deulu, i rozi cyvluniaeth izynt mewn pryd?

Who then is that faithful and wise steward, whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their *portion of meat* in due season?

*Luke xii. 42.*

**Cyvluniaiz**, *a.* (cyvlun) Being uniform; conform.

**Cyvluniaw**, *v. a.* (cyvlun) To configure, to make uniform; to organize, to construct; to model.

**Cyvluniawl**, *a.* (cyvlun) Constructive; organic.

**Cyvluniedig**, *a.* (cyvlun) That is organized.

**Cyvluniedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvluniad) A modeller, organizer, or a constructor.

**Cyvluniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlunwyr (cyvlun—gwr) One who constructs, or models; an organizer.

**Cyvlüz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llüz) A combined host; also a fellow-soldier, or companion in arms.

**Cyvlüzawl**, *a.* (cyvlüz) Warring together.

**Cyvlüzziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlüz) A warring together.

**Cyvlüzziath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlüz) Joint warfare.

**Cyvlüzzu**, *v. a.* (cyvlüz) To war in concert.

**Cyvlw**, *s. m.* (llw) A mutual oath, or conjuration.

**Cyvlwç**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlyçau (llwç) A falling together, a coming together; contact.

Dy'm cyvarwyziad Ynhwç, dywal

Baran y'nghyvlwç;

Gwell yd laz nog yd adolwç.

Let me be guided onward, Ynhwç, whose countenance is fierce in the mutual conflict; it is better thou shouldst kill than parley on terms.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyvlwg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlygau (llwg) A mutual view or appearance.

Drwg yw yn dryced an buçez,

Ail drwg y'nghyvlwg an cyvlüz.

It is lamentable that our lives should be so evil, again lamentable in the *assembling together* is our mutual strife.

*Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

**Cyvlwg**, *a.* (llwg) Being mutually manifest.

Céd egiur, cedeirn gur gyrçiad

Cad amlwg, crai cyvlwg cywiad.

Conspicuous of gift, the grievous assailor of the mighty ones, in the open battle having the *manifest* ardency of a patriot.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Cyvlwnc**, *s. m.* (llwnc) A fasting, or abstinence.

**Cyvlwng**, *a.* (llwng) That swallows up, overwhelming.

**Cyvlwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlyrau (llwr) Condition, state or plight; disposition, temper, property.

**Cyvlwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwyz) Prosperity.

**Cyvlwyz**, *a.* (llwyz) Fortunate, or prosperous.

Cyrç cyvrwyz, cyvlwyz, cyvlam,

Cyç Cynnru cymmerafam.

A course unembarrassed, prosperous and regular, the circuit of Wales, we took.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyvlwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cyvlwyz) To make prosperous.

Grufuz aur diluz, dwylaw egored,

Gwawr Maclawr drevred, ged gyvlwyzaw.

Grufuz whose gold is without stoppage, with open hands, the sun of the community of Maelor, who *prosper* gifts.

*Llygad Gwr.*

**Cyvlwyzawg**, *a.* (cyvlwyz) Having prosperity.

**Cyvlwyzawl**, *a.* (cyvlwyz) Prosperous, fortunate.

**Cyvlwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlwyz) A prospering.

**Cyvlwyziant**, *s. m.* (cyvlwyz) Prosperity, luck.

**Cyvlwyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llwyn) A present.

**Cyvlwynadwy**, *a.* (cyvlwyn) That may be sent.

**Cyvlwynai**, *s. c.*—*pl.* cyvlwyneion (cyvlwyn) One who presents; a dedicator; an addresser.

**Cyvlwynaw**, *v. a.* (cyvlwyn) To send to, to address to, to dedicate; to present.

**Cyvlwynawl**, *a.* (cyvlwyn) That is sent, addressed to, presented; dedicatory.

**Cyvlwynedig**, *a.* (cyvlwyn) That is sent to.

**Cyvlwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlwyn) A sending, or addressing to, a presentation.

**Cyvlwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvlwynwyr (cyvlwyn—gwr) One who sends, or presents; a dedicator.

**Cyvlwynyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvlwyn) Presenter.

**Cyvlwyr**, *a.* (llwyr) Total, utter, complete.

Barawyd hyn o zofbarth—yn gyvlwyr unrwy a'r gelvyz yd vynt.

This arrangement has been judged *perfectly* consistent with the mystery that was formerly.

*Ed. Davys.*

**Cyvlwylder**, *s. m.* (cyvlwyr) Totality, the whole.

**Cyvlwys**, *a.* (glwys) Sanctified, holy, solemn.

**Cyvlwylez**, *s. m.* (cyvlwys) Sanctity, or holiness.

**Cyvlwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwyth) A compressure.

*Cyvlwythaw,*



**Cyvlwythaw, v. a. (cyvlwyth)** To press upon.  
**Cyvlwythawg, a. (cyvlwyth)** Having a load.  
**Cyvlwythawl, a. (cyvlwyth)** That presses upon.  
**Cyvlwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlwyth)** A loading, or pressing upon; compression.  
**Cyvlwygawl, a. (cyvlwç)** Yielding, or complying.  
**Cyvlwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlwç)** A yielding, giving way to, or complying; resignation.  
**Cyvlwyçu, v. a. (cyvlwç)** To comply with, to yield. Gwraig yn cyvlwyçu, a woman falling in labour.

Ar hŷn blinoez y brenin yn ymgyraw, a cyvlwygoez i rozi rhydd a hezwç i'r rhai crevryawl a wezillafid drwy Frainc oill.

At length the king became tired in struggling, and complied to grant liberty and peace to the religious ones that were left throughout all France.

Charles Edwards.

—Aza lwyd  
O'i vuçez i cyvlwygwyd.

The venerable Adam, from his life he was brought down.

D. Nanmor.

**Cyvlwyçwyr, s. m. (cyvlwç—gwyr)** The twilight; time after sun-set, the close of day.  
**Cyvlwym, a. (llym)** Nimble, quick; ready, or keen.  
**Cyvlwymder, s. m. (cyvlwym)** Quickness, keenness.  
**Cyvlwymedig, a. (cyvlwym)** That is accelerated.  
**Cyvlwymez, s. m. (cyvlwym)** Celerity, or swiftness.  
**Cyvlwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlwym)** Acceleration.  
**Cyvlwymu, v. a. (cyvlwym)** To sharpen pace, to accelerate, or to speed.  
**Cyvllyn, a. (glyn)** That mutually sticks.  
**Cyvllynawl, a. (cyvllyn)** Tending to stick together.  
**Cyvllyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvllyn)** Agglutination.  
**Cyvllynu, v. a. (cyvllyn)** To agglutinate; to adhere.  
**Cyvllyoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlw—oed)** An oath of mutual appointment, or assignation.

Gwedi rhydyngu cyvlyoed y rhyngzynt, a dyunaw ar laz Bown.

After having sworn a mutual oath of assignation between them, and agreeing on killing Bown—

H. Bown—Mabinogion.

**Cyvllys, a. (llys)** Courtly, or courtlike; complaisant.  
**Cyvllysdawd, s. m. (cyvllys)** Courtliness; complaisance.  
**Cyvllywyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywyz)** A federal president.  
**Cyvllywyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvllywyz)** A federal government, or united states.  
**Cyvnaï, s. m.—pl. cyvneiaint (nai)** A great great grandchild, a son in the fourth generation.  
**Cyvnaïd, a. (naïd)** Of one leap, leaping together.

Tri cyvnaïd cyfnar,  
Çwerw fylynt efnar.

Three fullen chiefs of one course, bitterly would they chafe the foe.

Aneurin.

**Cyvnaith, s. m.—pl. cyvneithion (naith)** Troth.  
**Cyvnaaws, s. m.—pl. t. au (naws)** A common, or same nature. a. Of like nature, homogeneous.  
**Cyvnaawfawl, a. (cyvnaaws)** Homogeneous.  
**Cyvnaawfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnaaws)** A tempering.  
**Cyvnaawfu, v. a. (cyvnaaws)** To temper.  
**Cyvneithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnaith)** A betrothing, a mutually pledging a troth.  
**Cyvneithiaw, v. a. (cyvnaith)** To betroth.  
**Cyvneithiawl, a. (cyvnaith)** Being betrothed.  
**Cyvneithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvnaith)** Betrother.

**Cyvnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oz (nerth)** Firmness, steadiness, support.

Duw yw cyvnerth a llawenyç yr holl greaduriaid deallus.

God is the support and comfort of all reasonable creatures.

T. Margawç Crwydrad.

**Cyvnerthawl, a. (cyvnerth)** Tending to strengthen, or make compact; corroborative, confirmatory.  
**Cyvnerthedig, a. (cyvnerth)** Being made compact.  
**Cyvnerthedigion, restoratives in medicine.**  
**Cyvnerthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnerth—edig)** The act of making compact, steady, or firm.  
**Cyvnerthedigawl, a. (cyvnerth)** Corroborative.  
**Cyvnerthez, s. m. (cyvnerth)** Compactedness.  
**Cyvnerthi, s. m. (cyvnerth)** Steadiness, or firmness.

Nest yn ei hazawd wen-wawd weini!

Yz wyv pryderus val Pryderi,

Pryder-wawd ceudawd, eyvnerthi ni wn,

Nest is in her pace of rest who was served with smiling peace! I am pensive like Pryderi, whose bosom swelled with melancholy lays; steadiness I know not.

Ein. ab Gwalçmai.

**Cyvnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnerth)** A making compact, a strengthening; confirmation.  
**Cyvnerthrwyz, s. m. (cyvnerth)** Compactedness.

Cyn dyvodd cyvnod ny cyvnerthrwyz,  
Rhy dalwyv iawn yn rhadlawn rwyz.

Before the appointed time shall come, when there is no firmness, may I have made retribution meekly and freely!

Ein. ab Gwalçmai.

**Cyvnerthu, v. a. (cyvnerth)** To make compact, to strengthen; to confirm, to corroborate.  
**Cyvnerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyvnerthwyr (cyvnerth—gwr)** An assistant, or supporter; a confirmer.  
**Cyvnerthyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvnerth)** An adjutor, assistant, or helper; a confirmer.  
**Cyvnefaad, s. m. (nefaad)** An approximation.  
**Cyvnefaawl, a. (nefaawl)** Approximate.  
**Cyvnefav, a. (nefav)** Next, nearest in place.  
**Cyvnefavez, s. m. (cyvnefav)** Contiguity, vicinity.  
**Cyvnefaviad, s. m.—pl. cyvnefeiviad (cyvnefav)** The next of kin; a near relation.  
**Cyvnefaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnefav)** Nearness, closeness; relationship, or kindred.  
**Cyvnefavrwyç, s. m. (cyvnefav)** Vicinity, nearness.  
**Cyvnefaü, v. a. (nefaü)** To approximate together.  
**Cyvnefawg, a. (nefawg)** Apt to approximate.  
**Cyvnefawl, a. (nefawl)** Vicinal, or bordering on.  
**Cyvnefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nefiad)** Approximation.  
**Cyvnefu, v. a. (nefu)** To approximate, to approach.  
**Cyvnewid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (newid)** Mutual exchange, or barter; commerce, or traffick.

Llong á zaethai á cyvnewid ynzi—o Frainc.

A ship had come with merchandise in it from France.

Caradawç.

**Cyvnewid, v. a. (newid)** To exchange, to traffick; to barter.

Cyvnewid â hael,

To exchange with the liberal.

Adage.

**Cyvnewidadwy, a. (cyvnewid)** Transmutable.  
**Cyvnewidva, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyvnewid)** A place to merchandise, or traffick in; an exchange.  
**Cyvnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnewid)** A changing to another form; transformation; alteration.  
**Cyvnewidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvnewid)** Permutation; alternation, or alternity.  
**Cyvnewidial, v. a. (cyvnewid)** To alternate; to reciprocate; to be changing often.  
**Cyvnewidiaw, v. a. (cyvnewid)** To commute; to change; to transform; to be changed.

Cyvnewidiawg



**Cyvnewidiawg, a.** (cyvnewid) Alternate. Proest cyvnewidiawg, alternate combination of vowels, a term in profody.

**Cyvnewidiawl, a.** (cyvnewid) Alterant; commutual, alternate, reciprocal, mutual.

**Cyvnewidiedig, a.** (cyvnewid) That is changed, altered, or transformed.

**Cyvnewidioldeb, s. m.** (cyvnewidiawl) Commutability; reciprocity, a mutual change.

**Cyvnewidiolrwyf, s. m.** (cyvnewidiawl) Alterableness, a commutable state.

**Cyvnewidiwr, s. m.—pl.** cyvnewidwyr (cyvnewid—gwr) A changer; a chapman.

**Cyvnewidwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvnewidiwr) A changing, bartering, or merchandizing.

**Cyvnewyz, a.** (newyz) Regenerated, renewed.

**Cyvniwr, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (niwr) An even number. *Gwarcu cyvniwr*, a play in which the youths of both sexes seek for an even-leaved sprig of the ash; and the first of either sex that finds one calls out *Cyvniwr*, and is answered by the first of the other that succeeds; and these two, if the omen fails not, are to be joined in wedlock.

**Cyvniwr, a.** (niwr) Of equal number; so many.

**Cyvniwrawg, a.** (cyvniwr) Of even number.

**Cyvniwrez, s. m.** (cyvniwr) Evenness of number.

**Cyvniweru, v. a.** (cyvniwr) To make of even number.

**Cyvniwr, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (niwr) A female cousin german.

*Cyvniwr yw i'r seren.*

She is cousin to the star.

*L. G. Catbi.*

**Cyvnod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (nôd) A conjuncture, season, or period; an appointed time, or appointment.

*Pryd y bo cyvnod yn cyvodi  
Y fawli y yn mez armaav vi—*

When at the period there will be rising of those that are in the grave  
I will prophesy—

*Ai gwir troi—  
Hwyl naw, yr haul yn i ol?  
A droed llwybyr y tair wybren:  
Rhodau cyvnodau y nen?*

Is it true that the sun, in its natural course, is turned back? Is the path of the three heavens turned: the circles of the seasons of the sky?

*Fewc Prys.*

**Cyvnodawl, a.** (cyvnod) Periodical, at fixt seasons.

**Cyvnodedig, a.** (cyvnod) Being regulated, or stated.

**Cyvnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvnod) Connotation.

**Cyvnodiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvnodiad) One who regulates, or arranges; a commentator.

**Cyvnowant, s. m.** (nowant) A mutual enjoyment, or treasure; common stock, contribution.

*Dyw Merçyr gwelais wyr y'ng hyvnowant,  
Dyviau bu gwarthau a amugant.*

Wednesday I saw men in mutual enjoyment, Thursday there was the disparaging of what they defended.

*Taliesin.*

*Dugeft y Wyzgrug, a Dygant i drais  
Adryfz cyvnowant.*

Thou didst bring the Wyzgrug and Dygant under oppression, an excess of contribution.

*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cyvnos, s. m.—pl. t. au** (nôs) The evening twilight, the commencement of night.

*Llazed holl dyrva cynulleidva Israel ev (yr oen) yn y cyvnos.*

The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it (the lamb) in the evening.

*Exodus xii. 6.*

**Cyvnowawl, a.** (cyvnos) Relating to the evening.

**Cyvnowi, v. n.** (cyvnos) To become night, to darken.

**Cyvnowiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvnos) A becoming night.

**Cyvnyz, a.** (nyz) Being intertwined, or twisted together.

**Cyvnyzawl, a.** (cyvnyz) Tending to intertwine.

**Cyvnyzedig, a.** (cyvnyz) That is twisted together.

**Cyvnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvnyz) An intertwining,

**Cyvnyzu, v. a.** (cyvnyz) To intertwine, to twist together.

**Cyvoçrawdyl, s. f.—pl.** cyvoçrodlau (cyvoçyr—awdyl) A collateral, or parallel rhyme.

*Cenir cyvoçrawdyl ar y mân vânu yn lle cynghanez.*

In the short verses *parallel rhyme* is used instead of consonancy.

*Barzas.*

**Cyvoçrawg, a.** (cyvoçyr) Having a parallel; collateral.

**Cyvoçrawl, a.** (cyvoçyr) Collateral, or parallel.

**Cyvoçredig, a.** (cyvoçyr) Being made parallel.

*Cymmeriad cyvoçredig, parallel connection, a term in profody.*

**Cyvoçrez, s. m.** (cyvoçyr) Parallelism, or collateral state.

**Cyvoçri, v. a.** (cyvoçyr) To make parallel, or collateral.

**Cyvoçriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvoçyr) A making parallel.

**Cyvoçrodlath, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvoçrawdyl) Parallel, or connected rhyme.

**Cyvoçrodli, v. a.** (cyvoçrawdyl) To rhyme together.

**Cyvoçrogi, v.** (cyvoçrawg) To become parallel.

**Cyvod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bod) A tarrying, abiding, or dwelling in a place. *Cael cyvod ar un*, to find one's place of abode.

*Ni çawn dy gyvod, tro trig*

*Didro, mwy no'r brawd odrig.*

I could not find thy dwelling, a fickle tarrying, more than the wandering friar.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyvodadwy, a.** (cyvawd) That may be raised.

**Cyvodawl, a.** (cyvawd) Tending to rise, rising up.

**Cyvodedig, a.** (cyvawd) That is raised, or lifted.

**Cyvodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvodedig) A being raised up.

**Cyvodedigawl, a.** (cyvodedig) Tending to rise up.

**Cyvodedyn, s. m.** (cyvawd) What is in motion.

*Da cyvodedyn, moveable goods, or moveables.*

**Cyvoden, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyvawd) A pimple, a wheal.

**Cyvodi, v. a.** (cyvawd) To arise, to get up; to raise, or to lift up; to start or put up.

*Leon—llefigu à wnaeth; a fwm mlynz ar ugaint y bu yn gwled-ygu; ac o'i lefgez ev ar ziwez ei oes y cyvodes ciwdodawl deryfig yn y deyrnas.*

Leon, he became feeble: and five and twenty years he was governing; and from his feebleness, towards the end of his life there arose a civil commotion in the kingdom.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvawd) A rising, or getting up.

**Cyvodlaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyvawdy!) Connected rhyme.

**Cyvodlaiz, a.** (cyvawdyl) That rhyme together.

**Cyvodli, v. a.** (cyvawdyl) To rhyme to each other.

*Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyni adar*

*Yn odiaeth gyvodi.*

I heard and rejoiced, from the groves the birds rarely harmonizing.

*Morgan Gruffydd.*

**Cyvodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvawdyl) A rhyming together.

**Cyvodwr, s. m.—pl.** cyvodyr (cyvawd—gwr) A riser, one that raises up, or uplifts.

**Cyvoz, a.** (boz) Agreeable, content, or satisfied.

**Cyvozawl, a.** (cyvoz) Compliant, accomodating.

**Cyvoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvoz) A mutual pleasing.

**Cyvoziant, s. m.** (cyvoz) Agreeableness; complacency.



# CYV

**Cyvozus, a. (cyvoz)** Agreeable, or complacent.

**Cyvoed, a. (oed)** Coetaneous, contemporary.

Cyvoed vyz da á dedwyz.

*Coeval* will be the good with the happy.

*Adage.*

Nidawn er lliw gwawn i goed,  
Ni'm cavas neb o'm cyvoed.

I would not go to the grove for the sake of her of the gossamer hue, not one contemporary of mine has had me.

*D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufus.*

**Cyvoedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvoed)** A contemporary.

Cwzynt cyvnovant cant cyvoedyz,  
Cynghen gymynid gwyzvid wryz.

They would rise the contribution of a hundred contemporaries, but when the supporting tree is felled the woodbine lies along.

*Meilyr.*

**Cyvoen, a. (oen)** With lamb. Davad gyvoen, an ewe big with lamb.

**Cyvoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (oes)** A contemporary. *a.* Of the same age, coetaneous, or coeval.

**Cyvoesawl, a. (cyvoes)** Being of the same age.

**Cyvoesi, s. m. (cyvoes)** A continuing through ages.

Cavas vod, cyvoesi vyz,  
Yn benav o'r faint beuny.

He attained to be, which shall be the theme of ages, the chief of faints continually.

*I. ab R. ab Ieuan Llwyd, i Zewi.*

**Cyvoesi, v. n. (cyvoes)** To live at the time, or age; also to contemporise.

**Cyvoesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoes)** A living at once.

**Cyvoeswr, s. m.—pl. cyvoeswyr (cyvoes—gwr)** One who lives the same age; one of equal age.

**Cyvoeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (oeth)** Power; dominion; also wealth, or riches. Y Rhuveiniawl Gyvoeth, The Roman Power.

Anvon cenadau á orug Bran hyd at Veli, ac erci izo edvryd ei gyvoeth, a'i wraig izo; ac oni's adverai, tyngu a orug i gyvoethau nev a daear, yz anrheithiau yr ynys o'r mor pwygilyz.

Send messengers was what Bran did to Beli, desiring him to restore his treasure, and his wife to him; and if he did not restore, he swore by the powers of heaven and earth, that he would ravage the island from one sea to the other.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyvoethawg, a. (cyvoeth)** Puissant, wealthy.

Nid cyvoethawg, ond a'i cymmero.

None is wealthy but him that enjoys it.

*Adage.*

Y cyvoethoca, y neb ni gwenngyo zim ar gam o eizaw ereill.

The most wealthy is he that covets nothing unjustly of the goods of another.

*Adage.*

**Cyvoethawl, a. (cyvoeth)** Puissant, tending to enrich.

**Cyvoethedig, a. (cyvoeth)** Endowed with riches.

**Cyvoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoeth)** An enriching.

**Cyvoethogawl, a. (cyvoethawg)** Tending to enrich.

**Cyvoethogi, v. a. (cyvoethawg)** To enrich; to grow rich.

**Cyvoethogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoethawg)** A making, or becoming wealthy; enrichment.

**Cyvoethogrwyz, s. m. (cyvoethawg)** Wealthiness.

**Cyvoethogwr, s. m.—pl. cyvoethogwyr (cyvoethawg—gwr)** One who makes rich, an enricher.

**Cyvog, s. m. (og)** A vomit, or a reaching.

**Cyvog, v. a. (og)** To vomit, to cast up.

**Cyvogawl, a. (cyvog)** Emetic, or vomitory,

**Cyvogi, v. a. (cyvog)** To vomit, to cast out.

Coelvain brain Brynaic gyvogi—  
Ciliaw ni prug er caledi gawr

Gwr eon yn nghyni.

The omen of the over-plotting of the ravens of Brynaic, the severity of the assault never caused him to retreat, a bold hero in difficulty.

*Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufus.*

**Cyvogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvog)** Vomition.

**Cyvoglyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvog—llyn)** An emetic.

# CYV

**Cyvogwr, s. m.—pl. cyvogwyr (cyvog—gwr)** A vomiter.

**Cyvogwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyz)** Convergency.

**Cyvogwyzaw, v. a. (cyvogwyz)** To converge.

**Cyvogwyzawd, s. m. (cyvogwyz)** A convergency.

**Cyvogwyzawl, a. (cyvogwyz)** Convergent.

**Cyvogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvogwyz)** A converging, a tending, or inclining to one point.

**Cyvoladwy, a. (cyvawl)** Commendable, worthy.

**Cyvolawd, s. m. (cyvawl)** A commendation.

**Cyvoledig, a. (cyvawl)** Being commended.

**Cyvoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoledig)** A praising.

**Cyvolediw, a. (cyvawl)** Worthy of general praise.

**Cyvoli, v. a. (cyvawl)** To praise together.

Ev dyran dyz calan cadwç,  
Ced eirgion i'r cedawlerwç!  
Ev dyryz heizyd, a heizwç anaw,  
Ev, anant, cyvolwç!

He distributes on the high festival, the treasure of solicitations solicit of him that abounds! He will bestow the claims and deserts of song; ye minstrels join in praising him!

*Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyvoliannu, v. a. (cyvoliant)** To praise together.

**Cyvoliannus, a. (cyvoliant)** Commendatory.

**Cyvoliant, s. m. (cyvawl)** Universal praise.

**Cyvolwç, s. m. (cyvawl)** Universal praise.

**Cyvoll, a. (oll)** Integral; complete, or entire.

**Cyvonglawg, a. (cyvongyl)** Having even angles.

**Cyvongyl, s. f.—pl. cyvonglau (ongyl)** A right angle. *a.* Equiangular, or of even angles.

**Cyvor, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor)** Even with the edge.

Yn nghyvor, yn ymyl, in contact, touching, or bordering together.

Hawzvyd i zyz yr Awen  
Pan oezwn gynt yn vagen,  
A cyda'r gog yn canu 'n wryn  
Yn nghyvor llwyn yn llawen.

Prosperity to the day of the muse, when in time past I was a youth, and with the cuckoo sweetly singing in the border of the grove so merrily!

*Penmillon.*

**Cyvor, a. (gor)** Even with the edge, or up to the brim. Cewç y mesur à vynoç, ai y cyvor ai'r pen, you shall have which you like, a strike measure, or heap measure.

**Cyvorawl, a. (cyvor)** Tending to be even, or full.

**Cyvorzyl, s. m. (cyvor—dyl)** A clapping of hands, plaudit, or applause; a rejoicing.

**Cyvorzwyn, s. m. (cyvawr—dwyn)** A synecdoche.

**Cyvorzwynawl, a. (cyvorzwyn)** Synecdochical.

**Cyvore, a. (bore)** With the morn, or very early.

Eryr Eli gorymza coed  
Cyvore ciniawva  
A'i llawç, llwyzid ei draha.

The Eagle of Eli wanders among the woods; early with the dawn he takes his repast: may he that allures him prosper in his wiles.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyvoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor)** A making full.

**Cyveriauw, v. a. (cyvor)** To fill up to the brim.

Gwalçmai ym gelwir, gelyn y Saeson,  
Er lles Gwiedig Môn gweint yn mhlymnyd;  
Ac er boz Llywy lliw eiry ar goed  
Pan vu aer rhag caer cyvories waed.

Gwalçmai am I called, the Saxons' foe, for the sake of the chieft of Môn toiling in the conflict; and to please Llywy, fair as the snow on the trees, when there was slaughter before a fortress the blood I made to overflow.

*Gwalçmai.*

**Cyvorlawg, a. (cyvor)** Full to the brim; overflowing. Cyvorlawg lestri, overflowing cups.

**Cyvosawd, v. a. (gosawd)** To place together.

**Cyvosodawl, a. (cyvosawd)** Conjoining, synthetic.

**Cyvosodedig, a. (cyvosawd)** Being conjoined; coordinate.

**Cyvosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvosawd)** The act of compounding, or joining together; a synthesis.

*Cyvradd,*



# CYV

**Cyvrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy, a complot.

**Cyvradawl**, *a.* (cyvrad) Conspirant, plotting.

**Cyvradu**, *v. a.* (cyvrad) To complot, to conspire.

**Cyvradw**, *a.* (cyvrad) Mutually falling, or vanishing away.

**Cyvradwç**, *s. m.* (cyvrad) A conspiracy, a complot.

Gnawd o'i law lawr-veirz cyvradwç,  
Gwan o aer, a gwin o eur-vlwç.

By his hand has been caused the conspiracy of deggrel bards, a rash from the slaughter, and wine from the golden goblet.

*Ll. P. Meç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyvradwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvradwyr* (cyvrad—gwr) Traitor.

**Cyvráz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gráz) Equal rank. *a.* Co-ordinate.

**Cyvrázawl**, *a.* (cyvráz) Being of equal rank.

**Cyvráziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvráz) Co-ordination.

**Cyvrázu**, *v. n.* (cyvráz) To be equal, to compeer.

**Cyvrac**, *s. m.—pl. cyvreiau* (rhae) A chain for joining together, as dogs, or other animals.

Praiz preizwyr preiz-walc gyvreiau,  
Priodawr Prydain prain preiziau.

The booty of pillagers with the sure depredating chains, the chief-tain of Britain the feast would take. *Cynselw, i'r Argl. Rhys.*

**Cyvrágawd**, *s. m.—pl. cyvrágodau* (rhagawd) An ambush, or ambuscade.

Dyvynt hynt tremynt, tramwy beirz Gwynez  
I gyvrágawd gwleç—

They came on a scouting expedition, the bards of Gwynez travel to an ambuscade for a feast. *Sevnyn.*

**Cyvrágawd**, *v. a.* (rhagawd) To waylay together.

**Cyvrágodva**, *s. f.—pl. cyvrágodvëyz* (cyvrágawd—ma) A place of coming together, or way-laying.

**Cyvrágodwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvrágodwyr* (cyvrágawd—gwr) One who lays in ambush; a waylayer.

**Cyvráid**, *s. m.—pl. cyvreidiau* (rhaid) A competency; a necessary, or needful. *a.* Necessary.

Er llës na ollwng o'r llaw dy gyvráid,  
Digyvriv bod hebzaw.

For thy good let not thy needful slip from thy hand, there is no account in being without it. *Morgan Herbert.*

**Cyvráiz**, *v. a.* (rhaiz) To push with a pike.

Arvaiz ym cyvráiz i'm cyfroi.

He dares with the pike to thrust at me to cause my being disturbed. *Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

**Cyvrain**, *s. m.—pl.* (cyvreinion (rhain) Junction of spears, a battle or conflict with spears.

Yn Aberteivi tew oez vrain uç ben,  
Oni doed perçen parçus gyvrain,

In Aberteivi thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spears. *Elin. ab Gwgawn.*

**Cyvrain**, *v. a.* (rhain) To battle with spears.

**Cyvráith**, *s. f.—pl. cyvreithiau* (rhaith) A mutual compact; a law; a judicial process. Cyvráith crevyz, or cyvráith eglwys, the ecclesiastical, or canon law; cyvráith vyd, the civil law; cyvráith cyhydez, the law of equation, being a rule for sharing the cause of suit between the parties, which was done in some special cases.

Cyvráith yfyz ofodedigaeth gyviawn, wneuthuredig o gyvundeb y brenin a'i deyrnas.

A law is a just establishment that is made by the agreement of the king and his kingdom. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvrán**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhan) A proportion, portion, part, or share; a quantity; a rate.

Cyvrán o burdan y byd  
Yw'r oes hon er ys enyd.

A portion of the purgatory of the world is this life for some time past. *D. Llewellyn Gorgey.*

**Cyvránadwy**, *a.* (cyvrán) Participable.

**Cyvránai**, *s. m.—pl. cyvraneion* (cyvrán) A participle.

# CYV

**Cyvránair**, *s. m.—pl. cyvraneiriau* (cyvrán—gair) A vote, or suffrage.

**Cyvránawg**, *a.* (cyvrán) Participant, or having share. *s. m.* One who shares, a partner.

Dy dywyfogion fyz gyndyn, ac yn gyvránogion â lladron.

Thy princes are rebellious, and companions with thieves.

*Isaiah i. 23.*

**Cyvránawl**, *a.* (cyvrán) Participant, or sharing.

**Cyvránawr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvránorion* (cyvrán) A participant, or one who participates.

**Cyvranc**, *s. f.* (rhanc) A mutual coming together, or contact; an engagement; concern, or affair.

Cyvarvaeth amaeth am arwezyd twyll  
Cyvranc gau gymhlwyll a'm pwyll i'm pyd.

The accustomed way of the husbandman in planning deceit, the contest of false memory with my reason to my harm.

*Ll. P. Meç.*

A manegi a wnaeth izi ei holl gyvranc.

And he declared to her his whole concern.

*Mabinogion.*

**Cyvrandal**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrán—tâl) Part payment.

**Cyvrandalíad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrandal) A compounding, or paying in part; composition.

**Cyvrandalu**, *v. a.* (cyvrán) To compound a debt.

**Cyvránzwyn**, *a.* (cyvrán—dwyn) Bearing a part.

**Cyvranedig**, *a.* (cyvrán) That is shared, or parted.

**Cyvranedigawl**, *a.* (cyvranedig) Distributive.

**Cyvraneius**, *a.* (cyvránai) Participial, of the nature of a participle, or of tendency to participate.

**Cyvrangar**, *a.* (cyvrán) Communicative; sharing.

**Cyvrangarwç**, *s. m.* (cyvrangar) Communicativeness.

**Cyvraniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrán) Participation; communication; a mutually sharing.

**Cyvraniadawl**, *a.* (cyvraniad) Communicative.

**Cyvránogaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvránawg) A sharing; the act of sharing, or partaking in.

**Cyvránogawl**, *a.* (cyvránawg) Tending to share.

**Cyvránogi**, *v. a.* (cyvránawg) To participate.

**Cyvránogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvránawg) A sharing in, or participating, a getting a joint share.

**Cyvránogrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyvránawg) A partaking.

**Cyvránogwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvránogwyr* (cyvránawg—gwr) One who shares with, a partaker.

**Cyvránu**, *v. a.* (cyvrán) To partake, divide, or share together; to communicate, or impart.

Mawr deyrn cedyru cyd gyvránu aur  
Ac ariant yn mhob tŷ,  
Milwr mi wyr gynnyzu  
Mereduz mawr, azwyn vu!

The great leader of the mighty distributing gold and silver on every side; a warrior increasing warriors; the great Mereduz, splendid has he been! *Ll. P. Meç, i M. ab Gynan.*

**Cyvránwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyvránwyr* (cyvrán—gwr) One who divides, or shares with; a communicator.

**Cyvrányz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvrán) A sharer.

**Cyvrang**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyvranc) A contest.

**Cyvrangawl**, *a.* (cyvrang) Being apt to strive.

**Cyvrangiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrang) A battling.

**Cyvrangu**, *v. a.* (cyvrang) To contest together.

**Cyvráu**, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhaú) Ornaments, jewels.

Côg lavar a gân gan zyz  
Cyvráu e çlawn yn nolyz—

The loquacious cuckoo with the dawn doth sing her lofty strains along the dales.

Gorwyn blaen berwrbyzinawr gorwyz  
Cain gyvráu coed i lawr  
Çweryd bryd wrth a garawr.

Glittering are the tops of the crests; warlike is the seed; trees are fair ornaments of the ground; joyful is the soul with the one it loves.

*Llywarch Hen.*

**Cyvráwd**,



**Cyvrrawd, s. m.—pl. cyvroddau (rhawd)** An onset.

Enaſav Labienus dywyfawg, yn cyvarvod ag ev, ac yn y lle, ar y cyvrrawd cyntav Niniaw ai llazoez.

Behold Labienus, a leader, meeting with him, and on the spot, in the first onset Niniaw slew him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyvrben, a. (cyvor—pen)** Complete, or perfect.

Meidriad câd cadr-zor, câr côr cyvrben,  
Medrais voz vy rhwyv ar vy rhwygren.

The former of the strongly-covering band, the friend of the perfect choir, I have known how to please my chief on my leading passion. *Cynzelw, m. Ririd Plaisz.*

**Cyvrbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrben)** Consummation.

**Cyvrbenu, v. a. (cyvrben)** To consummate.

**Cyvrbyn, a. (cyvor—pwn)** Fully, or wholly laden.

**Cyvrddal, s. m. (cyvor—tal)** Equivalence, value.

**Cyvrdbwyll, s. m. (cyvor—pwyll)** Sound reason, or mind. *a. Of a sound mind; reasonable.*

**Cyvrddan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—tan)** Variance, discord.

Garw zygyr gwy—  
Val y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dan,  
Pan wnaeth dau deyrn uſ cyn cyvrddan.

A horrid tumult of men, such as hath been in Bangor round the fiery spear, when two kings over the horns made discord. *Owain Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyvrddelaid, a. (cyvor—telaid)** Altogether graceful.

**Cyvrdeleidiaw, v. a. (cyvrddelaid)** To make graceful.

**Cyvrdelid, a. (cyvor—telid)** Being very graceful.

Mezwl â zodaſ, mezwid vy nghoviain  
A'm dwv mirain main cain cyvrdelid,  
Meziant pob nwyviant, naw govid a'm traul!  
Ni'm lluz liw gwen-haul gwan ezewid.

I have fixed my mind, my memory is bewildered for the elegant slender growth, fair and altogether graceful, in the possession of every sprightliness—Nine troubles consume me! She that is bright as the radiant sun will not debar me of a slender promise. *Iorwerth Vyſan.*

**Cyvrdelidaw, v. a. (cyvrdelid)** To make very graceful.

**Cyvrdo, a. (cyvor—to)** Compact; complete, entire, whole.

**Cyvrdoi, v. a. (cyvrdo)** To make quite complete.

**Cyvrdoſt, a. (cyvor—toſt)** Very rigorous, or severe.

**Cyvrdevniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrdevyn)** A setting, or arranging in complete order.

**Cyvrdevnu, v. a. (cyvrdevyn)** To set in order.

**Cyvrdevyn, s. f. (cyvor—trevyn)** Complete order. *a. being in perfect order, or arrangement.*

**Cyvrdrift, a. (cyvor—trift)** Very pensive, or sad.

Cynghudson a zaw o ziovyd trift  
Cynagawg, cyvrdrift, cyvrdoſt benyd.

An oppressed groan will proceed from the pensive vow, intricate, altogether sad, and severe the penance. *Ll. P. Moſ.*

**Cyvrddwy, s. m. aggr. (cyvor—twy)** The polypody, oak-fern.

**Cyvrddwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—twyth)** Complete elasticity. *a. altogether elastic, or full of spring.*

Cywir-zoeth rwy gwel brad annel bryd;  
Cyvrddwyth cyvavddwyth priv-wyth priv-wyd.

The perfectly-wise soon doth see the perfidy of the aiming intention, a ready spring to the operation of the mind is the first impulse of the first evil. *Ll. P. Moſ.*

**Cyvrddwythaw, v. a. (cyvrddwyth)** To make elastic.

**Cyvrddy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—ty)** An assembly-house.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum hy,  
A'm cynnwylid y'ngbyrddy  
Powys paradwys Cymry.

Before I appeared on crutches I was bold, I was made room for in the assembly-house of Powys, the paradise of the Welsh. *Llewelyn Hen.*

**Cyvrzawn, s. m.—pl. cyvrzonau (cyvor—dawn)**

A virtue, or property; medicinal virtue.

**Cyvrzwyn, v. a. (cyvor—dwyn)** To bear wholly.

O Benwaed Dyvnaint dim nid fug,  
Hyd Bentir Gavran yd gyvrzug  
Alaeth y penaeth—

From the bloody Promontory of Dyvnaint, none failing, to the headland of Gavran there will be universal bearing of grief for the chieftain. *Ll. P. Moſ, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cyvrred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhed)** A running together; concurrence. *a. Of equal speed; as swift in running. Cyvrred a gwylan, as swift as a seagull.*

Cant gorwyz cyvrred,  
Ariant eu tuzed.

A hundred flocks of equal pace, silver their covering. *Taliesin.*

**Cyvrredawl, a. (cyvrred)** Running together; concurrent.

**Cyvrredeg, v. a. (cyvrred)** To run together; to concur.

Henbeddyr, ni çavas erioed a'i cyvretai o zyn, nag ar varç, nag ar draed.

The old Trotter, he never found a man who could keep pace with him, nor on a horse, nor on foot. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cyvrrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrred)** A running together; a concurrence, coincidence.

**Cyvreu, a. (rhev)** Of equal thickness; as thick.

Arced yr ygnad i'r lliwed dyngu i'r crair, ryweled o hono y lleidy r hwnw liw dyz golau, a'i enwi ev, a'r lliedrad a zywardd yr hawliwr, yn gyvliw ag y dywardd, ac yn gymaint, ac yn gyvreu, a'r haul yn uſel yn eçdywynu, ac ev yn ei arzeiw.

Let the judge desire the accuser to be sworn to the Relic that he had seen such a thief by the clear daylight, and naming him, having the theft mentioned by the claimant, of the same colour as he describes, and of the same size, and being of the same thickness, the sun being high and shining, and he observing him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvraid)** Necessitation.

**Cyvreidiaw, v. a. (cyvraid)** To make necessary.

**Cyvreidiawl, a. (cyvraid)** Necessary, or needful.

O'th drugarez, Arglwyz Dad,  
Rho imi rad cyvreidiawl.

Through thy mercy, Lord the Father, give me the grace that is needful. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

**Cyvreidrwyz, s. m. (cyvraid)** A necessary.

**Cyvreion, s. pl. aggr. (cyvrae)** Couplers, bracers.

Mal cwn gan gyvreion.  
Like dogs in the Couplers.

*Adage.*

**Cyvreithgar, a. (cyvraith)** Litigious, quarrelsome.

**Cyvreithgarwg, s. m. (cyvreithgar)** Litigiousness.

**Cyvreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvraith)** Litigation.

**Cyvreithiaw, v. a. (cyvraith)** To conjure, or combine under an oath; to go to law.

**Cyvreithiawl, a. (cyvraith)** Litigant; legal.

**Cyvreithioldeb, s. m. (cyvreithiawl)** Legality.

**Cyvreithiolli, v. a. (cyvreithiawl)** To legalize.

**Cyvreithiolrwyz, s. m. (cyvreithiawl)** Legalsness.

**Cyvreithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyvreithwyr (cyvraith—gwr)** A lawyer, a practitioner of the law; a litigant.

**Cyvreithlawn, a. (cyvraith)** Lawful, or legal.

**Cyvreithlondeb, s. m. (cyvreithlawn)** Lawfulness.

**Cyvreithloncz, s. m. (cyvreithlawn)** Legality.

**Cyvreithloni, v. a. (cyvreithlawn)** To render legal.

**Cyvreithlonrwyz, s. m. (cyvreithlawn)** Legalsness.

**Cyvreithus, a. (cyvraith)** Lawful, or legal.

**Cyvreithwra, v. a. (cyvreithiwr)** To follow the profession of the law.

Oni bai ni a'n llied a'n cynhen tuagat eu gilyz—ev à allai llawer gwr ya byw wrth y gyvraith vined i gylora, ac o's mynail vwyara yn lle ei gyvreithwra.

If it were not for us, with our hatred and dissention towards one another it might be possible for many a man living by the law to go a gathering of earth nuts, and if he chose to gather blackberries, instead of his following the law. *L. D. Rhys.*

**Cyvreithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvraith)** A lawyer.

S s

Cyvreithyzu



**Cyvreithyzu, v. a. (cyvreithyz)** To follow the law.  
**Cyvrenin, s. m. (cyvran)** A sharing together. *a.*  
 Participant.

Ei â wna vi Aneurin,  
 Ys gwyr Talieffin,  
 Oveg cyvrenin,  
 Neu gynnyg Ododin  
 Cyn gwawr dyz dilyn.

I Aneurin will make what Talieffin knows, a song of *participation* which will be offered by Gododin before the dawn of the day of toil.

Freuer wen brodyr a'th vu  
 Pan glywynt gyvrenin llu  
 Ni ecyzai fyz ganthu.

Fair Freuer to thee there were brothers, who when they heard the coming together of an army, would not suffer the abode of rest to stand over them.

**Cyvres, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhes)** Contexture, texture.  
**Cyvrestrawg, a. (cyvrestyr)** Being interwoven.  
**Cyvrestrawl, a. (cyvrestyr)** Being ranged together.  
**Cyvrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrestyr)** Intertexture, contexture.

**Cyvrestru, v. a. (cyvrestyr)** To interweave, to work together, to knit, fold, or wrap together.

Cae o vrys, rhwym cyvrwys oez,  
 Cyvrwydra ai cyvrestroez.

A wreath of haste, it was a crafty band, it was craftiness that wove it together.

**Cyvrestwr, s. m.—pl. cyvrestwyr (cyvrestyr—gwr)** One who interweaves, or ranges together.  
**Cyvrestryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvrestyr)** A marshaller, or one who ranges in order.

**Cyvrestyr, s. m.—pl. cyvrestrau (rhestyr)** Range.  
**Cyvgain, a. (cyvor—cain)** Very fair, or elegant.

Arzwyreav hael hwyl cyvgain y' nghad,  
 Hwyrz gleiviau veiziad, vlaiz cyvwyrain.

I will magnify the generous one whose courie is altogether splendid in the battle, the darer of the thrust of blades, the exalted wolf.

**Cyvglod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvor—clôd)** Perfect fame.

Am Owain, gyvgain, gyvglod eizaw,  
 Am aerwalc haelwalc hawz i'm wylaw!

For Owain altogether fair, possessing unfulfilled fame, for the noble-generous hawk of slaughter it is easy for me to weep.

**Cyvgoll, s. f. (cyvor—coll)** Perdition, total loss.  
**Mab y gyvgoll, the son of perdition.**

Cevais win cyvgain, nid cyvgoll  
 O vez, o vuelin oil.

I had wine superlatively fine, without any loss of mead, and all from the buffalo horn.

**Cyvgolladwy, a. (cyvgoll)** That may be lost.  
**Cyvgolledig, a. (cyvgoll)** Being lost, or undone.  
**Cyvgolledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvgolledig)** Total loss.

**Cyvgolli, v. a. (cyvgoll)** To lose utterly; to be undone.

**Cyvrgron, a. (cyvor—cron)** Spheric, or globular.  
**Cyvrgrwn, a. (cyvor—crwn)** Perfectly round.  
**Cyvri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri)** Honour, or glory.

Rheuvez teyrnez ti biau, y drais,  
 A'r draws-valc gyvriau.

The possessions of princes are thine, the conquest, and the arrogantly-proud pre-eminences.

**Cyvriawg, a. (cyvri)** Honourable, or illustrious.

Llywelyn llary rwyv rwym cyvriawg,  
 Llwyzaiberi rhi ruzvöawg.

Llywelyn the mild leader with the band of honour, the spears of the ruddy stained chief would prosper.

**Cyvriawl, a. (cyvri)** Tending to honour, or dignify.  
**Cyvriv, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhiv)** An account, a reckoning; a number.

**Cyvriv, v. a. (rhiv)** To count, or reckon up; to number.

**Cyvrivadwy, a. (cyvriv)** That may be reckoned up.  
**Cyvrivawl, a. (cyvriv)** Being accounted, or reputed; of account; of good esteem, respected.

**Cyvrivawr, s. m.—pl. cyvrivorion (cyvriv)** Accountant.

Pan vycyn dri cyvrivawr,  
 O'r tni'r un y troi'r awr.

When thou shalt be the threenumerists, from the three to the one thou wilt at the instant turn.

**Cyvrived, s. m. (cyvriv)** Numerosity; plenty.  
**Cyvrivedig, a. (cyvriv)** Being reckoned, esteemed.  
**Cyvrivedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrivedig)** The act, or art of reckoning.

**Cyvrivedigawl, a. (cyvrivedig)** Numerary; imputative, that may be esteemed, or imputed.

**Cyvriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvriv)** A reckoning, or calculation, a counting; esteem.

**Cyvriviant, s. m. (cyvriv)** A reckoning; account.

Can rygedwis—  
 Ar aur a ged,  
 A cyvrived,  
 A cyvriviant.

Since he had supported with gold and treasure, and plenty, and esteem.

**Cyvrivus, a. (cyvriv)** Numerical, or numeral.  
**Cyvrivwr, s. m.—pl. cyvrivwyr (cyvriv—gwr)** A reckoner; a numberer, or one who counts.

**Cyvrivyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvriv)** Accountant.

**Cyvrivyfziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrivyf)** Numeration, the art, or act of numbering.

**Cyvrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhin)** One who is privy to, or in the secret; a confidant.

A glyweisti a gant y gegin:  
 Byz lew, na yz diathrin;  
 Na vid dy wrag dy gyvrin.

Hast thou heard what the kitchen fang: Be cunning, be not void of employ; let not thy wife be thy confidant.

**Cyvrin, a. (rhin)** Privy to, or in the secret; conscious. Ni wn vy mod yn gyvrin o begawd.

Cyvrin pen a calon.

Privy is the head with the heart.

**Cyvrinaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrin)** A secret.

Nid cyvrinaç ond rhwng dau.

It is no secret except it is between two.

**Cyvrinaçawl, a. (cyvrinaç)** Privy, or private.  
**Cyvrinaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrinaç)** A making a secret of, a talking of secrets.

**Cyvrinaçu, v. a. (cyvrinaç)** To talk of secrets.

**Cyvrinaçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvrinaçwyr (cyvrinaç—gwr)** One who talks, or deals in secrets.

**Cyvrinva, s. f.—pl. t. on (cyvrin—ma)** A privacy, a place of private communication.

**Cyvringynghor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrin—cynghor)** A privy-council.

**Cyvriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrin)** A making mystic.

**Cyvriniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrin)** Mystery.

**Cyvriniaw, v. a. (cyvrin)** To mysticize; to secrete.

**Cyvriniawl, a. (cyvrin)** Mystical, mysterious.

**Cyvrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhith)** Image; shew, colour, or pretence. Cyvrith duwioldeb, the shew of godliness.

Can zainegawl—ei hamcan yw adrawz dygwyz o grebwyll a dygymyg ar gyvrith hanes.

The allegoric poem, its design is to describe an event of fancy and imagination under the colour of history.

**Cyvrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrith)** A seeming.

**Cyvrithiant, s. m. (cyvrith)** Appearance, shew.

**Cyvrithiaw, v. n. (cyvrith)** To appear, or shew.

**Cyvrithiawl, a. (cyvrith)** Imaginary; specious.

**Cyvrithiedig, a. (cyvrith)** Being made to seem.

**Cyvrodaiz, a. (cyvrawd)** Concurrent, uniting.

**Cyvrodawl, a. (cyvrawd)** Tending to concur.

**Cyvrodez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrawd)** A concurrent state. *a.* Being twisted together. Lliain main cyvrodez, fine twined linen.

Cadarnag yw yr edav yn gyvrodez nag yn ungorn.

Stronger is the thread being twisted together than singly.

Cyvrodezawg



- Cyvrodezawg, a.** (cyvrodez) Having a twist.  
**Cyvrodezawl, a.** (cyvrodez) Being twined together.  
**Cyvrodezedig, a.** (cyvrodez) That is twisted.  
**Cyvrodeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrodez) A twisting, twining, or going together.  
**Cyvrodezig, a.** (cyvrodez) Being intertwined.  
**Cyvrodezu, v. a.** (cyvrodez) To twist together.  
**Cyvroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhoz) A mutual gift.  
**Cyvrozawl, a.** (cyvroz) Contributory; aiding.  
**Cyvroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvroz) A contributing.  
**Cyvrozwr, s. m.—pl. cyvrozwyr** (cyvroz—gwr) One who contributes, a contributor.  
**Cyvruz, a.** (rhuz) Being all over ruddy.

Gwiray a haelav ehelaeth vuz,  
 Gwir-vaeth arvaeth arvau cyvruz.

The truest, most liberal and ample gain, the properly forming the  
 make of the crimson tinted weapons. *Enion Ofeiriad.*

- Cyvruglaw, v. a.** (cyvrugyl) To rub together.  
**Cyvrugliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrugyl) Confrication.  
**Cyvrugyl, a.** (rhugyl) That is rubbing together.  
**Cyvryw, s. m.—pl. cyvrygau** (rhwy) A meeting.

Tricyvryw dirgel a zyly brenineu, cafael, heb ei vrawdwr: gyd  
 a'i wraig, a gyd a'i ofeiriad, a gyd a'i vezys.

Three private interviews the king ought to have, without his  
 judge; with his wife, and with his priest, and with his physician.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Ev i vryn, i vreinlawg cyvryw;  
 Cwi i bant, diant cyvrydw.

He to the hill, to the privileged meeting, you to the bottom, a  
 consuming state of longing. *Ll. P. Moq.*

- Cyvryw, v. a.** (rhwy) To meet, to encounter.

Dôs i gyvryw a'r dyn rhaco.

Go to meet the man yonder. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvrwnt, a.** (brwat) Being dirty, vile, or mean.  
**Cyvrynted bryved, such vile reptiles.**  
**Cyvrwng, s. m.—pl. cyvryngau** (rhwng) An inter-  
 medium, or medium; a space of time, or place.

Bynag pa amser y dyweto Tâd yr Yfrydoz y gair hwn, Dygwel-  
 w, veibion dynion, yr holl gyvryngau a'r mozion ag a seidyf cel-  
 lyzdyd dyu eu gwiliaw ahan ni thalang zittu.

At whatsoever time the Father of spirits shall say this word, re-  
 turn, sons of men, all the intervention, and means, which the art  
 of man is capable of finding out they will avail nothing.  
*Ier. Owain.*

- Cyvrwng, prep.** (rhwng) Between, or amongst.

Yn y lle y bo amryson cyvrwng awdurdodwyr am zyallu dwy gyv-  
 raith.

Where there is a dispute between men of authority about the im-  
 port of two laws. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cyvrwy, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwy) A saddle. **Cyvrwy**  
 untuawg, a side saddle.

Mwy na'r cyvrwy i'r hwy.

More than the saddle for the fow. *Adage.*

- Cyvrwyaw, v. a.** (cyvrwy) To put on a saddle.  
**Cyvrwyawg, a.** (cyvrwy) Having a saddle, saddled.  
**Cyvrwyz, a.** (rhwyz) Expeditious; prosperous, suc-  
 cessful.  
**Cyvrwyzaw, v. a.** (cyvrwyz) To expedite; to clear  
 the way, to make prosperous.

Cyvarçav i Zuw dwyawl weini,  
 Cyvarçwel a zel i zaioni;  
 Cyveiriw, cyvrwyz,  
 Cyvred a'm hawyz,  
 Cyvarwyza'm llwyz  
 Ym llwyf deithi.

I will greet God with devout service, pittance that will come  
 to good; it will direct, it will expedite, it will concur with my de-  
 sire, it will lay open my success to my complete perfections.  
*Gwalmai.*

- Cyvrwyzawd, s. m.—pl. cyvrwyzodau** (cyvrwyz)  
 A facilitating, expediting, or making clear.  
**Cyvrwyzawl, a.** (cyvrwyz) Tending to facilitate.  
**Cyvrwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwyz) A making  
 clear, or easy to do; a prospering.

- Cyvrwyzwr, s. m.—pl. cyvrwyzwyr** (cyvrwyz—  
 gwr) One who facilitates, or expedites.  
**Cyvrwyzyd, s. m.** (cyvrwyz) Expedition, facility.  
**Cyvrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwym) A bandage.  
**Cyvrwymaw, v. a.** (cyvrwym) To connect.

Parwydyz elvyz—  
 Cadwynau dyrys—  
 Pwy namyn cyvrwys  
 A'u cyvrwyma.

The partitions of the elements,  
 perplexed chains, who but a skilful one could have connected them.  
*Jon. Myngro.*

- Cyvrwymawl, a.** (cyvrwym) Tending to connect.  
**Cyvrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwym) A brac-  
 ing together; a ligature; a constriction.  
**Cyvrwymyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvrwym) A bracer.  
**Cyvrwymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwym) A bracer.  
**Cyvrwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvor—gwys) A ge-  
 neral summons, or citation; a full invitation.  
**Cyvrwys, a.** (rhwys) Cunning, crafty, sly or subtle.

Nid cyvrwys ond epa,  
 Nid digellgar ond llwynawg.

None so crafty as the ape, none so inventive as the fox.

*Adage.*

- Cyvrwyfaw, v. a.** (cyvrwys) To make more know-  
 ing; to become crafty, to grow more cunning.  
**Cyvrwyfdra, s. m.** (cyvrwys) Craftiness, subtlety.  
**Cyvrwyfdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvrwys—tro)  
 Quirk, or quidity.  
**Cyvrwyfzrwg, a.** (cyvrwys—drwg) Craftily bad.  
**Cyvrwyfsgryv, a.** (cyvrwys—cryv) Craftily strong.

Llawer aqaws twyll fy rhwng y tri fen cyvrwyfsgryv hyn a'u  
 gilyz.

Many causes of deceit there are between these three wily strong  
 heads and each other. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

- Cyvrwyfslm, a.** (cyvrwys—llym) craftily sharp.  
**Cyvrwyfswaith, s. m.** (cyvrwys—gwaith) Crafty  
 work.  
**Cyvrwywr, s. m.—pl. cyvrwywyr** (cyvrwy—gwr)  
 Saddler, one who makes, or sells saddles.  
**Cyvrwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvrwy) A saddler.  
**Cyvrwyawl, a.** (cyvrwy) Congressive, meeting.  
**Cyvrwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwy) A meeting.  
**Cyvrwygu, v. a.** (cyvrwy) To meet, to come together.

Ac erci a orug i'r genad ymchwelyd draçevyn tra cyvrwygai hithau  
 a Friav am hyny.

And she desired of the messenger to return back again whilst she  
 herself should meet with Priam respecting that.

*Daret—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvrwyd, s. m.** (bryd) Unanimity. **a** having one mind.  
**Cyvrwyz, a.** (rhyz) Altogether free, or at liberty.  
**Cyvrwyvel, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (rhyvel) Mutual warfare.

Cylçwy cyvrwyvel cyvraith Orzen rwyv,  
 Cynnygyn glwyv glod urzen.

The shield of the combined war is the chief of the universal law,  
 the wonder of the foe, of honourable fame.  
*Cynzeho, i O. Cyvillianog.*

- Cyvrwym, s. m.** (grym) Equality of force, or power.  
**Cyvrwymus, a.** (cyvrwym) Equipollent, of equal force.  
**Cyvrwyngaiz, a.** (cyvrwng) Apt to intervene.  
**Cyvrwyngawl, a.** (cyvrwng) Intermediate, mediate.  
**Cyvrwyngdavyd, s. m.** (cyvrwng—tavyd) Interjection.  
**Cyvrwyngdawd, s. m.—pl. cyvrwyngdodau** (cyvrwng)  
 Mediation.  
**Cyvrwyngedig, a.** (cyvrwng) Intermediate, mediate.  
**Cyvrwyngedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwyngedig)  
 The act of going between, intermediacy.  
**Cyvrwyngedigawl, a.** (cyvrwyngedig) Intercedent.  
**Cyvrwyngvarn, s. m.** (cyvrwng—barn) An um-  
 pire's award.  
**Cyvrwyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrwng) Interven-  
 tion.  
**Cyvrwyngrywz, s. m.** (cyvrwng) Medicty, mean  
 state



**Cyvyngu, v. a.** (cyvrwng) To mediate, to intercede.  
**Cyvyngwr, s. m.—pl.** cyvyngwyr (cyvrwng—gwr) A mediator, or intercessor; an umpire.  
**Cyvyngwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvyngwr) Mediatorship, or the office of a mediator.  
**Cyvyngyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyvrwng) A mediator.  
**Cyvyngyzawl, a.** (cyvyngyz) Mediatorial.  
**Cyvyngyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyvyngyz) Mediatix.  
**Cyvyngyzaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvyngyz) Mediatorship; the office of an umpire.  
**Cyvrys, a. (rhy)** That rushes, or comes in contact.  
**Cyvyfawl, a. (cyvrys)** Apt to rush together.  
**Cyvyfesz, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrys) Contention.

Cyvyfesz Gwenhwyvar a Gwenhwyvas a baroed y Gād Gamlan.  
 The contention of Gwenhwyvar and Gwenhwyvas caused the battle of Camlan. *Trioz.*

**Cyvryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrys) A striving together.  
**Cyvryw, a. (rhyw)** Homogeneous; similar, like.  
**Cyvrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvryw) Assimilation.  
**Cyvrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvryw) Homogeny.  
**Cyvrywiau, v. a. (cyvryw)** To make homogeneous.  
**Cyvrywiawl, a. (cyvryw)** Homogeneous.  
**Cyvu, v. a. (cyv)** To accord, unite, or fit together.

Ni cyvyd diriaid â da.

The wicked was not made to match with the good. *Adage.*

**Cyvun, a. (un)** United, agreeing, accordant.  
**Cyvunaw, v. a. (cyvun)** To unite together; to agree, accord, or consent; to combine, or conspire.

Pob rhyw gyvraith ysgrivenedig a'r ni bo gwrthwyneb i'ni yn ysgrivenedig a zyllyr ei gadw hyd pan gyvunont y pendeig a'i wad i ziliu hono.

Every sort of written law, to which there is no opposition written, should be kept in force, until the sovereign and his country shall consent to abrogate it. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyvunawd, s. m. (cyvun)** Accordance, agreement.  
**Cyvunawl, a. (cyvun)** Tending to unite, agreeable.  
**Cyvunbwys, a. (cyvun—pwys)** Of equal weight.  
**Cyvundawd, s. m.—pl.** cyvundodau (cyvun) Concord.

Ev oez—

Dibeg, doeth, cyvoeth cyvundawd.

He was simple, wife, and the concord of the common-weal. *Cynzelw.*

**Cyvundeb, s. m. (cyvun)** Unity, concord; confederacy.  
**Cyvundon, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyvun—tôn) Symphony. *a.* Having unity of, or agreeing in sound.  
**Cyvunedig, a. (cyvun)** That is made to accord.  
**Cyvunez, s. m. (cyvun)** Unity, connection.  
**Cyvunhyd, s. m. (cyvun—hyd)** Equal length. *a.* Of equal length.  
**Cyvunhydan, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvunhyd—ban) A verse of equal length with another. *a.* Having lines of equal length.  
**Cyvuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvun) A joining, or uniting together; connection, or conjunction; combination.

Tri nod priodoldeb celvyzyd: iawn aſaws, iawn ymdrevyn, ac iawn gyvuniad.

The three marks of propriety of an art: just cause, just arrangement, and just connection. *Barzas.*

**Cyvunllev, s. m. (cyvun—llev)** Unity of sound. *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious; harmonious.  
**Cyvunrŷw, a. (cyvun—rhyw)** Homogeneous.  
**Cyvunfawz, a. (cyvun—fawz)** Agreeing in quality.

**Cyvunwez, a. (cyvun—gwez)** Uniform, equal to.

Dylai fod un gyvunwez athrylith yn treizlenwi'r gerz, ac un briv-amean yn dwyn oll o'r zygynnyg arni.

There ought to be one uniform idea filling and pervading the piece and one leading design attracting to itself the whole of the invention. *Barzas.*

**Cyvurz, a. (urz)** Equal in rank, quality, or order.  
**Cyvurzator, ger. (cyvurz)** Equally honouring.

A'rh gyveirch cerzwr cyvurzator,

A'rh gyvarçav well pell peritor.

So shall greet thee the minstrel in mutually honouring, so shall I greet thee well, far to be caused to reach. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynes.*

**Cyvurzaw, v. a. (cyvurz)** To make equal in rank.  
**Cyvurzawg, a. (cyvurz)** Holding equal rank.  
**Cyvurzawl, a. (cyvurz)** Of equal rank, or esteem.

Cyvurzolion o gyfevin anſawz y bernir y naw gorçan.

The nine primary canons are deemed coequal ones in rank original in their nature. *Barzas.*

**Cyvurzawr, s. m.—pl.** cyvurzorion (cyvurz) A compeer, or one of equal rank; also a peer.  
**Cyvurzedig, a. (cyvurz)** Being made of equal rank.  
**Cyvurzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvurzedig) Coequality of rank, order, quality, or condition.  
**Cyvurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvurz) A levelling.  
**Cyvurzoldeb, s. m. (cyvurzawl)** Coequality of rank, or order.  
**Cyvurzores, s. f.—pl. t. au** (cyvurzawr) A peer-ess.  
**Cyvurzoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvurzawr) Coequality of rank, or honour; also peerage.  
**Cyvuwc, a. (uwç)** Of equal height; so high.

Coyier nad oes neb cyvuwc,  
 Nid oes raz nad yw fyruwc.

Let it be remembered that there is none equal in height, there is not a degree but he is higher. *Goronw Owain.*

**Cyvuwcder, s. m. (cyvuwc)** Equality of height.  
**Cyvwaſg, a. (gwaſg)** Being squeezed together.  
**Cyvwaſgawl, a. (cyvwaſg)** Compressive; apt to close to.  
**Cyvwaſgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvwaſg) Compression.  
**Cyvwaſgu, v. a. (cyvwaſg)** To compress, to press together.

Weithiau e ellir cyvwaſgu dwy fill yn un.

Sometimes two syllables may be compressed into one. *Gr. Roberts.*

**Cyvwez, s. f. (gwez)** Confimilarity. *a.* Jointly like.  
**Cyvwezawl, a. (cyvwez)** Being of joint likeness.  
**Cyvweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvwez) A comparison.

**Cyvwezu, v. (cyvwez)** To resemble each other.  
**Cyvwezus, a. (cyvwez)** Tending to conform; meet, or suitable.  
**Cyvwerth, a. (gwerth)** Equivalent, equal in value.  
**Cyvwerthez, s. m. (cyvwerth)** An equivalence.  
**Cyvwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvwerth) A rendering equivalent, or of equal value.  
**Cyvwerthu, v. a. (cyvwerth)** To make of equal value.

**Cyvwlg, a. (bwlg)** Interfecant; fitting, used to a breach; suitable, convenient, commodious.

I'm hvyryd yn cym'ryd cyle  
 Gan llyw cywez, llew cyvwlg—

For my pleasure taking a circuit with the chief of feasts, the lion familiar with the breath. *Cynzelw.*

**Cyvwnng, s. m.—pl.** cyvyngau (wng) Intermediate space, intersection, intervention; separation.  
**Cyvwrz, a. (gwrz)** Of equal power, or dignity.

Hywel, ar y gwynt cyntaf â gavas, â zaeth i—ynys Prydain; ac oziyna Arthur a'i harvolles o'r earhydeu y gwezai arvoil gwr cyvwrz a hwnw.

Hywel, with the first wind he got, came to the isle of Britain; and then Arthur received him with that honour suitable in receiving a person of such dignity as him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyvwrriad



**Cyvwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad)** A jointly projecting.

**Cyvwriadu, v. a. (cyvwriad)** To combine together.

**Cyvwrw, v. a. (bwrw)** To cast, or project together.

**Cywwyl, s. m. (gwyl)** Presence. *a.* Opposite, facing.

**Cywyneb, a. (gwyneb)** Face to face, or confronted.

**Cywynebawl, a. (cywyneb)** Being confronted.

**Cywynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyneb)** Confrontation.

**Cywynebu, v. a. (cywyneb)** To confront.

**Cywyrain, s. m. (gwyrain)** A rising up together

Dy ganred, dy ged, dy gywyrain,  
Dy gynniw dyllw dedlid gŷmain.

Thy company, thy bounty, thine *universal exaltation*, thy flowing anxiety how much it is assuaged. *Gwalchmai.*

**Cywyrain, v. a. (gwyrain)** To rise up together.

Aeleu flam lydan  
Cywyrain mawr-dan.

A terrific spreading flame the mighty fire sends on high together. *Taliesin.*

**Cywyre, s. m. (gwyre)** A rising up altogether.

Pan z fgyrnwys Owain—  
Rhag pedrydan danze,  
Rhag cadarn gywyre,  
Cygwedyl a'm dozyw.

When Owain descended before the four-way-spreading conflagration, before the mighty rising, a rumour visited me. *Taliesin.*

**Cywygwin, s. m. (mygwin)** Universal light.

Gwr a wnaeth llewyg o'r gorllewin,  
Haul, a lloer azoer, azev iefin,  
A'm gwel raz ugel, rwyv cywygwin,  
Cywlawn awen awyz Vyrzin.

Him that made reflection blushing from the west, the sun, and chilling moon, in splendid orbs, I crave to make me, high the rank, to be a guide of *intellectual light*, and full of that high flown muse which fired Myrzin's rage. *D. Benfras.*

**Cywyved, s. m. (yved)** A drinking together.

**Cywyved, v. a. (yved)** To drink together.

Azwyn nyved nwy gomez gogyfred;  
Arall azwyn i am gorn cywyved.

Pleasing is the joy that doth not hinder the mental exertion; again, pleasing round the horn to be drinking together. *Taliesin.*

**Cyvy, s. m. (byl)** Contiguity. *a.* Nigh, or near to; hard by, over against, or in presence of. *Ni bu vo ar ei gyvy, he has not been near her.*

Dygygwyn, genad, gyvy mordwy gwyrz,  
Gorzyar ei gylwy,  
Dywan er traean-tramwy,  
Dywed y down Ardudwy.

Hie thee, messenger, towards the green laving sea, with tumultuous limit; separate for the sake of making a third less the journey, say we shall traverse Ardudwy. *Owain Cyveiliarog.*

**Cyvyłgig, a. (cyvwlç)** In the form of a gap, like a crescent.

**Cyvyłvin, s. m.—pl. t. au (gylvin)** A beak that is even, or equal. *a.* Having an even beak.

**Cyvymborth, s. m. (ymborth)** Commons, joint messing.

**Cyvymborthawl, a. (cyvymborth)** Jointly messing.

**Cyvymborthi, v. n. (cyvymborth)** To mess together.

**Cyvymbwys, s. m. (ymbwys)** Correspondence.

**Cyvymbwyław, v. a. (cyvymbwys)** To equiponderate.

**Cyvymbwyławawl, a. (cyvymbwys)** Correspondent.

**Cyvymdreç, s. m. (ymdreç)** A Mutual struggle.

**Cyvymdreçawl, a. (cyvymdreç)** Apt to strive together.

**Cyvymdreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymdreç)** Collocation.

**Cyvymdreçu, v. a. (cyvymdreç)** To colluctate, to strive together.

**Cyvymglo, a. (ymglo)** That mutually join, or close together.

Yn mysg cyfeiniaid cyvymglo ni wafanaetha i'r un vod heb ei cyfihares.

Amongst consonants that mutually connect together it will not serve for one to be without its fellow. *Gr. Roberts.*

**Cyvymglôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymglo)** Interjunction.

**Cyvymgloi, v. a. (cyvymglo)** To interjoin.

**Cyvymgyrç, s. m. (ymgyrç)** Mutual attraction.

**Cyvymgyrçawl, a. (cyvymgyrç)** Attractive.

**Cyvymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymgyrç)** Mutual Attraction.

**Cyvymgyrçu, v. a. (cyvymgyrç)** To attract.

**Cyvymliw, v. a. (ymliw)** To expostulate mutually.

**Cyvymliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymliw)** Mutually chiding, accusing, or upbraiding.

**Cyvymliwiaw, v. a. (cyvymliw)** To chide Mutually.

**Cyvymliwiawl, a. (cyvymliw)** Apt to chide, charge, or upbraid each other.

**Cyvymliwied, v. a. (cyvymliw)** To upbraid each other mutually.

**Cyvymlyn, a. (ymlyn)** Mutually adherent.

**Cyvymlynawl, a. (cyvymlyn)** Mutually adherent.

**Cyvymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymlyn)** A cleaving, or adhering to; a following each other.

**Cyvymlynu, v. a. (cyvymlyn)** To adhere together.

**Cyvymran, a. (ymran)** Having equal share.

**Cyvymranawl, a. (cyvymran)** Proportionate.

**Cyvymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvymran)** A proportioning, or adjusting equally.

**Cyvymranu, v. a. (cyvymran)** To proportionate.

**Cyvyng, a. (cyvwng)** Narrow, strait, or close.

**Cyvyngawl, a. (cyvwng)** Apt to straiten.

**Cyvyngder, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyng)** Narrowness, straitness; a strait, or difficulty, perplexity.

Yn mhob dewys y mae cyvyngder.

In every choice there is *perplexity*.

*Adage.*

**Cyvyngedig, a. (cyvyng)** That is narrowed.

**Cyvyngvor, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyvyng—mor)** A strait, or narrow sea.

**Cyvyng-gynghor, s. m. (cyvyng—cynghor)** A distraction, or perplexity of mind, a quandary.

**Cyvyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyng)** A narrowing, contraction.

**Cyvyngu, v. a. (cyvyng)** To make narrow.

**Cyvyngwez, a. (cyvyng—gwez)** Of a narrow form, or appearance.

Crist Celi, bwyv celvyz a gwâr  
Cyn diwez gyvyngwez gyvar.

Christ the mysterious One, may I be instructed and meek, before I am consigned to the *narrow-seeing* acre. *D. Benfras.*

**Cyvyrder, s. m.—pl. cyvyrdyr (cyver—dar)** A second cousin.

Nid cenedlawg ond cyvyrdyr.

No tribe so numerous as *cousins*.

*Adage.*

**Cyvyrderw, s. m.—pl. cyvyrdyrw (cyvyrder)** Second cousin.

**Cyvys, s. m. (ys)** A universal devouring, or eating.

Llathrai lavyn o'i law ar gyvys,  
Llathrai glaer yn aer yn dyrys.

The blade would gleam from his hand on the *havor*, splendidly bright in the slaughter daring onward.

*Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cyvys, a. (ys)** Devouring, voracious, gnawing.

Wythved locust  
Llydan eu clust

Vlodau cyvys.

The eighth the broad eared flower *devouring* locusts.

*Taliesin, i'r deg pia.*

**Cyvysawl, a. (cyvys)** Devouring; corrosive.

**Cyvysedig, a. (cyvys)** That is devoured.

**Cyvysgwn, a. (yfgwn)** That mutually rises up.

**Cyvysgwr, a. (yfgwr)** Covered, or encircled.

Ni fy cyvysgwr heb noeth,  
Nid oes raita nad vo penaeth.

The covered with armour will not flee without the naked, there is no law, where there is no head. *Llewel.*



**Cyvyfgyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfgwn) A universal, or joint rising up, a mutual rising up.

Piau y bez y dan y bryn?  
Bez gwr gwrz y' nghyvyfgyn;  
Bez Cynon mab Clydno Eizyn.

Whose grave that below the hill? The grave of a man mighty in the mutual uplifting; the grave of Cynon the son of Clydno Eizyn.

**Cyvyfgynawl**, *a.* (cyvyfgyn) That rise together.

**Cyvyfgyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfgyn) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

**Cyvyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvys) A devouring, or eating; corrosion.

**Cyvyfollrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyvyfawl) Corrosiveness.

**Cyvyftlys**, *a.* (yftlys) Equilateral, collateral.

**Cyvyftlyfawl**, *a.* (cyvyftlys) Being side by side.

**Cyvyftlysiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyftlys) A placing collaterally, or side by side.

**Cyvyftlysu**, *v. a.* (cyvyftlys) To place collaterally.

**Cyvyfrawd**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvyfrodau (yftrawd) A saddle.

Rhwyz ym rhozed—  
Cyvyfrawd eurgalg mygr-valg myged,  
Mygedawg varcawg veirg ynched.

Freely to me was given the gold-covered saddle, gaily proud and honourable, by the honoured knight of the flying steeds.

*Cynzelw, m. Gadwallawn.*

**Cyvyfstyr**, *a.* (yftyr) Synonymous, of like meaning.

Tair forz yr amlaer iaith: amryvelu geiriau cyvyfstyr, amryvoz gylmeiriau, ac amryzull ymadrawz.

Three ways may a language be made copious: by diversifying synonymous words, by a variety of compound epithets, and a multiplicity of expressions.

*Barzas.*

**Cyvyfstyriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfstyr) Like import.

**Cyvyfstyriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfstyr) A sameness, or likeness of import.

**Cyvyfstyriaw**, *v. a.* (cyvyfstyr) To synonymise.

**Cyvyfstyriawl**, *a.* (cyvyfstyr) Of the like meaning.

**Cyvyfu**, *v. a.* (cyvys) To devour, to consume.

**Cyf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyv ) A stock, stem, trunk, or body; a stump. **Cyf pren**, a stump of a tree; **cyf gwenyn**, a beehive; **cyf clêr**, a butt of ridicule; **cyfelusen**, a poor's box; **cyfion**, stocks; **cyf cenedyl**, the stock of a tribe; **cyf cynnalawdyr**, the same as **Gwelygorz**, the stock of him that holds tenure, which signifies the original possessor of land, and being such as the parties who are at law for a real estate dispute their claim of descent from.

Nid tân heb cyf.

It is no fire without a block.

*Adage.*

Sev yw y cyf, y pen a'r corf a'r galy.

The trunk implies, the head the body and the penis.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfaith**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfeithiau (faith) A confect, or mixture of enriching liquids, or substances; manure; also the preparations used in dressing leather.

**Cyfawd**, *s. m.* (fawd) Mutual pleasure, or joy.

**Cyfeithdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaith—ty) A confectory.

**Cyfeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaith) An enriching confect; a confecting, or preserving.

**Cyfeithiaw**, *v. a.* (cyfaith) To enrich, or to cultivate; to conserve, or preserve fruits, or the like. **Cyfeithiaw erwyn**, to dress skins; **cyfeithiaw tir**, to manure land.

**Cyfeithiawl**, *a.* (cyfaith) Tending to enrich, or cultivate; being conserved, preserved, or candied.

**Cyfeithiedig**, *a.* (cyfaith) Being enriched.

**Cyfeithiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfeithiad) Confectioner.

**Cyfeithiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfeithwyr (cyfaith—gwr) One who prepares, dresses, or cultivates; a confectioner.

**Cyfeithyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfaith) A confectioner.

**Cyfelyb**, *s. m.* (cyval) Something that is like.

*a.* Like.

Pob cyfelyb â ymgais.

Every thing like will strive.

*Adage.*

**Cyfelybiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelyb) A comparison.

**Cyfelybiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelyb) Similitude, likeness.

**Cyfelybiaethawl**, *a.* (cyfelybiaeth) Parabolical.

**Cyfelybiaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelybiaeth) A drawing a comparison, or simile.

**Cyfelybiaethu**, *v. a.* (cyfelybiaeth) To draw a simile.

**Cyfelybrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyfelyb) Similitude, or likeness.

**Cyfelybu**, *v. a.* (cyfelyb) To compare, or to liken.

**Cyfelybwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfelybwyr (cyfelyb—gwr) A comparer, one who makes a comparison.

**Cyferi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (fer) Confects; medicines.

**Cyferiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyferi) Pharmacopeia.

**Cyferiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyferiwr (cyferi—gwr) One who mixes, or prepares medicines, an apothecary.

**Cyfes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (fes) Confession, or acknowledgment. **A'm cyfes â zygar iti**, and I confess to thee.

**Cyfesawl**, *a.* (cyfes) Tending to, or relating to confession, acknowledgment, or owning.

**Cyfesva**, *s. f.*—*pl.* cyfesvëyz (cyfes—ma) Confessionary.

**Cyfesgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyfes—cell) A confessional.

**Cyfeiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfes) A confessing.

**Cyfesu**, *v. a.* (cyfes) To confess, to acknowledge.

**Cyfeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfeswyr (cyfes—gwr) Confessor.

**Cyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyf) A becoming rigid.

**Cyfiaw**, *v. a.* (cyf) To benumb, to become torpid.

**Cyfiawl**, *a.* (cyf) Torpent; of a benumbing quality.

**Cyfiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfiad) The torpedo.

**Cyfin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (fin) A confine, or limit; the marches, or frontier of a country.

**Cyfini**, *s. m.* (cyfin) Limitation, or bound.

**Cyfiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfin) A bounding upon.

**Cyfiniaw**, *v.* (cyfin) To bound, abutt, or limit.

**Cyfiniawl**, *a.* (cyfin) Adjacent, bounding, or bordering. **Cyfinolion**, abutments, or limits.

**Cyfinid**, *s. m.* (cyfin) Abutment; a boundary.

**Cyfiniden**, *s. f.* (cyfinid) A spider; also a cobweb.

**Cyfinyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfin) A confine.

**Cyfoden**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfawd) A concubine.

Collais heb glôd gyfoden;  
Ni golloez a gavoez gwen.

I have lost, without credit, a mistress, the fair one has not lost what she got.

*G. ab I. ab Ll. Egan.*

**Cyfodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfawd) Mutual happiness.

**Cyfodiaw**, *v. n.* (cyfawd) To happen fortunately.

**Cyfodiawg**, *a.* (cyfawd) Mutually prosperous.

**Cyfraw**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfroau (fraw) Concussion, agitations, commotion; a motion; a stir. **Cornor y cyfraw**, the leader of a faction.

Tri cyfraw dailly fyfz: dialbedain carefau, gweled elawr eu câr, agweled bez eu car heb ynzvwyfyn.

The three instigations to revenge; the howling of female relatives, their seeing the bier of their kin, and seeing the grave of their kin without having been avenged.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfrawd**



**Cyfrawd**, *s. m.* (frawd) Impulse; influence; motion.  
*a.* Having impulse, or activity.

Manred Gymined, mor vu devawd  
 A gavas Cynzylan cynran cyfrawd:

Cymined of gentle pace, how great the disposition which Cynzylan had, the active chieftain.

*Meigant.*

**Cyfrawz**, *s. m.* (frawz) Activity; impulse; energy.

Graid gyfred gyfrawz, nawz gywir,  
 Gryd gyfryd gyfraw ni foir.

The fiery cause of activity, faithful in giving refuge, a defence in battle whose rage cannot be escaped from.

*Cynzelu, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cyfre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (fre) Pervasion, a blending together. *a.* Pervasive, pervading.

Astrus gwedyl!—  
 Ail yrth, ail tyrth ié,  
 Ail gawz gne gwawd gyfre.

A woful tale! like the shock, like the fall of stars, like the repelling of light wont to be pervasive.

*Gwalchmai.*

**Cyfred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (fred) Comprehension; cause, or reason; a whole, entirety, or fulness. Trwy gyfred y vlwyzyn, through the whole course of the year; trwy gyfred einioes, through the whole course of life.

Grufuz á orvu rhaſllu gwyth-ryz,  
 Cad rhag Castell Môn mor digeryz;  
 Dybu o'gyfred gwared bedyz.

Grufuz overcame before the wrathful host; the battle against the castle of Môn how free from blame; there was by reason of him the deliverance of faith.

*Meilyr.*

Cynan cad gyfred  
 A'm anlioves ged.

Cynan the cause of battle bestowed on me treasure.

*Taliesin.*

**Cyfred**, *v. a.* (fred) To comprehend, to comprise.

**Cyfred**, *a.* (fred) Universal; whole. Yn gyfred, together, all under one, at once; trwy y dyz cyfred, through the whole day.

**Cyfredadwy**, *a.* (cyfred) Comprehensible.

**Cyfredawl**, *a.* (cyfred) Universal, whole, entire.

**Cyfrededig**, *a.* (cyfred) That is comprehended.

**Cyfrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfred) Comprehension, inclusion.

**Cyfrediaith**, *s. f.* (cyfred—iaith) Communication.

**Cyfredin**, *a.* (cyfred) Universal, common; impartial. Y cyfredin, the commonality, the common people; arglwyz gwir cyfredin, the lord of universal truth.

Cäs cyfredin heb gyvraith.

Odious is a rabble without law.

*Adage.*

**Cyfredinaw**, *v. a.* (cyfredin) To make universal, or general; to publish, or to proclaim.

Mae'n darvod i ni, y Prydeiniaid, val na cyfredino neb gyda ni, nag ar vwyd, nag ar ziawd, na cynghor.

It is become necessary for us, the Britons, that none should have communications with us, nor in meat, nor in drink, nor in advice.

*Garadauw.*

**Cyfredinawl**, *a.* (cyfredin) Universal, or general.

**Cyfredinder**, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality.

**Cyfredinez**, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality.

**Cyfrediniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfredin) Universal.

**Cyfrediniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfredin) Generality.

**Cyfredinolder**, *s. m.* (cyfredinawl) Commonness.

**Cyfredinolrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyfredinawl) Generalness.

**Cyfredinrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality, commonness. Cyfredinrwyz y faint, communion of faints.

**Cyfredinwç**, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Commonness, generality.

O daw pleidiau i ateb, gater izynt; a herwyz yr hawl a'r ateb barnar cyfredinwç, a gofper y neb a zygywzo.

If parties shall come to answer, let them be suffered; with respect to the complaint and the answer let a general verdict be judged and let him that is cast be punished.

*Statute of Rhydderch.*

**Cyfreuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfre) A communication.

**Cyfreuedig**, *a.* (cyfre) That is made to pervade.

**Cyfreuedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfreuedig) Communication.

**Cyfröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfraw) A concussing, a stirring, moving, agitating, or disturbing.

**Cyfröadwy**, *a.* (cyfraw) That may be agitated.

**Cyfröawl**, *a.* (cyfraw) Impulsive, moving.

**Cyfröedig**, *a.* (cyfraw) That is agitated, moved, or actuated; disturbed, Da cyfröedig ac anghyfröedig, moveable, and immoveable goods.

**Cyfröedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfröedig) Agitation, or stir.

Gan gyfröedigaeth y gwynt ev á gwymmpoez un o'r dail crinion o vlaen y pren tu a'r zaear.

With the agitation of the wind there fell one of the withered leaves from the top of the tree towards the ground.

*Damegion.*

**Cyfröedigawl**, *a.* (cyfröedig) Tending to move.

**Cyfröi**, *v. a.* (cyfraw) To concuss, agitate, move, or stir; to disturb, or trouble; to ruffle, to flurry; to be moved; to be troubled.

Pwybynä ä vyno gyfröi hawl am dir a daear, cyfröed pan vyno o nawwed dyz calan gauav allan, neu o nawwed dyz mai; canys ya yr amferoz hyny y byz egored cyvraith am dir a daear.

Whoever that may want to commence a suit for landed property, let him commence it when he likes from the ninth day of November forwards, or from the ninth day of Mai; for on those times the law is open for landed property.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyfröwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfröwyr (cyfraw—gwr) An agitator, mover, or stirrer; a disturber.

**Cyfröyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyfraw) An agitator.

**Cyfrwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (frwy) A mutual aid.

**Cyfrwyaw**, *v. a.* (cyfrwy) To conduce, to produce.

Azwyn Gaer y fyz ai cyfrwy cedau,  
 Oez maw' ei rhydau ä zewilwn.

A pleasant town there is that is supported with gifts, gentle were its fords, which I should love.

*Taliesin.*

**Cyfrwyawl**, *a.* (cyfrwy) Conducive, bringing on.

**Cyfrwyth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwyth) Produce.

**Cyfyrd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (fyrd) Defence, or protection.

**Cyfyrdiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfyrd) A protecting.

**Cyfyrdiawl**, *a.* (cyfyrd) Defensive, protecting.

**Cyfyrdiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfyrdwyr (cyfyrd—gwr) A protector.

Tawwd un arawd Aneurin gwäwd-glacr  
 Teg cyfyrdiwr aer tai cyfredin.

A tongue of the same eloquence as Aneurin of splendid song, the fair protector in battle of the common houses.

*Rhiferydyn.*

**Cyfyrdy**, *v. a.* (cyfyrd) To defend, or protect.

**Cyfryn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyf—rhyn) Agitation.

**Cyfrynawl**, *a.* (cyfryn) Apt to tremble, or shake.

**Cyfurv**, *a.* (furv) Conform, of the same form.

**Cyfurviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfurv) Configuration.

**Cyfurviaw**, *v. a.* (cyfurv) To configure, to configure.

**Cyfylawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfylogod (fwl) A woodcock.

Cyfylawg y mor, the fin-footed runner.

Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyfylawg.

The woodcock is not to be bought by its bill.

*Adage.*

Nid llegiad ond cyfylawg.

There is no such skulker as the woodcock.

*Adage.*

**Cyfyloca**, *v. a.* (cyfylawg) To catch woodcocks.

**Cyfyllawg**, *a.* (fylllawg) Abounding with wilds.

**Cyfyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (fyr) Substance, matter; ingredient.

**Cygly**, *s. m.* (ely) The sense of hearing.

**Cyglyu**, *v. a.* (cygly) To hear, to hearken.

A fan cyglyu y verç yr amadrozion hyny wylaw ä orug.

And when the maid heard those sayings she wept.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cygnawg**, *a.* (cwgyn) Full of knobs, knotty

*Cygnä*



**Cygnöi, v. a. (cnoi)** To devour, or to consume.

Ail cygnöes  
Frwyth coed a maes.

Next there was devoured the fruit of the trees and the field.  
*Taliessin, y deg pla.*

**Cyhaual, a. (haval)** Similar, like, or resembling.

Pwybynnag a vai aravaç, ac ycyddig nes i garu gwirionez, hwnw, megis ge, yn ynys Prydain a zutryw, ac o'r diwez pob peth or a garai Duw, ei gafau o gyhaualwrad y gwneynt, onid bod yn garuag ganzynt yr llyn a gafai Duw.

Whoever that should be more gentle, and a little nearer to love the truth, him, as the enemy of the isle of Britain was destroyed; and at length every thing which God loved, they would hate in the like manner, except that what God should hate was more lovely with them.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyhaualâd, s. m. (cyhaual)** A making similar.

**Cyhaualâu, v. a. (cyhaual)** To make similar, or like; to compare, or to liken, to resemble.

**Cyhevelyz, s. m. (cyhaual)** A ressembler; a type.

Gorflamliw cywiw cyhevelyz,  
Goblyg rawd wenys ryd Derwenyz.

Of the pure tint of the dazzling flame the twirling course of the wave of the ford of Derwenyz was the resemblance.  
*Ierwerth Vygan.*

**Cyhoez, a. (hoez)** Public. Ar gyhoez, publicly.  
*s. m. The public.*

Os cyvarfengyd cy y gan ei elynion, evelly y cywilyzdyd cyfredin gyhoez Rhuvain

Should he have been vanquished by his enemies, thus would the whole Roman Public have been shamed.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyhoezadwy, a. (cyhoez)** That may be published.

**Cyhoezawg, a. (cyhoez)** That is made public.

**Cyhoezawl, a. (cyhoez)** Public, manifest, open.

**Cyhoezedig, a. (cyhoez)** That is published.

**Cyhoezedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoezedig)** A publication, announcement, or proclamation.

**Cyhoezi, v. a. (cyhoez)** To publish, divulge, or disclose; to proclaim, or to declare.

**Cyhoeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoez)** A publishing, or announcing; a publication, a proclamation.

**Cyhoezogrwyd, s. m. (cyhoezawg)** Publicness. Yn nghyhoezogrwyd plwyv, in the face of the community.

**Cyhoezwr, s. m.—pl. cyhoezwyr (cyhoez—gwr)** A publisher; a proclaimer.

**Cyhuze, s. m.—pl. t. ion (huz)** An impeachment.

**Cyhuzeadwy, a. (cyhuz)** Accusable, that may be accused.

**Cyhuzeaw, v. a. (cyhuz)** To accuse, to impeach; to indite.

Ys ev a laz a gyhuz.

He that will kill will impeach.

*Adage.*

Câr yn cyhuzeaw arall!

Hawz i'r llaw gyhuzeaw'r llall.

A friend accusing another! It is easy for one hand to accuse the other.  
*T. Aled.*

**Cyhuzeawg, a. (cyhuz)** Apt to impeach, or accuse.

Bid gyhuzeawg ceisid, bid gniviad gwyd,  
A bid gynnwys dillad:  
A garo barz bid harz roziad.

Let the bailiff be apt to impeach, let evil be a tormentor, and let garments be easy: he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyhuzeawl, a. (cyhuz)** Accusative; being accused.

**Cyhuzed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhuz)** An accusation.

**Cyhuzedig, a. (cyhuz)** That is accused, or charged.

**Cyhuzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuzedig)** Accusation, impeachment, or crimination.

**Cyhuzeagar, a. (cyhuz)** Apt to impeach, accusing.

Gwell pren cyhuzeiad na dyn cyhuzeagar.

The tree of accusation is better than an accusing person.

*Adage.*

**Cyhuzeagarwç, s. m. (cyhuzeagar)** Aptness to accuse.

**Cyhuzeagwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhuz—cwyn)** Indictment.

**Cyhuzeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuz)** Accusation, crimination, or arraignment; also an accuser.

Bozawg ei rodawg i rodaw torvoz,  
Twryv cyhoez cyhuzeiad.

Pleased is his car to range through the hosts of the public tumult of the accuser.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyhuzeiant, s. m. (cyhuz)** Arraignment, or charge.

**Cyhuzeurwyz, s. m. (cyhuz)** A denouncement.

Y feren—

Yn arwyz cyhuzeurwyz céd,  
Geni'r Brenin gogoned.

The star, a token of the announcement of a treasure, the birth of the King of Glory.  
*Iolo Gog.*

**Cyhuzeur, s. m.—pl. cyhuzeurwyr (cyhuz—gwr)** Accuser, or informer.

**Cyhuzeur, s. m.—pl. cyhuzeurwyr (hwrz)** A meeting.

**Cyhuzeur, v. a. (hwrz)** To come in contact, to touch, or to hit; to meet.

Cynt y cyhuzeur dau zyn na dau vynyz.

Sooner two men will meet than two mountains.

*Adage.*

**Cyhyd, a. (hyd)** Of equal length; so long.

**Cyhydez, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** Equal length, or coextension; the equator; also metricity, a term in prosody. Cyvraith cyhydez, the law of equation, or equal division; this took place when the weight of evidence, damages, or trespasses on both sides were equal; for in such cases the verdict directed the cause of action to be equally divided between the plaintiff and the defendant Tir Cyhydez, land of equal value; also land divided equally amongst relatives of the third descent.

Ni zyly heb gycwnu o'i dyzyn cyvreithiawl o geill gafael cyhydez am dano o dir arall.

None ought to depart from his lawful tenement if he should be able to get an equivalent for it of other land.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Naw Cyhydez y fyz, ac ynzynt y pwreizia holl gelovnu cerz dawwd: fev yw Cyhydez, y rhivar sillau a rozer mewn ban, neu vraig o bennillier gwneuthur ei hyd.

There are nine metricities, and in them all the canons of vocal song have their origin: the metricity implies the number of syllables that are put in a verse, or line of a stanza to form its length.  
*Barzas.*

**Cyhydezawl, a. (cyhydez)** Equatorial, equinoctial.

**Cyhydeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydez)** Coextension.

**Cyhydezu, v. a. (cyhydez)** To coextend; to divide equally, or into equal portions.

Ni zyly na nai, nag ewythr, na rhanu, nag adranu, na cyhydezu.

Neither nephew, nor uncle ought to divide, or to subdivide, or to coextend.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** A coextension.

**Cyhydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd)** The paromoion, a term in prosody.

**Cyhydrawl, a. (cyhydyr)** Apt to strive together.

**Cyhydreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhydyr)** A striving together.

Oez terwyn Owain tyrva rhag eur-vuz  
Cyn oer-vez gyhydreg.

Fierce was Owain that gave the golden gift to the multitude before the coming to the cold grave.  
*Prydyz Bygan, m. O. ab Grufur.*

**Cyhydreg, v. a. (cyhydyr)** To rencounter, to come together, to meet, or come in contact.

O byz i zyn iselvrant gyhydreg a dyn ucelvrant, o gwna yr ucelvrant waed ar yr iselvrant, ni zyly ei zywryn, am na zynai gyhydreg ag un uç ei vrant nag ev.

If a man of low degree shall encounter with a man of high degree, if he of high degree shall bring blood on him of low degree, he ought not to have his satisfaction, because he should not encounter with one of a higher order than himself.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydyr)** Contention.

*Cyhydyr*



**Cyhydru, v. a. (cyhydyr)** To contend together.

Ac wedi gweld o Veli add oez neb yn y deyrnas a gyhydrai ag ev, nag a wrthwynebai izo, hamyn bod yn eizaw ev yr holl ynys o'r mor pwygilyz, ev a gadarnaws yna y cyvreithiau ar a wnaethoez ei dad.

And when Beli had seen that there was none in the kingdom that could cope with him, or that could oppose him, but that the whole island was his from one sea to the other, he then strengthened the laws which his father had made. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyhydu, v. a. (cyhyd)** To make of equal length.

**Cyhydyr, a. (hydyr)** Of equal power, or strength.

Ydoez—

Ym ged gyhydyr gad hydyr hy.

There was to me a treasure of equal might of the daring intrepid battle. *El. P. Moq.*

**Cyhynt, a. (hynt)** Of the same course, or track.

Cyhynt ei glôd, concomitant is his fame.

**Cyhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyr)** The muscular flesh; a muscle.

**Cyhyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyr)** The muscular system Cyhyraeth o zyn, a man that is a mere skin and bones.

**Cyhyrawg, a. (cyhyr)** Abounding with muscles, muscular. Y cyhyrawg, the brawn.

**Cyhyrawl, a. (cyhyr)** Muscular, or muscularous.

**Cyhyrzawl, a. (cyhwrz)** Contiguous, touching.

**Cyhyrzedig, a. (cyhwrz)** That touches, touching.

**Cyhyrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhwrz)** A contaction.

**Cyhyrzoldeb, s. m. (cyhyrzawl)** Contiguoufness.

**Cyhyrzu, v. a. (cyhwrz)** To touch, or come together.

**Cyhyrez, s. m. (cyhyr)** Muscularity, brawniness.

**Cyhyrogrwyz, s. m. (cyhyrawg)** A brawniness.

**Cyhyrwaew, s. m. (cyhyr—gwaew)** Muscular pain.

Ni's llaz—

Na cyhyrwaew, na gwaren.

Nor pain in the muscles, nor plague will kill him.

**Cyhyrwc, s. m. (cyhyr)** Brawniness; firmness.

**Cyhyryn, s. m. dim. (cyhyr)** A piece of lean flesh.

Cyhyryn canafyr yw eis lledrad a zel hyd y gawed law.

A piece of flesh of a hundred recurrences is stolen flesh that shall come to the hundredth hand. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyhys, a. (hys)** That jointly stirs, or strives.

**Cyhyfaiz, a. (cyhys)** Of a contentious nature.

**Cyhyfed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhys)** Contention, strife.

Post Prydain urzain wrz gyhyfed,  
Peniadur llavn-zur llaw egored.

The honoured pillar of Britain mighty in the contention, the chief-tain with the freely blade, and open-handed. *Llygad Gwr.*

**Cyhyfez, s. m. (cyhys)** Contention, debate.

Ys mi a vevlawr o'r cyhyfez,  
Gweryd i'r gwag-veirz y gwag-irfez.

If I shall be disgraced from the contention, the grave to the empty bards of vain desires. *Phyllip Brydyx.*

**Cyhyfeiziaw, v. (cyhyfaiz)** To be contentious.

**Cyhyfeiziawg, a. (cyhyfaiz)** Contentious, perverse.

**Cyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yl)** What furrounds, incloses, or hems in; a kiln, a furnace.

Dewifoez tri cant yn Carthago eu bwrw i gyl poeth yn hytraq nag aborthu i eulun.

Three hundred chofe, in Carthage, to be thrown into a hot furnace, rather than sacrifice to an image. *C. Edwards, H. y Fyæ.*

**Cylavarez, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavarez)** A parley, or treaty for settling differences; a conciliation.

**Cylavarezadwy, a. (cylavarez)** Able to reconcile.

**Cylavarezawl, a. (cylavarez)** Conciliatory.

**Cylavareziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylavarez)** Dijudication, or the decision of a difference.

**Cylavarezu, v. a. (cylavarez)** To parley, to treat, or to discourse together; to reconcile a difference.

**Cylavarezus, a. (cylavarez)** Conciliatory.

**Cylavarezwr, s. m.—pl. cylavarezwyr (cylavarez—gwr)** A peace-maker, an arbitrator.

**Cylg, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyl)** A circle, zone, cycle, or round; a compass, or brim; a hoop; a circuit; a course, or turn. Cylg yr haul, the cycle of the sun; tri gylg hanvod, the three circles of existences; cylg clera, the circuit of the peregrination of the minstrels every three years. Cylg-ynad, a judge of a circuit. In the L. ws the Cylg signifies a yearly custom of provision, or other things, paid to the king's officers, or servants, by those who held land under him; such were the Cylg Dywrgwn, Cylg Heboggyrion, and Cylg Ystalon. In the extent of Anglesey the terms Cylg Rbaglawn, and Cylg Rbaglawn occur, which seemingly implied a court lect.

**Cylg, prep. (cyl)** About, round, with respect to, or concerning. Cylg ty Duw, about the house of God; Y'nghylg tair blynez, about three years; y'nghylg y wlad, all round the country; cylg o gylg, round about; yn vy nghylg, round about me.

Gwifgav i'm Cylg rhag asgen  
Groes Duw—

I will wear about me against harm the cross of God.

*H. Davi.*

**Cylgaiz, a. (cylg)** Circular, or of a round form.

**Cylgynvon, v. a. (cylg—anvon)** To circulate, or fend round.

**Cylgarwain, v. a. (cylg—arwain)** To lead about.

**Cylgawg, a. (cylg)** Having circles; having hoops.

**Cylgawl, a. (cylg)** Circular, circuitous; periodical.

**Cylgdaith, s. f.—pl. cylgdeithiau (cylg—taith)** A round journey.

**Cylgdeithiaw, v. a. (cylgdaith)** To go a circuit.

**Cylgdor, s. m. (cylg—tor)** A circular cut.

**Cylgdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylgdor)** A circumcision.

**Cylgdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylg—tro)** A circular motion.

**Cylgdröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylgdro)** A circumvolution.

**Cylgdröawl, a. (cylgdro)** Circumrotatory.

**Cylgdroi, v. a. (cylgdro)** To circumvolve, to turn round.

**Cylgdroiawg, a. (cylgdroi)** Anfractuous, full of turns.

**Cylged, s. f.—pl. t. au (cylg)** A circumference; what goes round, or incloses; a bound; a vestment. Gwely a'i gylgedau, a bed and its furnishings; Vy nghylged groenen gavyr, my garment the skin of a goat.

Pan gysgo pawb ar gylged,  
Ni gwifg Duw pan ryz gwared.

When all shall sleep on the rampart God will not sleep when he gives deliverance. *Adige.*

**Cylgedlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cylged—llen)** A curtain.

**Cylgedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylged)** Circumferentor.

**Cylgeez, s. m. (cylg)** Circumference, or circuit.

**Cylgeizrwyz, s. m. (cylgaiz)** Circularity.

**Cylgen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cylg)** A circuit, or compass. Y'nghylgen tair blynez, in the compass of three years.

**Cylgvrith, a. (cylg—brith)** Ring-freaked. Gwartheg cylgvrithion, ring-freaked cattle.

Cylggrwydrai



**Cylggrwydrai, s. m.—pl. cylggrwydreion (cylg-grwydyr)** A circuiteer; one who wanders about.

Eilev ac Eidal dyffig alltudion,  
Cenawon cylggrwydrai;  
Mecid meibion Meigen meirg mai.

Eilev and Eidal foreigners free from frailty, the progeny of the wanderer; the sons of Meigen reared the reeds of battle.

Bezzau y Milioyr.

**Cylggrwydraw, v. a. (cylggrwydyr)** To wander.

**Cylggrwydrawl, a. (cylggrwydyr)** Apt to wander about, circumvagant.

**Cylggrwydyr, s. m.—pl. cylggrwydrau (cylg-crwydyr)** A wandering round.

**Cylggyvargwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylg—cyvargwyl)** A surveying all round; a patrolling.

**Cylggyvargwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylggyvargwyl)** A surveying, or watching all round.

**Cylgig, s. f. dim. (cylg)** A circlet, or small circle.

**Cylgliv, s. m. (cylg—lliv)** A circling flood.

**Cylglivawl, a. (cylgliv)** Circumfluent.

**Cylgliveiriant, s. m. (cylg—lliveiriant)** A flowing round, circumfluency.

**Cylgliveiriaw, v. a. (cylg—lliveiriaw)** To flow round, to circulate.

**Cylgliveiriawl, a. (cylg—lliveiriawl)** Circumfluous; tending to surround with water.

**Cylgliviant, s. m. (cylgliv)** A circumfluency.

**Cylglwybyr, s. m.—pl. cylglwybrau (cylg—llwybyr)** Orbit.

**Cylgolrwy, s. m. (cylgawl)** Circularity, circularness.

**Cylgolwg, s. m.—pl. cylgolygion (cylg—golwg)** A circular view, or prospect.

**Cylgolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylgolwg)** A viewing round.

**Cylgolygu, v. a. (cylgolwg)** To patrol, to look about.

**Cylgred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cylg)** A circular course.

**Cylgredawl, a. (cylgred)** Circumambient.

**Cylgredeg, v. a. (cylgred)** To circulate, to run round.

**Cylgrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylgred)** Circumvolution.

**Cylgu, v. a. (cylg)** To compass about, encircle, or encompass; to form a ring round; to hoop.

**Cylgwr, s. m.—pl. cylgwyr (cylg—gwr)** Hooper.

**Cylgwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cylg)** A circle, a round; a circumference; a border; a shield.

Gorwyn fawd tavawd ger Teivi gylgwy,  
Goronwy ardwy aerdoryv fengi.

Splendid the prosperity of the tongue by the border of the Teivi,  
Goronwy's protection that tramples the host of slaughter.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydz.

Llaçar vy nghlezyv, lluc yz ardwy glew,  
Llewgedig aur ar vy nghylgwy.

Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave,  
glittering is the gold on my round shield.

Gwaicmai.

**Cylgwyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cylg—gwyl)** Anniversary.

**Cylgyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylg)** A circlet; a circle.  
Yn nghylgyn, in a circle; i'w gylgyn, about him, or it.

A dyzgw i Rufuz waywruz-elyn,  
Gwin a gwydyr golau yn ei gylgyn.

And bear to Rufuz the foe with the ruddy spear, the wine with  
clear glass in its compass.

O. Cyveiliawg.

Dewr yth wnaeth un Duw yn un dyn haelav  
Hyd aeth haul o'i gylgyn.

Happily did the only God make thee one man most generous as far  
as the sun hath gone round about him. Ll. P. Mof, i L. ab Ierwirth.

**Cylgynawl, a. (cylgyn)** Circuitous; periodical.

**Cylgynedig, a. (cylgyn)** That circumscribes, or surrounds; circumambient, or encompassing.

**Cylgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylgyn)** Circumition; Circumambieney, a surrounding.

**Cylgynoldeb, s. m. (cylgynawl)** Circularness, circularity; roundness.

**Cylgynu, v. a. (cylgyn)** To encompass, or to surround.

Sev a wnaeth Iwl Ceifar cylgynu y myzzyz a'i lu, a mynu gwar-  
gau Cafwallawn yn y lle hwnw.

What did Julius Caesar do was encompassing the mountain with  
his army, and causing Cafwallon to be besieged in that place.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cylgynwr, s. m.—pl. cylgynwyr (cylgyn—gwr)**

A circumscriber, one who surrounds, or hems in.

**Cylgyfawl, a. (cylg—yfawl)** Consuming all round.

**Cylgyfu, v. a. (cylg—yfu)** To eat all round.

**Cylion, s. pl. aggr. (cwl)** Flies in general; gnats.

Cylion paradwys, cantharides. Beelzebub is  
called Duw'r cylion in *Bucez S. Margaret*.

Ymwithiant i bob man hyvryd, meglis haid o gylion gwancus  
yn tyru i badell o zwvyr a mel, ac yn fozi ynzo.

They obtruded themselves into every pleasant spot, like a swarm  
of voracious flies gathering into a pan of water and honey, and  
sinking in it.

Parc. Theo. Evans.

**Cylionawg, a. (cylion)** Abounding with flies.

**Cylionen, s. f. (cylion)** A fly; also a gnat.

Y gylionen gynt oez yn ehedeg dan ganu gan ystlys mur, a hî  
arganvu yr adrop yn ei loçwes.

Once on a time the gnat was flying and singing along the side of a  
wall, and she beheld the spider in her retreat.

Dammegion.

**Cylionwr, s. m.—pl. cylionwyr (cylion—gwr)** Fly-  
catcher.

Gwylia yno gylionwr.

Take care there of a fly-catcher. D. ab Gwilym.

**Cylionyn, s. m. (cylion)** A fly; a gnat; a wasp.

**Cylmael, s. f.—pl. cylmaelïau (cwl—ael)** The  
joining of the eyebrows, the brow; the forehead.

Llawer gwaith i rhoes (hawzammawr ior hael)  
Eurawg helm ar y cylmael.

Many a time did he place (prosperity to the generous chief) the  
golden helmet on the brow.

Iolo Gog.

**Cylmair, s. m.—pl. cylmeirïau (cwl—gair)** A  
compound word, a compound epithet.

**Cylmu, v. a. (cwl—m)** To tie, to form a knot.

**Cylor, s. pl. aggr. (llor)** Bunium, or earth nuts.

**Cylora, v. a. (cylor)** To gather earth nuts.

**Cylus, a. (cwl)** Culpable, faulty, or blame-  
worthy.

**Cylusfryz, s. m. (cylus)** Culpableness, criminality.

**Cylymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—m)** A tying to-  
gether.

**Cylymu, v. a. (cwl—m)** To tie, to knot, to  
fasten.

**Cylun, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyl)** A kiln, or a furnace.

**Cylla, s. m.—pl. t. on (cwl)** The ventricle, or  
maw; the stomach. Cylla gwyn, the paunch.

**Cyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—aeth)** Melancho-  
ly, grief, or sorrow.

**Cyllagwst, s. m. (cylla—gwst)** Pain of the sto-  
mach.

**Cyllaig, s. m.—pl. cyllaigïau (cwl—aig)** A stag  
in season.

Ni byz golwython cyvreithïawl yn hyz brenin, namyn owyl  
Guryg hyd galan gauav; ac ni byz cyllaig brenin yntau, namyn  
tra vo y golwython breiniawl ynzo.

There are no lawful pieces in a king's stag, but from the feast  
of Guryg, the sixteenth of June, to the first of November; neither  
is it also a king's stag in season, but whilst there is in it prime  
pieces.

Welsh Laws.

**Cyllell, s. f.—pl. cyllyll (cwl)** A knife. Cyllell  
glun, a dagger; cadw wrth vin y gyllell, to  
keep on short allowance.

**Cyllellaiz, a. (cyllell)** In the form of a knife.

**Cyllellawd, s. m. (cyllell)** A cut with a knife.

Cyllellawg.



**Cyllellawg, a. (cyllell)** Having, or carrying a knife.

**Cyllellawr, s. m.—pl. cyllellorion, (cyllell)** Knife-man.

Ni wân cyllellawr clezyvawr meiwyf.

The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny dagger-drawer. *Taliesin.*

**Cyllellbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllell—pren)** Cutting woods; probably two flat pieces of wood put together in the form of tweezers.

Ni ellir mwyniant a barv Dillus onid ac ev yn vŷw y tynir o'i varv, a'i gnithiaw a cyllellbrenau.

The beard of Dillus cannot answer except it can be plucked and he being alive, and that he be twitched with wooden tweezers. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cyllelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllell)** A cutting with a knife.

**Cyllellu, v. a. (cyllell)** To cut, or gash with a knife.

Y neb â gyllello anivel marw i zyn arall taled anivel unryw ac un wern ag ev drofio, a thair bu cainlwrw i'r brenin.

He that cuts up a dead beast of another man let him pay a beast of the same sort and same value for it, and three cows as a fine to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyllellwr, s. m.—pl. cyllellwyr (cyllell—gwr)** A cutler.

**Cyllen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwll)** A cutter, a chopper.

**Cyllestrawl, a. (cyllestyr)** Flinty; sulphureous.

**Cyllestrig, a. (cyllestyr)** Flinty; also sulphury.

Ergrynav cyllestrig cāen,  
Gan wledig gwlad anorfen.

I will dread the sulphury covering, from the sovereign of boundless space. *Taliesin.*

**Cyllestrigawl, a. (cyllestrig)** Flinty; sulphureous.

Arglwyf dād nam gad gyllestrigawl dād  
Yno mae poeth-van peth uferawl.

Lord the Father leave me not to the Sulphureous fire, where there is the scorching place of the infernal matter. *Bleddyn Vars.*

**Cyllestyr, s. m.—pl. cyllestrau (callestyr)** Fire-stone.

**Cyllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwll)** A tax, or contribution of provisions; income, yearly rent, or tax.

**Cyllidaw, v. a. (cyllid)** To pay rent, to pay tax.

Pwybynas â dalo dir y'ngalanas, cyllided drofio i'r arglwyf;  
cans rhyf y dyly y tir fod i'r neb y taler izo.

Whoever that shall part with land in satisfaction for murder let him pay tax for it to the lord; for the land ought to be free to whom it shall be given up. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyllidawg, a. (cyllid)** Having income, or revenue; having a large income, or wealthy.

**Cyllidus, a. (cyllid)** That pays rent, or tax. Tir cyllidus, land liable to pay yearly rent.

**Cyllidwr, s. m.—pl. cyllidwyr (cyllid—gwr)** A tax gatherer; a rent gatherer; a collector.

**Cyllidyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyllid)** A collector of a tax.

**Cyllig, a. (cwll)** Separating, or parting.

Colli cun cyllig Gwynez,  
Call a glew, cuall ei glez !

Losing the separating chief of Gwynez, prudent and courageous, whose sword was destructive. *Iolo Gog.*

**Cyllifo, s. m. (cwll—ifo)** A shroud, a burial cloth.

**Cylltawr, s. m.—pl. cylltorion (cwll)** A coulter, a plough-share.

**Cylltrawg, a. (cwlltyr)** Having a coulter.

Cywylltir gwyf rhwyf yrhawg  
Call-drem urzedig cylltrawg.

It will long till the free arable land with its oblique and ceultered form. *Iolo Gog, i'r aradyr.*

**Cyllu, v. a. (cwll)** To make a separation.

**Cym, a prefix in composition (cy)** It is commutable with *CYV*, the change depending on the connec-

tion which either has with the succeeding letter, productive of harmony; and, like *CYV*, it gives that force to words which denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect.

**Cymdaith, s. m.—pl. cymdeithion (cy—ymdaith)** That bears company, or sojourns with. *Cymdeithion da*, good companions.

**Cymdeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdaith)** Society.

**Cymdeithafawg, a. (cymdeithas)** Confociate.

**Cymdeithafawl, a. (cymdeithas)** Sociable, social.

**Cymdeithafgar, a. (cymdeithas)** Sociable, or social.

**Cymdeithafgarwg, s. m. (cymdeithafgar)** Sociableness.

**Cymdeithafiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdeithas)** Association.

**Cymdeithafrwyf, s. m. (cymdeithas)** Sociableness.

**Cymdeithafu, v. a. (cymdeithas)** To associate.

**Cymdeithafwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithafwyr (cymdeithas—gwr)** One who associates, or joins in society.

**Cymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymdaith)** Confociation, a joining, or associating together.

**Cymdeithiaf, a. (cymdaith)** Apt to associate.

**Cymdeithiaf, v. a. (cymdaith)** To confociate.

**Cymdeithiaf, a. (cymdaith)** Having a mate.

**Cymdeithiaf, a. (cymdaith)** Jointly sojourning.

**Cymdeithiogi, v. a. (cymdeithiaf)** To associate.

Ni thâl dim gwraig â gymdeithioco â fob gwr.

A woman that associates with every man is good for nothing. *Adage.*

**Cymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithwyr (cymdaith—gwr)** A confociate, an associate.

**Cymdeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymdeithwreigez (cymdaith—gwraig)** A female companion.

**Cymdeithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymdaith)** Companion.

**Cymgres, a. (ymgres)** Being combined together.

**Cymhar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par)** A partner, or a fellow.

Pob edn â edwyn ei gymhar.

Every bird knows his partner. *Adage.*

**Cymharawg, a. (cymhar)** Having a fellow, or mate.

**Cymharawl, a. (cymhar)** Being paired, or coupled.

**Cymhares, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A partner.

**Cymhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A coupling together; a comparison.

**Cymhariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar)** A being coupled, or assorted together; a comparison.

**Cymhariaethawl, a. (cymhariaeth)** Comparative.

**Cymharu, v. a. (cymhar)** To make even, or equal, to couple together; to compare.

Cymmeriad llythyrenawl yw cymharu y llythyren zegreawl ac un o'i rhyw yn nghyswain pob braic.

Literal accipieny is to couple the initial letter with one of its sort in the beginning of every verse, *W. Middleton.*

**Cymharwr, s. m.—pl. cymharwyr (cymhar—gwr)** A comparer, one who assorts; a coupler.

**Cymhedeirranu, v. a. (pedeirranu)** To quarter mutually,

**Cymhelri, s. m. (pelri)** Perturbation, or trouble.

Gwared di Gymry y'ngymhelri;  
Tair cenedyl, gwythlawn o iawn deithi;  
Gwyf, a Brython, a Rhomani,  
A wahan dyhez a dyvyf.

Deliver thou the Welsh in tribulation: three nations, cruel from true dispositions, the Gwyzelians, and Britons, and Romans, shall separate tranquility and tumult. *Taliesin.*

**Cymhell, s. m.—pl. t. au (pell)** Constraint, compulsion; in



# C Y M

in law, the distress, or seizure of goods; also an instigation; an offer.

A vyno gymhell bid glaw.

He that would have an offer let him seem sick.

Adage.

**Cymhell**, *v. a. (pell)* To compell, constrain, or force; to instigate; to offer.

Y mor yflys en ein cymhell ni ar an gelyndon i'r tiri y llaz, ac yn gelyndon a'n cymhellodd i'r mor i an bozi.

The sea is driving us upon our enemies to the land to be slain, and our enemies have driven us to the sea to be drowned.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cymhelladwy**, *a. (cymhell)* Compellable, that may be instigated.

**Cymhelliai**, *s. f.—pl. cymhelleion (cymhell)* A pur.

**Cymhellawl**, *a. (cymhell)* Compulsive; impulsive, instigatory.

**Cymhelleug**, *a. (cymhell)* That is instigated.

**Cymhellhad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhell)* An instigation.

**Cymhellwr**, *s. m.—pl. cymhellwyr (cymhell—gwr)* One who impells; an instigator.

**Cymhen**, *a. (pen)* Eloquent, or pert in discourse.

Ni byz cymhen, neb oni vo ynydd cyfevin.

No body will be pert—except he be the principal fool.

Adage.

**Cymhenawl**, *a. (cymhen)* Apt to be pert, or saucy.

**Cymheniawd**, *s. m. (cymhen)* Eloquence; pertness.

Ymryson cymhendawd, to contend in witticisms.

**Cymhendraws**, *a. (cymhen—traws)* Cynical.

**Cymhenzoeth**, *a. (cymhen—doeth)* Smartly acute.

**Cymheniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhen)* Adornment.

**Cymhenrwyd**, *s. m. (cymhen)* Smartness, pertness.

**Cymhenu**, *v. a. (cymhen)* To trim, deck, or set off; to discourse smartly; to rail at, or detract.

Llwyd yw awyr y dwyrain

Llwyd yz degeu lleud vain—

Ac an llyn a gymhenwyd,

Nid gwiw gwneuthur llw ond llwyd.

Grey is the sky of the east, grey is the beginning of the slender moon; and after all this that has been said, it is of no use to make any colour but grey.

R. Gog Eryri, i'w varv.

**Cymhenus**, *a. (cymhen)* Apt to be smart, or pert.

**Cymhenwr**, *s. m.—pl. cymhenwyr (cymhen—gwr)*

One who adorns, or sets off; a wit; a prattler.

**Cymhercyn**, *a. (hercyn)* That is tottering.

**Cymhergen**, *a. (pergen)* That jointly holds.

**Cymhergeawl**, *a. (cymhergen)* Jointly owning.

**Cymhergenig**, *a. (cymhergen)* Jointly possessive.

Rhagenwau cymhergenig, reciprocally possessive pronouns. Gr. Roberts.

**Cymhervez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (pervez)* A centre.

Yz oez y brenin yn ei le yn y cymhervez.

The king was in his place in the centre.

H. Car. Nag—Mabinogion.

**Cymhervez a. (pervez)** Centrical, concentrical.

Lletty y brenin y yz y ty cymhervezav yn y drev.

The king's lodging shall be the most centrical house in the town.

Welsh Laws.

**Cymhervezawl**, *a. (cymhervez)* Concentrical.

**Cymherveziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhervez)* A concentrating; a making centrical.

**Cymherthynas**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas)* Mutual connection, or correspondence.

**Cymhibau**, *s. pl. aggr. (pib)*. The windpipe and the liver. These were reckoned one of the twelve parts of a stag in season. The hemorrhage is sometimes called Cymhibau.

**Cymhibiawg**, *a. (cymhibau)* Having tubes joined together; abounding with pipes.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwyd—a frwyn aur gymhibiawg yn ei ben, a gyrrwy aur anllawz y dano.

The youth went on a horse with a golden interlinked bridle in his mouth, and a saddle richly adorned with gold under him.

H. Cuthwyc—Mabinogion.

**Cymhlanva**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (planva)* A nursery for plants, or trees, a plantation.

# C Y M

**Cymhleegydd**, *s. m. (plegyd)* A cause, concern, or respect for. *pref.* concerning, because of.

Dder vi, vy Rhi, Rhwybybrydawl,

Deur Aigwyz hylwyz hael buzygawl,

Dyval Dad, rhag brad bieuawl gymhleegydd

Dygyn enbyd benyd boen ureinawl.

Protect me, my King, spiritual Leader, powerful Lord, the prosperous triumphant gracious one of the perfect Father, from continuing destruction as to the severely awful penance of the infernal torment.

Gwalmai.

**Cymhleth**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (pleth)* Intertexture. *a.* complicated, twisted, or weaved together.

**Cymhlethadwy**, *a. (cymhleth)* That may be entwined,

**Cymhlethawg**, *a. (cymhleth)* Complicate.

**Cymhlethedig**, *a. (cymhleth)* Being interwoven.

**Cymhlethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhleth)* An interweaving, or twisting together; a complication.

**Cymhlethu**, *v. a. (cymhleth)* To entwine together.

**Cymhlith**, *a. (plith)* That is blended together.

**Cymhlithadwy**, *a. (cymhlith)* That may be blended.

**Cymhlithaw**, *v. a. (cymhlith)* To blend together.

**Cymhlithawl**, *a. (cymhlith)* Tending to combine.

**Cymhlithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlith)* A combining, blending, or mingling together.

**Cymhlyg**, *a. (plyg)* Complex; folded together.

**Cymhlygadwy**, *a. (cymhlyg)* That may be interwolved, folded, or doubled together.

**Cymhlygawl**, *a. (cymhlyg)* Apt to fold together.

**Cymhlygedig**, *a. (cymhlyg)* That is interwolved.

**Cymhlygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg)* Complication, or a folding together.

**Cymhlygiaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg)* Complicity.

**Cymhlygu**, *v. a. (cymhlyg)* To complicate, to fold.

**Cymhorth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (porth)* Assistance, aid, or succour. Cwrw cymhorth, Ale of contribution. It is customary for poor people, in Wales, to brew ale, or to provide any other entertainment, and invite the neighbourhood to partake, when a collection is made on the occasion; and they have a priodas gymhorth, or marriage of contribution, to which every guest brings a present of some sort of provision, or money, to enable the new couple to begin the world.

**Cymhorth**, *v. a. (porth)* To assist, aid, or support.

**Cymhortha**, *v. a. (cymhorth)* To beg the assistance of the neighbourhood by contribution.

**Cymhorthadwy**, *a. (cymhorth)* That may be aided.

**Cymhorthaiz**, *a. (cymhorth)* Tending to assist.

**Cymhorthawl**, *a. (cymhorth)* Tending to aid.

**Cymhorthâwr**, *s. m.—pl. cymhorthâwyr (cymhorth—gwr)* One who seeks aid, or help, a petitioner.

Llawen yzai gwen pob gwr

With Zeio gymhorthawr.

Pleasant used to be the simile of every one to Deio, the sickler after gifts.

**Cymhorthedig**, *a. (cymhorth)* That is assisted.

**Cymhorthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhorth)* A succouring, assisting, or helping; assistance.

**Cymhorthus**, *a. (cymhorth)* Apt to assist, or aid.

**Cymhorthwr**, *s. m.—pl. cymhorthwyr (cymhorth—gwr)* A supporter, helper, or succourer.

**Cymhorthyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhorth)* An aider, or succourer.

Ymborth ar dy gymhorthyz,

I'w galon, drwy fyrlon fyf,

Live on thy supporter, with all thy heart, through perfect faith.

H. D. ab Iwan.

**Cymhraf**, *a. (praf)* Of equal thickness, as thick

Cymhrafder



# C Y M

**Cymhrafder, s. m. (cymhraf)** Equal thickness.

**Cymhrain, s. f. aggr. (prain)** A family, or society.  
*Pafgadu'r cymhrain Prydain briawd,  
 Handoez gad gyfraw o Anarawd.*  
 The nourisher of the peculiar community of Britain, the mover of the battle is descended from Anarawd. *Meilyr.*

**Cymhruz, a. (pruz)** Universally dejected, or sad.  
*Rhag Geraint, gelyn dyhad,  
 Gwelais i veirg cymhruz o gad.*  
 Before Geraint, the terrifier of the foe, I saw fleets altogether dejected from the battle. *Llywerc Hen.*

**Cymhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (prwy)** A general advantage.

**Cymhrwyaw, v. a. (cymhrwy)** To cause general benefit.  
*Pan gymhrwy ryvel rhyhofir,  
 Pan gymmer glewder yd glywir.*  
 When war affords general good it is over valued, when gallantry secures hold it is heard. *Cynwch.*

**Cymhryd, a. (pryd)** Of equal beauty, as fair, or fine.

**Cymhryder, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryder)** Anxiety.

**Cymhryderawl, a. (cymhryder)** Mutually anxious.

**Cymhryderu, v. (cymhryder)** To care mutually.

**Cymhryderus, a. (cymhryder)** Mutually anxious.

**Cymhwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwy)** Affliction.  
*Crif a zyozevoez—  
 Trwy gethrau, a grau, a cymhwy.*  
 Christ hath suffered by the nails, and spilling of blood, and affliction. *Cynwch.*  
 Digon o gymhwy a govid fy ar y gwr briwedig.  
 There is enough of affliction and pain on the wounded man. *H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

**Cymhwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwy)** A beating, or pounding together; a troubling, or vexing.

**Cymhwyadwy, a. (cymhwy)** That may be vexed.

**Cymhwyaw, v. a. (cymhwy)** To afflict, to trouble.

**Cymhwyawg, a. (cymhwy)** That is irritated.  
*A Cenau mab Coel, byzai cymhwyawglew,  
 Cyn atalad o wytyl nebawd.*  
 And Cenau the son of Coel, he would be a tormented lion ere he would give a pledge to any one. *Taliesin.*

**Cymhwyawl, a. (cymhwy)** Afflictive, vexatious.

**Cymhwyedig, a. (cymhwy)** That is afflicted.

**Cymhwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyedig)** Vexation, affliction, the act of tormenting.

**Cymhwyez, s. m. (cymhwy)** Vexatiousness, trouble.  
*Beled fôn Saeson fail cywryfz  
 A'r Brython haeon, hyl cymhwyez!*  
 How far the Saxons proclaim the cause of strife with the generous Britons, the sons of trouble! *Myrddin.*

**Cymhwywr, s. m.—pl. cymhwywyr (cymhwy—gwr)** A vexer, afflicter, or tormentor.

**Cymhwyll, s. m.—pl. ion (pwyll)** Argument, or reason; a discourse; a mention.  
*A glyweidi a gant Huail  
 Mab Caw, cymhwyll arail:  
 Mynys y fyrrh meyl o gefail.*  
 Hast thou heard what was sung by Huail the son of Caw, whose argument was just: Often will an ill wish drop from the bottom. *Englynion y Cyru.*

**Cymhwyll, v. a. (pwyll)** To argue, or to reason; to discourse; to intimate, or call to mind.  
*Di gam yw Duw ai gymhwyll,  
 Degeu'r byd, diogyr ei bwyll.*  
 Without a turning is God should he be contemplated, the origin of the world, of unbiased discernment. *Dr. S. Cant.*

**Cymhwyllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyll)** A reasoning, or arguing; a discoursing.

**Cymhwyllaw, v. a. (cymhwyll)** To argue, to reason, to ratiocinate; to discourse; to declare the mind, or will; to intimate; to make mention.  
*Gwyr a aeth Cattraeth vezvaeth vezwn,  
 Fyrr frwythlawn; oez can na's cymhwyllwn;  
 Y an lannawr coe goiawr gwirwn,  
 Dwys cegyn yz ymiezyn' aergwn.*  
 Men went to Cattraeth drunk by the feasting on mead, potent and fruitful; it was a fault that I should mention them not: around the mighty murky crimson blades, incessantly and fiercely the dogs of war would fight. *Aneurin.*

# C Y M

**Cymhwyllawg, a. (cymhwyll)** Argumental.

**Cymhwyllawl, a. (cymhwyll)** Argumentative.

**Cymhwyllawr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllorion (cymhwyll)** One who mutually reasons; a co-reasoner.

**Cymhwylledig, a. (cymhwyll)** That is treated of.

**Cymhwylliad, s. m.—pl. cymhwylliad (cymhwyll)** A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.  
*Ev gogel gogan cymhwylliad,  
 Ev gogawn glyw cammawn ceiniad,  
 Ev gogwyz galon—*  
 He avoids the satire of the reasoners, the director of the conflict satisfies the misfires, he overthrows the foes. *Ll. P. Moq. i R. ab Owain.*

**Cymhwylliant, s. m. (cymhwyll)** Ratiocination.

**Cymhwyllus, a. (cymhwyll)** Ratiocinative.

**Cymhwyllwr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllwyr (cymhwyll—gwr)** A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.

**Cymhwyllwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllwr)** Ratiocination, or a deducing of consequences.  
*Can clyw, can cenyw cymhwyllwriaeth  
 Cain Lywladwyr Creawdyr, credwn rywnaeth;  
 Cant cadwant presnt preswyliaeth a'u hydyr,  
 Canys brau mal gwydyr hydyr hudoliaeth.*  
 Since ratiocination hears, since it sees the magnificent Governor and Creator, let us believe in what he has done; hundreds keep the present fleeting habitation as their dependance, but brittle as glass is the reliance on delusion. *Ll. P. Moq.*

**Cymhwylllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhwyll)** A co-reasoner; a reasoner.

**Cymhwylllyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwylllyz)** A deducing of consequences.

**Cymhwys, a. (pwys)** Proper, suitable, meet, convenient. **Cymmaint cymhwys**, of the same quantity and weight.  
*Byw'n gymhwys, heb hên gamau,  
 A bai i hil gwr barau.*  
 Living suitably without the old going on; will cause the offspring of a man to continue. *W. Llew.*

**Cymhwysaw, v. a. (cymhwys)** To suit, to adapt, or to fit.  
*Nid hawz cymhwysaw pren ar ol izo dyvu dros hiramfer yn gam,  
 yr un gyfelyb yw deall dyn.*  
 It is not easy to adjust a tree after it has grown for a long time crooked, similar to that is the understanding of man. *Ed. Dafydd.*

**Cymhwysawl, a. (cymhwys)** Tending to adapt.

**Cymhwysedig, a. (cymhwys)** That is adapted, or fitted.

**Cymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwys)** Adjustment; a fitting, regulation, disposition.

**Cymiedan, v. a. (miedan)** To squeal, or squeak.

**Cymmaeth, a. (maeth)** Nourished, or fed together.

**Cymmaethadwy, a. (cymmaeth)** That may be jointly nourished, reared, or brought up.

**Cymmaethawl, a. (cymmaeth)** Connutritious.

**Cymmaethedig, a. (cymmaeth)** Being fed together.

**Cymmaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmaeth)** Connutrition, a nourishing together.

**Cymmaethlu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cymmaeth—llu)** A family.

**Cymmaint, a. (cymmaint)** Of equal bigness; as much.  
*Dy ganred, dy ged, dy gywryrain,  
 Dy gyniv dylid dedlid gymmain—  
 Dymgortlwyz.*  
 Thy pursuit, thy treasure, thy exaltation, thy flowing wrath, so many that appeareth, it will insure my success. *Gwalmai, i R. ab Owain.*

**Cymmaint, a. (maint)** Of equal bigness, quantity, or number, as big; so great, so much, so many. **Nid oes yma gymmaint ag un**, there is here not so much as one.  
*Nid cymmaint Blezyn a'i drwif.  
 Blezya is not so great as his noise doth indicate. *Adage.**

**Cymmal**



# C Y M

- Cymmal**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mal) A joint; a knuckle.
- Cymmalaiz**, *a.* (cymmal) Like a joint, or knot.
- Cymmalawg**, *a.* (cymmal) Having a joint, full of joints, jointed; knotty; large-limbed.
- Cymmaledig**, *a.* (cymmal) That is jointed.
- Cymmaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmal) Articulation, a jointing, or forming joints.
- Cymmalu**, *v. a.* (cymmal) To joint, to be jointed; to join, or connect with joints.
- Cymmalus**, *a.* (cymmal) Tending to joint.
- Cymmalwft**, *s. f.* (cymmal—gwft) Pain of the joints; rheumatism.
- Cymmalwftawg**, *a.* (cymmalwft) Having pain of the joints; athritical; rheumatic.
- Cymman**, *a.* (man) Complete, perfect, or intire.

Yn gymhen, yn gymman yngnaid  
Y gwnaeth Duw deivniawg ar hōnaid.  
Eloquently and completely a judge, hath God made the curber of  
assurance. *Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Owain*

- Cymmanva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cymman—ma) A congregation, assembly, or meeting.
- Cymmanvawwl**, *a.* (cymmanva) Congregational.
- Cymmaran**, *a.* (baran) Opposite one another.

Cyn na far cywyrain  
Cymmaran taraw,  
Gwas y drws gwrndaw,  
Py drwit, ai daear a gryn,  
Ai môr a zygyr?

Since the rising up will not cause a striking fronting one another,  
porter do thou listen what should be the din? is it the earth that  
quakes, or is it the sea that swells? *Taliesin.*

- Cymmth**, *a.* (math) Of the same sort; similar.
- Cymmthadwy**, *a.* (cymmth) Affordable.
- Cymmthawl**, *a.* (cymmth) Apt to assimilate.
- Cymmthedig**, *a.* (cymmth) That is assimilated.
- Cymmthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmth) Affortment.
- Cymmthu**, *v. a.* (cymmth) To affort; to assimilate.
- Cymmaws**, *s. m.* (maws) Complacency, *a.* Mutually affable, kind, or complacent.

Ev yn myd, yn mawrvryd yn Mon,  
Y' Nghemais y' nghymmaws deon.  
He in life, in magnanimity in Mon, in Cemais in the complacency  
of the deity. *Ll. P. Moq, i D. ab Owain.*

- Cymmed**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bed) A stile over a hedge.
- Cymmediw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mediw) A compliment, a token of respect; a present; a yearly custom, or gift, presented by a tenant to his landlord. *a.* Complimentary.
- Cymmedrawl**, *a.* (cymmedyr) That is suited, or in due proportion; competent; moderate.
- Cymmedrez**, *s. m.* (cymmedyr) Proportionateness.
- Cymmedriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmedyr) A proportioning, or adjusting; a regulation.
- Cymmedrolaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmedrawl) Proportionality, adjustment, orderly state.

Creaduriau nev nawz diolaeth faint  
Cyrreiviain, gymmaint gymmedrolaeth.  
Creatures of heaven the refuge of separation of the saints of for-  
givenness, how great the regularity. *Ll. P. Moq.*

- Cymmedroldeb**, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderation.
- Cymmedrolder**, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderation.
- Cymmedrolez**, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderateness.
- Cymmedroli**, *v. a.* (cymmedrawl) To moderate, to proportion; to adapt. **Cymmedroli dilledyn**, to fit a garment.

Gwr doeth—  
Y draul a gymmedrola.  
A wise man, the expence that will moderate, *H. Davi.*

# C Y M

- Cymmedrolwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymmedrolwyr* (cymmedrawl—gwr) A moderator; or regulator.
- Cymmedru**, *v. a.* (cymmedyr) To quadrate; to regulate, to direct, conduct, or guide.

Gowwyoez y tywyn-haul o'r ugelder, i dywynu i'r rhai a eistezant  
mewn tywyllwç, ac y' ngwafgawd anghu, er cymmedru ein traed  
forz tangnevez.

The dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them  
that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet  
into the way of peace. *W. Salisbury.*

- Cymmedyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymmedroz* (medyr) Commensurability; knowledge; or skill. **Cael cymmedyr** ar beth, to attain the knowledge of a thing.
- a.* Quadrate; commensurate; fit.

Ac yn gymmedyr ag y canvu yrysbyrd ev, ei drylloez, ac ev a  
gwympoer i'r llawr ar y zzeear.

And directly as the spirit saw him, he tore him, and he fell down-  
ward on the earth. *W. Salisbury.*

- Cymmeiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmain) A making of equal magnitude; a proportioning.
- Cymmeiniaw**, *v. a.* (cymmain) To equalize. **In** the Laws, it is the partition of real estate the third time, or amongst relatives in the fourth degree.
- Cymmeiniawg**, *a.* (cymmain) Being of the same quantity, magnitude, or number.

Tri cymmeiniawg gyllid; amobrwy, ac ebediw, a gobrwy estyn  
val y bo nail y byz pob un, lle taler.

The three taxes that are of equal magnitude: maiden commu-  
tation, heriot, and fee of seisin: as one is so shall every one be  
where it shall be paid. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cymmeiniawl**, *a.* (cymmain) Proportionate.
- Cymmeintawl**, *a.* (cymmaint) Proportionate.
- Cymmeintiolaeth**, *s. m.* (cymmeintawl) Evenness of proportion; equalization; proportionality.
- Cymmeintoli**, *s. m.* (cymmeintawl) Proportionateness; sameness, or equality of magnitude.
- Cymmer**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mer) A mutual taking, or receiving; a junction; a confluence. **Cymmer deu-zwvyr**, a confluence of two waters. Several places in Wales have this appellation, from their situation on the junction of rivers.

Pan lazer Saeson y'pgymmer trin,  
Gwyn eu byd hwy Gymmry werin.

When the Saxons shall be slain in the meeting of battle happy their  
condition, the Welsh populace. *Myrddin.*

- Cymmeradwy**, *a.* (cymmer) Acceptable; esteemable, worthy of regard. **Arian cymmeradwy**, current money.

Myvi wyv oll yn oll gyda'r engyllion; myvi wyv gymmeradwy  
gyda gwyr daionus; hebog vi ni vnair dim yn y nev, a hebog vi  
ni ellir gwneuthur dim daioni ar y zzeear.

I am all in all with the angels; I am acceptable with good men;  
without me nothing is done in heaven, and without me no good  
can be accomplished on earth. *Marfawg Crwydrad.*

- Cymmeradwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeradwy) A making acceptable, or suitable; acceptance.
- Cymmeradwyaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeradwy) The act of making acceptable; estimation.
- Cymmeradwyaw**, *v. a.* (cymmeradwy) To make acceptable, or suitable; to qualify.
- Cymmeradwyawl**, *a.* (cymmeradwy) Tending to qualify, adapt, or to make acceptable.
- Cymmeradwyedig**, *a.* (cymmeradwy) Qualified.
- Cymmeradwyoldeb**, *s. m.* (cymmeradwyawl) Acceptableness, or suitableness for reception.
- Cymmeredig**, *a.* (cymmer) That is received.
- Cymmeredigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeredig) Reception, acceptance, or the act of taking.

Yr hwn a zwirezia anlawz yr holl za, sev yw hwnw cäs gwir-  
ionez, ynghyd a'i amzifynwyr cariad celwyz, a thwyll, a brad,  
cymmeredigaeth drwg tros za,

This that would eradicate the quality of every good, namely the  
hatred of truth, together with its supporters, the love of falsehood,  
deception, and treachery—the acceptance of evil for good.

*Marfawg Crwydrad.*

**Cymmeredigawl**



**Cymmeredigawl, a. (cymmeredig) Receptive.**

**Cymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) A taking, or receiving; acceptance, acceptance, or reception; reputation, or esteem; also a term in prosody, for the repetition of words, or letters, as the beginning of several verses with the same letter—the *Acronogrammaticum*. Cymmeriadau cyvreithlawn, lawful undertakings; mae hi mewn cymmeriad mawr, she is in great esteem.**

**Cymmeriadawl, a. (cymmeriad) Receptive.**

**Cymmeriadoldeb, s. m. (cymmeriadawl) Receptibility; fitness for acceptance.**

**Cymmeriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) The act of taking to, or receiving; undertaking.**

Prynu ei zyfg—

A gwedi'n wirgwadu â wnaeth  
Y mor a'i holl cymmeriaeth.

Purchasing his instruction, and then afterwards truly he disowned the sea, and all his undertaking. *Tho. Prys.*

**Cymmerw, a. (berw) That boils up together.**

**Cymmerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmerw) Concotion; elixation.**

**Cymmerwedig, a. (cymmerw) Boiling up together.**

Alban hagen o wres cymmerwedig cardawd a gymmyrth Amphibal Cyfelfwr o law y rhai a'i llaz. i.

Alban then from a fervent zeal of charity took Amphibalus the Confessor out of the hands of those that would have slain him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymmerwi, v. a. (cymmerw) To concoct, or to boil together.**

**Cymmeryd, v. a. (cymmer) To take, to accept, or to receive.**

Nid oes o zirn ond val y cymmerer.

There is of nothing but as it is taken. *Adage.*

**Cymmres, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes) A mean, medium, or mediocrity.**

Rhodri—

A ryz bazi-bawb ei gymmes.

Rhodri will give benefit to every one his sufficiency. *Ll. P. Moç.*

—Pedyr

Porthawr a gymmedyr gymmes deithi.

Peter a door keeper that will regulate the medium of qualifications. *Meilyr.*

**Cymmefawl, a. (cymmres) Commensurate, equal.**

**Cymmefur, a. (cymmres) Suitable, proper, meet.**

**Cymmefuradwy, a. (cymmefur) Commensurable.**

**Cymmefuraw, v. a. (cymmefur) To proportion; to adjust, to suit, or to fit; to make suitable.**

**Cymmefurawl, a. (cymmefur) Commensurate.**

**Cymmefuredig, a. (cymmefur) Commensurate.**

**Cymmefuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmefuredig) Commensurableness, equal proportion.**

**Cymmefuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmefur) Commensuration; a fitting, or adapting.**

**Cymmefurrwyd, s. m. (cymmefur) Mediocrity, moderation; a suitable quantity; sufficiency.**

**Cymmud, a. (mid) Darting, or moving together.**

Llas Affer, aerlew aerlid uveliar,

Aerbair bar baez erwid;

Llyw glyw glew-draws y'ngovid,

Llew torv tarian aer gymmid.

Affer has been slain, the lion of slaughter with the fire's destructive wrath, whose spear caused the death of the blustering boar; the leading chief courageously arrogant in the toil, the lion of host with a shield moving about in battle. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cymminad, s. m.—pl. t. au (min) A contaction.**

**Cymminawd, s. m. (min) A contaction; a striking edges together; a cutting at each other.**

**Cymminawg, a. (min) Having edges together. s. m. What is in contact, a confine, or boundary.**

Am gylc cymminawg cymynai Saefon,

Ar fwyd Wynogion yd gwynysai.

Around the confine he would hew down the Saxons, on the district of Gwynogion his wrath would kindle. *Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Cymmined, s. f.—pl. t. au (min) Conjunction, contact.**

**Cymminez, s. m. (min) A contact; a junction of the edges of weapons; a conflict, or battle.**

Gwylz wrth wylz wrth wlad gyvannez,  
Garw wrth arw wrth awr gymminez.

Mild to the mild in the social country, fierce to the fierce in the hour of conflict. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

**Cymmlawz, a. (blawz) Mutually active, or brisk.**

Cynnezyv i Bowys, ben ymadrawz gwyr

Uç gwirawd aer gymmlawz,

Yn neb llys, yn neb lle anhawz,

Nad ev daw areu llaw lledgawz.

It is the disposition of Powys, whose men are first in discourse over the beverage of the mutually active conflict, that in every court, in every difficult place, there should not come on their hands disgrace. *Cynzelw.*

**Cymmlle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ble) A common field.**

**Cymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) Concord, agreement; peace; reconciliation, or reconciliation.**

Llaw ar glez, arall ar groes,

Gogled pawb ei einioes;

Gan Gyndav cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one seek to save his life: reconciliation with Cyndav there is not. *Myrddin.*

**Cymmod, v. n. (bod) To be agreeable with, or reconciled. Ni gymmu ev â mi, he did not become reconciled with me.**

Ni gymmyz dedwyz â dadlau.

The prudent will not be reconciled to disputes. *Adage.*

**Cymmodadwy, a. (cymmod) Reconcilable.**

**Cymmodawg, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.**

**Cymmodawl, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.**

**Cymmodedig, a. (cymmod) That is reconciled.**

**Cymmodi, v. a. (cymmod) To reconcile, to be appeased, or to be pacified.**

**Cymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod) A reconciling, or appeasing; reconciliation.**

**Cymmodlon, a. (cymmod) Contented; agreeable.**

**Cymmodlonawl, a. (cymmodlon) Appeasing.**

**Cymmodlondeb, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness.**

**Cymmodlonez, s. m. (cymmodlon) Complacency, affability; reconciliation.**

**Cymmodloni, v. a. (cymmodlon) To reconcile.**

**Cymmodloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodlon) Pacification, reconciliation; an appeasing.**

**Cymmodlonrwyd, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness; reconciledness.**

**Cymmodlonus, a. (cymmodlon) Apt to compose.**

**Cymmodlonwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodlonwyr (cymmodlon—gwr) A pacifier, or reconciler.**

**Cymmodoldeb, s. m. (cymmodawl) Amicableness.**

**Cymmodolrwyd, s. m. (cymmodawl) Reconcilableness.**

**Cymmodrozawl, a. (cymmod—rhozawl) Appeasing, pacificatory.**

**Cymmodrozi, v. a. (cymmod—rhozi) To endeavour to reconcile, pacify, or appease.**

**Cymmodroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod—rhoziad) A endeavouring to reconcile.**

**Cymmodrozwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodrozwyr (cymmod—rhozwr) A reconciler, or mediator.**

**Cymmodwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodwyr (cymmod—gwr) A reconciler, appeaser, or mediator.**

**Cymmon, a. (mon) Compact, in good order; regular. Mae o yn gymmon iawn, it is in very good order. *Sil.***

**Cymmondeb, s. m. (cymmon) Stability; order.**

**Cymmonedig, a. (cymmon) That is adjusted.**

**Cymmonez, s. m. (cymmon) Stability; regularity.**

**Cymmones, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmon) A mistress.**

**Cymmoni, v. a. (cymmon) To dispose, or set in order; to put together; to make compact.**

**Cymmoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmon) A making compact; a putting together in order.**

*Cymmonwr*



**Cymmonwr**, *s. m.—pl. cymmonwyr* (cymmon—gwr) A disposer, regulator or arranger.  
**Cymmrads**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy.  
**Cymmraddw**, *a. (cymmrads)* Perishable, liable to decay.

Bu gymmri a cymmrwyn,  
 A cymmraddw, a hir-gadw hir-gwyn!

There was honour under affliction, and the consuming and long keeping of lingering grief.

**Cymmraddwg**, *s. m. (cymmrads)* Perishableness.  
**Cymmraddwy**, *a. (cymmrads)* Ruinous; demolished.  
**Cymmraint**, *s. m.—pl. cymmrreintiau* (braint) Equal, or joint privilege. *a.* Having equal privilege.

O dervyz ymdervynu rhwng deu-wyr cymmraint am dir, a'r eall yn tervynu hyd rhacw, a'r llall hyd yma, a thyngu o bob plaid, llyna y trydyz lle y rhan cyvraith yu zau hanner.

If there should be a fixing of bounds between two men of equal rank with respect to land, and one bounding as far as there, and the other as far as here, and each party swearing, this is the third instance where the law divides in half.

Welsh Laws.

**Cymmrailg**, *a. (braifg)* Coequal in size; potent.

Oez cymmrailg, oez Cymry dylaith,  
 Oez yfawn, oez twn talaith ei darian,  
 Oez cadarn cyvarwaith.

He was great, he was the sword of the Welsh, he was exalted, the front of his shield was broken, he was the mighty of conflict.

D. Ll. Mew, i O. Gwynedd.

**Cymmrrow**, *s. m. (braw)* Consternation, or terror.

A fan welant y Frainc hyny, cymmrrow a cythruz a aeth ynzynt, o debyg vod yn vwy nos yzoez y llu.

And when the French saw that, consternation and dismay filled them, supposing the army to be greater than it was.

Gr. ab Arthur.

**Cymmrrawd**, *s. m.—pl. cymmrrodion* (brawd) A confrere; a confociate, or fellow.

Mawr o gwyn cymmrwyn er dwyn cymmrrawd draig  
 Drwy geniad y Drindawd.

Great is the cry of affliction for taking away the dragon's coequal, by the permission of the Trinity.

Ll. P. Moq.

**Cymmrrowz**, *s. m. (brawz)* Confabulation, discourse.

**Cymmrrowiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmrrow) A mutually, or universally terrifying.

**Cymmrrowu**, *v. a. (cymmrrow)* To terrify; to be in consternation, to be affrighted, or terrified.

**Cymmrre**, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (bre) A hill joined to another.

Ezewis eur-was clâs cymmrëyz  
 Cenawon Mordai, mynogi ryz,  
 Dyzywreô Owain.

The gay wight of the region of connected mountains promised the sons of Mordai, of liberal manners, that Owain should be raised up.

Meilyr.

**Cymmri**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bri) Repute. *a.* honourable, having universal regard.

Mor yw gwael eu golli,  
 A gwlad Gymru mor gymmri;  
 Nid moz mai dewi heb honi pwy oezynt;  
 Prynefnt eu moli.

How pitiable that they should be overwhelmed, and the country of Wales so honourable; it is not my nature to be silent without declaring who they were: they merited to be praised.

Gwalchmai.

**Cymmriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmri) A dignifying, reputation.

**Cymmriaw**, *v. a. (cymmri)* To make honourable.

**Cymmriawl**, *a. (cymmri)* Honorary; that honours.

**Cymmriw**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (briw) A contusion.

Nid oes arnav vi ovyn cael cymmriw, nag arçollau yn mhlith hyn o niver.

I have no fear of getting a contusion or wounds amongst such a number.

H. Proyll—Mabinogion.

**Cymmriwawl**, *v. a. (cymmriw)* To bruise together.

Hwn a zug ragor rhagoc, wyr Cymru,  
 Cymmriwai zur toçvoc,  
 Pan vu ieu Loegrwys voloc,  
 Pan oez lliw Ceiriawg lliw coc.

This one bore superiority over you, men of Cymru, he was wont to bruise the steel edge to edge, when the haroc of the Liege-lords was gallant, when the flood of Ceiriog was of a ruddy hue.

Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Hywel.

**Cymmriwawl**, *a. (cymmriw)* Tending to bruise.  
**Cymmriwel**, *s. f. (cymmriw)* A mortar.

**Cymmriwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmriw) A bruising together.

**Cymmro**, *s. m.—pl. cymmry* (bro) That is original with the country; an aboriginal native; a Welshman.

**Cymmröaiz**, *a. (cymmro)* Relating to Wales.

**Cymmröaiz**, *a. (cymmrawd)* Of a social nature; pacific. Y cymmröeiziav o'r dynion, the most pacific of men.

**Cymmröawl**, *a. (cymmrawd)* Apt to be social.

**Cymmrödawr**, *s. m.—pl. cymmrödorion* (cymmrawd) A confociate, affociate, or fellow.

**Cymmrödez**, *s. m. (cymmrawd)* Arbitration; reconciliation, or pacification; concord.

Ni gais Sais i drais ei droedvez o'i vro,  
 Nid oes o Gymro ei gymmrödez.

A Saxon will not get into possession his foot's length of his country; there is not of a Welshman his fellow.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufudd.

**Cymmrödezawl**, *a. (cymmrödez)* Conciliatory.

**Cymmrödezu**, *v. a. (cymmrödez)* To arbitrate, or settle differences; to reconcile, or to pacify.

**Cymmrödezu**, *a. (cymmrödez)* Of a social nature.

**Cymmrödezwyr**, *s. m.—pl. cymmrödezwyr* (cymmrödez—gwr) An arbitrator, or peace-maker.

**Cymmrödiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmrawd) Confociation.

**Cymmrödial**, *v. a. (cymmrawd)* To confociate.

**Cymmrödoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmrödawr) Confociation, or confederacy, affiliation.

**Cymmrödoriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmrödawr) Confraternity; a civil community.

**Cymmrö**, *s. f. (cym—bru)* Cambria, or Wales.

**Cymmröwd**, *s. m. (brwd)* Mortar, or plaster.

**Cymmröwyn**, *a. (brwyn)* Altogether grievous.

Beunyz y cerzwn i'm cymmröwyn drifwez.

Daily would I be going in my grievous sad appearance.

Davyd Zu.

**Cymmröwynaw**, *v. a. (cymmröwyn)* To grieve much.

**Cymmröwynawl**, *a. (cymmröwyn)* Tending to grieve.

**Cymmröwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmröwyn) A grieving, or afflicting universally; vexation.

**Cymmröwyniant**, *s. m. (cymmröwyn)* Compunction.

**Cymmröwys**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brwys) A universal luxuriance, or abundance. *a.* Very luxuriant.

Y'ngorffowys lan rygedwys

Parg a gymmröwys, a mez meuezwys.

In the tranquility of the circle he did uphold honour and general plenty, and the precious mead.

Taliesin.

**Cymmröwysawl**, *v. a. (cymmröwys)* To yield greatly.

**Cymmröwysawl**, *a. (cymmröwys)* Abundant.

**Cymmröwysawl**, *a. (cymmröwys)* Apt to yield.

**Cymmröwysg**, *a. (brwysg)* Enormous; overbearing.

Ev oez—

Cymmröwysg rwyg rwyg gawr.

He was of gigantic course, the leader of the shout.

Cynzeho.

**Cymmröwysgaw**, *v. a. (cymmröwysg)* To overwhelm.

**Cymmröwysgawl**, *a. (cymmröwysg)* Tending to bear down, or overwhelm.

**Cymmröwysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmröwysg) A bearing down, or overwhelming altogether.

**Cymmröwysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmröwys) A becoming, or rendering luxuriant.

**Cymmröyd**, *a. (bryd)* Unanimous, of one mind.

**Cymmrödiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmröwd) A plastering, daubing, or mixing with mortar.

**Cymmrödu**, *v. a. (cymmröwd)* To plaster.

**Cymmrödwyr**, *s. m.—pl. cymmrödwyr* (cymmröwd—gwr) A plasterer; one who mixes mortar.

Cymmröys



# C Y M

**Cymmrys, a. (brys)** Altogether hasty, or quick.

Hyvro Gymro gymmrys ei bâr,  
Hyvrwydyr, aergrwydyr, ergyd amvar.

A patriotic Welshman whose spear is *mutually hasty*, panting for battle, stalking through slaughter terribly encompassed with wrath.  
*Einion Ofeiriad.*

**Cymmurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad)** A mutually disturbing, or molesting; a molestation.

**Cymmurthiaw, v. a. (burthiaw)** To attack; to disquiet mutually.

**Cymmurthiawl, a. (burthiawl)** Apt to disturb.

**Cymmurthiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmurthwyr (burthiwr)** One who jointly attacks, or molests.

**Cymmwd, s. m.—pl. cymmydau (mwd)** A subdivision of a hundred; a wapentake.

**Cymmwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw)** A jesting.

Mazeu—

Ein cam ehud,  
A'n cymmwez.

Forgive our fickle error, and our *scoffing*. *Gr. Gryg.*

**Cymmwez, v. a. (bw)** To jest, to joke; to scoff.

**Cymmwrth, s. m.—pl. cymmyrthau (mwrth)** A confusion.

**Cymmwyd, a. (bwyd)** Living, or eating together.

Cilyz mab Celyzon Wledig a vñnai wraig cymmwyd ag ev; fev gwraig a vñnoez Goleuzyz.

Cilyz the son of Celyzon Wledig would have a wife *jointly eating* with him; namely the wife that he took was Goleuzyz.  
*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Cymmwyn, a. (mwyn)** Yielding enjoyment; productive, or profitable. Davad gymmwyn, a ewe big with lamb.

Arnavernywed—

A hir-gur o zolur ei zwyn;  
Ac i Zuw o'i zawn

Yz arçav vi arçlawn,

Awdyl frwythlawn frwyth gymmwyn.

I am under affliction, and lasting smart of pain that he should be taken away; and to God from his bounty I will crave a just request, a muse fruitful of fruit *yielding contentment*.

*Gwalchmai, i Vadawg.*

**Cymmwynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmwyn)** Kindness, good turn.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz drain?

Mwy gorzyvnafai ei cynghrain

Cymmwynas cyweithas Owain.

This hearth, is it not obscured by brambles? more congenial would have been its being visited by the *endearment* of the society of Owain.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cymmwnasgar, a. (cymmwynas)** Apt to do a kindness, good natured, courteous.

**Cymmwnasgarwg, s. m. (cymmwynasgar)** Courteousness, kindness, or complaisance.

**Cymmwnasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwynas)** A rendering courteous, or complaisant.

**Cymmwnasfu, v. a. (cymmwynas)** To act kindly.

**Cymmwnaswr, s. m.—pl. cymmwynaswyr (cymmwynas—gwr)** One who is complaisant, or civil.

**Cymmwyth, a. (mwyth)** Mutually complacent.

**Cymmwythac, s. m. (cymmwyth)** Mutual flattery.

**Cymmwythaw, v. a. (cymmwyth)** To flatter mutually.

**Cymmwythawl, a. (cymmwyth)** Apt to flatter.

**Cymmwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwyth)** A flattering, or being mutually over civil.

**Cymmydaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwd)** Vicinage.

**Cymmydai, s. c.—pl. cymmydeion (cymmwd)** A neighbour; a companion, or associate.

Ycydig o'th gymmydeion, a'th geraint, i'r maint a'th gereynt a thi yn vyw yn y byd, a val yn hawz ganeynt edryc arnat ti hezyw.

Few of thy *companions*, and relatives, how much soever they may have loved thee and thou alive in the world, would be ready to look upon thee this day.  
*Ymddisgylan y'r Enaid a'r Corf.*

U u

# C Y M

**Cymmydawg, a. (cymmwd)** That has a common home. *s. m.—pl. Cymmydogion*, a neighbour.

Bei traethai dawwd a wypai ceudawd  
Ni byzai gymmydawg neb rhai.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knew not many would be as *neighbours*.  
*Adage.*

**Cymmydeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmydaeth)** A rendering neighbourly; a dwelling together.

**Cymmydeithiaw, v. a. (cymmydaeth)** To neighbour.

**Cymmydeithiawl, a. (cymmydaeth)** Neighbourly.

**Cymmydeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmydeithwyr (cymmydaeth—gwr)** A male companion.

**Cymmydeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymmydeithwreigez (cymmydaeth—gwraig)** A female partner.

Creoez Duw gymmydeithwraig i Aza o hono, ac ai gelwis Eva.  
God created a *female companion* for Adam from himself, and did call her Eve.  
*Deiwr'r Byd.*

**Cymmydogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmydawg)** Neighbourhood.

**Cymmydogaethawl, a. (cymmydogaeth)** Relating to a neighbourhood.

**Cymmydogaethu, v. a. (cymmydogaeth)** To neighbour.

**Cymmydogaiz, a. (cymmydawg)** Neighbourly.

**Cymmydogawl, a. (cymmydawg)** Neighbourly.

**Cymmydoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmydawg)** A female neighbour.

**Cymmydu, v. a. (cymmwd)** To associate together.

**Cymmyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg)** Fancy; an enigma.

Rhedaint gorwyz, rhwyz pob traeth,  
Cymmyg mynawg marcogaeth.

Fleet is the steed, free from obstruction is every beach, the *fancy* of the genteel is chivalry.  
*Llevoed.*

**Cymmygawl, a. (cymmyg)** Enigmatical; fanciful.

**Cymmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyg)** A rendering enigmatical; a fancying.

**Cymmygwr, s. m.—pl. cymmygwyr (cymmyg—gwr)** One who is skilled in enigmas.

**Cymmyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn)** A bequest.

Obyz amryfon rhwng dau am gymmyn da, a dywedyd o'r naill, i mi y cymmynoez, a'r llall, i minnau y cymmynoez—

If there should be a dispute between two for the *bequest* of goods, and one saying to me he bequeathed, and the other saying, to me he bequeathed—  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cymmynaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmyn)** A bequeathing; a testament.

**Cymmynai, s. m.—pl. cymmyneion (cymmyn)** One who commends to, or bequeaths; a testator.

**Cymmynawl, a. (cymmyn)** That is bequeathed.

**Cymmynedig, a. (cymmyn)** That is enjoined.

**Cymmynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmynedig)**

The act of willing, or enjoining; a testament.

**Cymmynediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyn)** A behest.

Bryfiaw, â crugant, a gwisgaw pawb ei arvau amdano, ac uvyz-âu i gymmynediw, ac i orcymmyd Dyfrig.

They hastened, and each of them put on his armour and obeyed the *injunction* and command of Dyfrig.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cymmyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyn)** An Injunction.

**Cymmynu, v. a. (cymmyn)** To commend; to bequeath, or leave by will. Yr Arglwyz â gymmynws ei zevaid i Bedyr, The Lord *commended* his sheep to Peter.

Cymmynav dy gorv adrev,  
I'r nen, a'th enaid i'r nev.

I *commend* thy body home to the roof, and thy soul to heaven.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cymmynwr, s. m.—pl. cymmynwyr (cymmyn—gwr)** One who commends, or enjoins; a bequeather.

Cymmyr



# CYN

- Cymmyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (myr) Confidence.  
**Cymmyraeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmyr) Estimation.  
**Cymmyred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmyr) Estimation, respect.

Cwn pob parth ai cyvarthai,  
 Cymmyred a ed ni çai.

The dogs of every place would bark at him, esteem or gift he would not receive.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

- Cymmyrez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmyr) Esteem.

A'm rhozes ruz aur gymmyrez,  
 A's rhozwy Trindawd trugarez!

He that gave me the honourable gift of ruddy gold, may the Trinity give him mercy.  
*Cynzeu, m. O. Gwynne.*

- Cymmyrezawl**, *a.* (cymmyrez) Worthy of respect.

- Cymmyreziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmyrez) A respecting; a confiding, or trusting in.

- Cymmyrezu**, *v. a.* (cymmyrez) To honour.

- Cymmyrezus**, *a.* (cymmyrez) Causing respect, or trust; acceptable; arrogant, or assuming.

Sev â orug Cordeila—cymmyrd amlder o aur ac arian, ac anvon yn llaw y genad, ac erçi myned a'i thad ozynd—a cymmyrd atto dri ugain marçawg, ac eu cyweiriaw yn harz gymmyrezus o veirç, a dillad, ac arbau.

What Cordeila did was the taking a profusion of gold and silver, and send in the hand of the messenger, and command to take her father from thence, and that he should take to him three score horsemen, and furnish them elegantly superb as to horses, garments, and arms.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Cymmyrezuſrwyz**, *s. m.* (cymmyrezus) Estimableness, respectableness.

- Cymmyru**, *v. a.* (cymmyr) To confide; to esteem.

Cymmyrws ei hoedyl i hyder  
 Y'ngorwyz glaf-vre rhag glaf-ver—

He trusted his life to a dependance in a steed of the green hill from the blue spear.  
*Cynzeu.*

- Cymmysg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mysg) A mixture.  
*a. mixt, or compound. Cymmysg-vab, a son of a native woman by a foreigner.*

- Cymmysgadwy**, *a.* (cymmysg) Compoundable.

- Cymmysgawl**, *a.* (cymmysg) Tending to compound.

- Cymmysgedig**, *a.* (cymmysg) That is compounded.

- Cymmysgez**, *s. m.* (cymmysg) A commixture.

- Cymmysgetor**, *ger.* (cymmysg) Being in mixture.

- Cymmysgva**, *s. f.*—*pl. cymmysgvēyz* (cymmysg) A place of confusion; a chaos.

Trwy y gymmysgva vawr arfwydu ni â doraſom o'r diwez allan i'r llaw çwith.

Through the huge frightful chaos we at length broke out to the left hand.  
*Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

- Cymmysgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmysg) Commixion, mixture.

- Cymmysgliw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cymmysg—lliw) A motley colour.

- Cymmysgraith**, *s. f.*—*pl. cymmysgreithiau* (cymmysg—rhaith) A mixt, or party jury, part natives, and part foreigners.

- Cymmysgryw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cymmysg—rhyw) A mongrel breed. *a. mongrel, of a mixed breed.*

- Cymmysgu**, *v. a.* (cymmysg) To compound, or mix together.

- Cymmysgwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymmysgwyr* (cymmysg—gwr) A Compounder, or mixer.

- Cymræg**, *s. f.* (cymry) The Welsh Language.

- Cymraës**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cymry) A Welsh woman.

- Cymrëig**, *a.* (cymræg) Welsh, or relating to Wales.

- Cymreigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymræg) A Wallicising.

# CYN

- Cymreigiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymræg) A Wallicism.

- Cymreigiaiz**, *a.* (cymræg) Welshified, like Welsh.

- Cymreigiaw**, *v. a.* (cymræg) To speak Welsh.

- Cymreigiawl**, *a.* (cymræg) Welshified, or like Welsh.

- Cymreigieziaw**, *v. a.* (cymreigiaiz) To become welshified; to wallicise.

- Cymreigiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymreigwyr* (cymræg—gwr) A critic, or one skilled in the Welsh Tongue.

- Cymreigyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cymræg) A critic in the Welsh Language.

- Cymro**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymry* (cy—bro) A Welshman. *Cymry* is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves, and every other people of the same race, and language wheresoever situated; and the name is undoubtedly the origin of the *Cimbri*, and *Cimmerii*, in ancient authors.

- Cymru**, *s. f.* (cy—bru) Wales. The name might be written three ways, agreeable to so many different derivations; as *Cymru*, from *Cy* and *bru*; *Ymmru*, from *cym* and *bru*; and *Cymru*, from *cyn* and *bru*. The import of all the names is nearly the same, namely the *First place of existence, or country*.

- Cymruain**, *a.* (cymru) Cambrian. Brythoneg Gymruain, the Welsh-British Tongue.

- Cymu**, *v. a.* (cym) To close together; to accord.

- Cymun**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—ymun) Communion.

- Cymunaw**, *v. a.* (cymun) To communicate, to administer, or to receive the sacrament.

Ni çymmerav gymun gan eſgymun venaig  
 Ac eu twygau ar eu clun:  
 A'm cymun—Duw e hun.

I will not receive a sacrament from the detested monks, with their gowns on their haunches; may I be administered the communion by God himself.  
*Myrçzin.*

- Cymundeb**, *s. m.* (cymun) Communion; concord.

- Cymuniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymun) Communion.

- Cymunwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymunwyr* (cymun—gwr) A communicant, one who receives the sacrament.

- Cymwaew**, *a.* (cym—gwaew) That teems with pain.

- Cymwawd**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—ymwawd) A comedy.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum cirian  
 Ocz gymwaew vy mhar.

Ere I appeared on crutches I was comely, my lance was tempered with pain.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

- Cymwez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwez) A blending of habits, or natures; a connection; a marriage of a native with a foreigner.

- Cymwez**, *v. a.* (ymwez) To blend, or unite together.

Canys ydiw henaint yn cymwez â thi.

For that old age is uniting itself with thee. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Cymwezawl**, *a.* (cymwez) Conjunctive; united.

- Cymwezedig**, *a.* (cymwez) Conjoined in habit.

- Cymwezi**, *s. f.* (cymwez) A union of habits.

- Cymweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymwez) A uniting together; confociation; conjunction.

- Cymwezu**, *v. a.* (cymwéz) To assimilate together.

I mae henaint yn cymwez â mi  
 O'm gwallt i'm daint.

Old age doth connect itself with me from my hair to my teeth.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

- Cymwezus**, *a.* (cymwez) Mutually assimilative.

- Cymwl**, *s. m.*—*pl. cymylau* (cwm—gwl) A cloud.  
 Cymwyd.



## CYN

**Cymwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cym—gwyd) Mutual, or joint fin.**

Garw gymwyd gywlad  
Yn cyvlaz yn mhlymwyd.

Terrible the mutual guilt of a country destroying itself by slaughter.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Cymylawg, a. (cymwl) Cloudy; overcast.**

**Cymyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwl) A clouding over.**

**Cymylogrwyz, s. m. (cymylawg) Cloudiness.**

**Cymylu, v. a. (cymwl) To cloud, or become overcast.**

**Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—myn) A cut, or excision.**

Dirper ei angad—

Braw daqwez gymminez gymyn.

His grasp will cause the fearful end of the cutting off by the conflict of edges.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Cymynad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyn) The stroke of an axe; a hewing, felling, or cutting down.**

Pan gryslai Garadawg i g d,  
Mai baez coed trycwn tryciad  
Tarw byzin yn nhrin gymynad,  
E lithiai wyzgw n o'i angad.

When Garadawg to the battle hied, like the sylvan boar's savage tearing was the base of the bull of war in conflict, he enticed the wild dogs by his grasp.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cymynai, s. f.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn) A hatchet.**

**Cymynawg, a. (cymyn) Striking with a hatchet.**  
**s. m. hethat cuts with a hatchet, or battle axe.**

Tri cyfarv rhag tarv, rhag torv haelon,  
Tri clodvan gwalc-lan, gweilc yrodorion,  
Golcynt eu deuruz, dewr weision, o gad,  
Gwaftad gymynad gymynogion.

Three with arms united against flight before a host of generous ones, three high famed ones of the embattled fields, comrades of heroes, they were used to wash their cheeks coming from battle, gallant youths! regular the reaping of the destroying ones.  
*Cynzelw, i veib Cadwallon.*

**Cymynez, s. m. (cymyn) Excision; destruction.**

Eur-zwrn oez ei lavyn yn ei loven,  
Eur-glez cymynez cymynai ben.

Golden-hilted was his blade in his hand, with the golden sword of destruction he would fell a head  
*Cynzelw, i Riryd.*

**Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A hewer, or cutter.**

Ev vlawz cyrfiau, ev vleiziad yn nysyn,  
Ev cymnygyn gymyniad.

He the activity of confederated chiefs, he a ravager in difficulty, he the feller of the adversary.  
*Ll. P. Meq, i D. ab Owain.*

**Cymynian, v. a. (cymyn) To hew, or cut down.**

**Cymynu, v. a. (cymyn) To cut, or to hew; to fell.**

Brwyfg lavnau y' nghrau y' nghrai celanez  
Cymminez cymynai;  
Gwrz heli Teivi tewycai,  
Gwaedlan gwyr a llyr ai llanwai;  
Gwyac ruz gorvuz goralwai,  
Ar dehiar gwyar gonoviai!

Sullen blades in crimson fluid in the heat of the carnage of the meeting of edges he would reap; the overwhelming salt stream of Teivi he would thicken, the fireaming gore of men and the ocean would fill it, the ruddy sea-mew for a festive treasure loudly screams, swimming with difficulty on a wave of blood.  
*Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.*

**Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr) A hewer, one who fells, or cuts down.**

**Cymynywz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymyn) A cutter.**

**CYN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. The first, or foremost part. a. first, chief, or foremost. prep. before. adv. before, ere, sooner than. It is used also as a prefix to words, implying first, chief, excellent, singular, and the like; as Cyncad, the front of battle; Cynllun, a prototype.**

Ovni yr wyv y byz Beirz, a Cymnreigyziion y wlad, yn hir cyn delont i weled gwirionez a gyviannder yr azyf a rozir yn nyn o lyvyr.

I am afraid that the Bards, and Welsh Critics in the country, will be long before they come to see the truth and justness of the instruction that is given in this book.  
*Ed. Davyze.*

## CYN

**Cyn, a prefix in composition, being the mutation of Cyd. It only occurs in words the other component parts of which begin with N, or with D, and T, the N, being commutable with those letters; as for example, cynmadlu to debate together, is from cyd and dadlu; and cynnhesu to grow warm, is from cyd and tesu. But Cy is a better prefix for words beginning with T. as cynhesu.**

**Cyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yn) A wedge; a chisel.**

Gyru'r cyn à gerzo.

To drive the wedge that will go.

Adage.

**Cyna, v. a. (ci) To go after, or follow the dogs as a salt bitch doth.**

**Cynaber, s. m.—pl. cynebyr (cyn—aber) The head of a stream.**

**Cynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn) A projection; a rising of a hill, or ascent. Ty ar y cynad, a house on the ascent. Sil.**

**Cynaiz, a. (cyn) Cuneal, or like a wedge.**

**Cynâig, a. (cyna) Apt to follow dogs, salt.**

**Cynair, s. m.—pl. cyneiriau (cyn—gair) An etymon.**

**Cynall, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—gall) The first, or primary power; first principle.**

Dylid gynall a nerth awen drynwyv ar bethau à wnelont, o gyvian berthynas, amryvel ranau'r gerz, o barth ion, a nwyv, a dyvaliad; eithyr cynall yw eithav purder, ac eglurder y gwirionez difuant.

There ought to be the primary principle, and strength of a thoroughly vigorous genius as to things that shall produce, from just analogy, various parts in a song, as to sound, spirit, and description; but the primary principle is the utmost purity, and clearness of the unerring truth.  
*Barzas.*

**Cynallu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cynall) The first power.**

**Cynamfer, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—amfer) Anti-quity.**

**Cynamferawl, a. (cynamfer) Primeval, primitive.**

**Cynan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—an) A speech.**

Arthur arzerçawg cynan,  
O myni o vuz gafael rhan,  
Wrth gadarn gobaith gwan.

Arthur of illustrious speech, if thou wouldst obtain a share of good, from the mighty let thy hope be weak.  
*Ymz. Arthur at Elinwled.*

**Cynanawl, a. (cynan) Relating to utterance.**

**Cynaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynan) Enunciation, utterance, prolation, or prenunciation.**

**Cynanfawz, s. m.—pl. t. cynanfozion (anfawz) First principle.**

**Cynanfozawl, a. (cynanfawz) Relating to first principle.**

**Cynanu, v. a. (cynan) To prolate, to speak.**

Nid ydyw yn vyw,  
Ni daw, ni dozyw,  
Ni gynan, ni glyw,  
Ni glud molawd.

He is not alive, he will not come, he is not come, he will not speak, he will not hear, that will not gather fame.  
*Gwalchmai, i Val. ab Meredyz.*

**Cynar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—âr) First ploughing.**

**Cynaraeth, s. f.—pl. cynareithiau (cyn—araeth) Prolegomena, or preface.**

**Cynarawd, s. f.—pl. cynarodion (cyn—arawd) An exordium, a preface, or prelude.**

**Cynarbed, v. a. (cyn—arbed) To spare, or put by beforehand.**

**Cynarbedawl, a. (cynarbed) Sparing beforehand.**

**Cynarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarbed) A sparing beforehand.**

**Cynarç, s. f.—pl. cyneirçion (cyn—arç) Prerequisite.**

**Cynarçwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—arçwaeth) Foretaste.**

**Cynarçwaethawl**



Cynarçwaethawl, *a.* (cynarçwaeth) Pregustable.  
 Cynarçwaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynarçwaeth) Pregustation, a tasting before.  
 Cynarçwaethu, *v. a.* (cynarçwaeth) To fore-taste.  
 Cynarzelw, *v. a.* (cyn—arzelw) To affirm beforehand.  
 Cynarzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynarzelw) A vouching, affirming, or claiming beforehand.  
 Cynareithiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynaraeth) A speaking by way of exordium, or introduction.  
 Cynareithiaw, *v. a.* (cynaraeth) To prelude.  
 Cynareithiawl, *a.* (cynaraeth) Prelusive.  
 Cynareithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynareithwyr (cynaraeth—gwr) A prefacer, one who prefates.  
 Cynarvaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—arvaeth) Premeditation.  
 Cynarvaethawl, *a.* (cynarvaeth) Premeditative.  
 Cynarvaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynarvaeth) A premeditating; a predisposing.  
 Cynarvaethu, *v. a.* (cynarvaeth) To premeditate.  
 Cynarver, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—arver) Original usage.  
 Cynarvod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—arvod) An opportunity beforehand.  
 Cynarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—armerth) Provision.  
 Cynarmerthawl, *a.* (cynarmerth) Forecasting.  
 Cynarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynarmerth) A providing, or preparing beforehand.  
 Cynarmerthu, *v. a.* (cynarmerth) To preconcert.  
 Cynarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—arpar) To preconcert.  
 Cynarparawl, *a.* (cynarpar) Preestablished.  
 Cynarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynarpar) Predisposition; a concerting, or preparing beforehand.  
 Cynarparu, *v. a.* (cynarpar) To predispose.  
 Cynaûav, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—gauav) Autumn, harvest time. Mae o yn vawr ei gynauav, he is full of bustle.  
 Cynauava, *v. a.* (cynaûav) To get in harvest.  
 Cynauava gwair, to make hay.  
 Cynauaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynaûav) A harvest getting.  
 Cynauavu, *v. a.* (cynaûav) To gather in harvest.  
 Cynauavwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynauavwyr (cynauav—gwr) A harvest gatherer, or one who works at harvest.  
 Cynawg, *a.* (cwn) That is superior. *s. m.* a chief.  
 Cynawl, *a.* (cwn) Rising; apt to rise; prime.  
 Cynbeg, *s. m.* (cyn—peg) A first sin, or crime.  
 Cynbegawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynbegodau (cynbeg) Original sin.  
 Cynbegawl, *a.* (cynbeg) Relating to original sin.  
 Cynbegu, *v. a.* (cynbeg) To sin, or transgress first.  
 Cynblant, *s. pl. aggr.* (cyn—plant) The first born.  
 Cynblant y tylodion a ymborthant, a'r rhai anghenus a orwezent mewn diogelwç.  
 The firstborn of the poor shall feed themselves, and those that are necessitous shall lie down in safety. *Isaiab xiv. 30.*  
 Cynblanta, *v. a.* (cynblant) To produce the first-born.  
 Cynblentyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—plentyn) First born.  
 Cynbrawv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—brawv) Rudiment.  
 Cynbryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—pryd) A prototype; a model.

Aed y byd, braw gynbryd gan,  
 Izo reg o zarogan.

Let the world go, a pale emblem of disgust, with the curse of fate,  
 Solo Gog.

Cynbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—pwyll) A preconception, forethought.  
 Cynbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cynbwyll) To preconceive.  
 Cynbwyllawg, *a.* (cynbwyll) Having a foresight.  
 Cynbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynbwyll) A preconceiving, a thinking beforehand; precogitation.  
 Cynbwyllus, *a.* (cynbwyll) Precogitative.  
 Cyncad, *s. f.* (cyn—câd) The front of battle.

Ergyr waew cyncad ar veirç cyncan,  
 Erlyniad vleiniad, vlaiz cynvaran.

He doth push the spear of the front of battle on whiteheaded steeds, the foremost pursuer, the wolf of the front rank.  
 Cynzelw, i V. ab Meredydd.

Cyncan, *a.* (can) White-headed, having a white top.

Mwyn ovyz ei veirç, ei vaith goelvain ran  
 Meirç mygr-van cyncan cain.

Amiable the discipline of his bards, a part of his ample bounty is the splendid fairly reared white headed steeds.  
 Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.

Cyndad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—tâd) First parent.  
 Cyndaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—taeth) The first essence.  
 Cyndarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tarz) A first spring, or shoot.  
 Cyndarzawl, *a.* (cyndarz) Shooting the first buds.  
 Cyndarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyndarz) A first springing.  
 Cyndarzu, *v. a.* (cyndarz) To shoot the first buds.  
 Cyndawd, *s. m.* (cyn) Antecedence, or priority.  
 Cyndeyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (cyn—teyrn) A sovereign chief.  
 Cyndrwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—trwç) First cut, slab.  
 Cyndryçawl, *a.* (cyndrwç) Precident, cutting off.  
 Cyndryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyndrwç) A fore cutting.  
 Cyndryçu, *v. a.* (cyndrwç) To precind, or cut off.  
 Cyndwv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—twv) First growth.

Ev gwnaeth daearcyndwv ei vron,  
 Vry o nev yn canvu.

He made earth, whose bosom is covered with early growth, high from heaven he furveys.  
 Eiddyr Sais.

Cyndy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ci—ty) A dog house, or kennel.

Cyndyn, *a.* (tyn) Obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

Dynion cyndynion dinerth,  
 Hyllion, ergyllion, a gerth.

Men, stubborn ones and void of strength, ugly ones, frightful ones and dangerous.  
 L. G. Colbi.

Cyndyniaw, *v. n.* (cyndyn) To become obstinate.  
 Cyndyniawg, *a.* (cyndyn) Contumacious, stubborn.

Tri cyndyniawg Ynys Prydain: Eizilig Gôr, a Gweirgwryd Vawr, a Thrystan.

The three contumacious ones of the isle of Britain: Eizilig the dwarf, Gweirgwryd the great, and Trystan.  
 Trioç.

Cyndyniawl, *a.* (cyndyn) Apt to be obstinate.  
 Cyndynrwyç, *s. m.* (cyndyn) Stubbornness.  
 Cynzadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To recite beforehand.  
 Cynzadganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzadgan) Rehearsal.  
 Cynzadguz, *a.* (dadguz) That is revealed beforehand.  
 Cynzadguziaw, *v. a.* (cynzadguz) To reveal beforehand.  
 Cynzadguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzadguz) A pre-disclosing; a revealing beforehand.

Cynzadliad



# CYN

Cynzadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzadyl) A pre-arguing.  
 Cynzadlu, *v. a.* (cynzadyl) To debate beforehand.  
 Cynzadyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynzadlau (dadyl) A first debate.  
 Cynzail, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) The first leaves.

Coed wedi eiliaw pob cainc,  
 Cynzail o wiailieuainc.

A wood with every branch placed in order, the first leaves from young twigs. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r banadyl.*

Cynzant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynzaint (dant) First tooth.  
 Cynzangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To premonstrate; to preominate, to shew beforehand.  
 Cynzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzangaws) A premonstrating, a foretokening.  
 Cynzar, *a.* (cyn—dar) Distracted in the head.  
 Cynzarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darbod) Forethought.  
 Cynzarbod, *v. a.* (cyn—darbod) To preconceive.  
 Cynzarbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzarbod) A preconception; a preconcerting.  
 Cynzarbodus, *a.* (cynzarbod) Apt to provide.  
 Cynzare, *s. m.* (cynzar) Madness, distraction.  
 Cynzarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darmerth) A provision, or supply beforehand.  
 Cynzarmerth, *v. a.* (cyn—darmerth) To provide, or get sustenance beforehand.  
 Cynzarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzarmerth) A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.  
 Cynzarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darpar) Predispotion, a previous regulation, or order.  
 Cynzarpar, *v. a.* (cyn—darpar) To predispose.  
 Cynzarparu, *v. a.* (cynzarpar) To predispose.  
 Cynzawd, *s. m.* (cyn—dawd) A prefix, or preposition.  
 Cynzawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynzoniau (cyn—dawn) An inherent gift, or endowment.  
 Cynzëall, *s. m.* (cyn—dëall) First knowledge.  
 Cynzëall, *v. a.* (cyn—dëall) To preconceive.  
 Cynzëalliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzëall) Preconception.  
 Cynzezvawl, *a.* (cynzezyv) Having an instinct.  
 Cynzezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzezyv) A endowing with inherent guide, or instinct.  
 Cynzezyv, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynzezvau (cyn—dezyv) An original, or inherent law.  
 Cynzevawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynzevodau (cyn—devawd) A fundamental rule, or precept.  
 Cynzevnyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—devnyz) Original matter, or fundamental principle.  
 Cynzevnyzawl, *a.* (cynzevnyz) Relating to first matter, or fundamental principle.  
 Cynzevodawl, *a.* (cynzevawd) Preceptial.  
 Cynzevodi, *v. a.* (cynzevawd) To pre-constitute.  
 Cynzeilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—deilliad) Original derivation, or first proceeding from.  
 Cynzeilliaw, *v. a.* (cyn—deilliaw) To derive, spring, or proceed from originally.  
 Cynzeiriawg, *a.* (cynzar) Mad, rapid; outrageous, furious. Ci cynzeiriawg, a mad dog.  
 Cynzeiriogawl, *a.* (cynzeiriawg) Tending to enrage.  
 Cynzeiriogi, *v. a.* (cynzeiriawg) To enrage, to madden.  
 Cynzeiriogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzeiriawg) A raising, a being, or becoming enraged.  
 Cynzeiriogrwyz, *s. m.* (cynzeiriawg) Outrageousness.  
 Cynzelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—delw) An archetype; a pattern, or model. A proper name of men.

# CYN

Cynzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzelw) A prefiguring; a prefiguration; exemplification.  
 Cynzelwi, *v. a.* (cynzelw) To prefigure.  
 Cynzerbyn, *v. a.* (cyn—derbyn) To receive first.  
 Cynzerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzerbyn) A first receiving, or accepting.  
 Cynzerbyniawl, *a.* (cynzerbyn) First taken.  
 Cynzethol, *v. a.* (cyn—dethol) To pre-elect.  
 Cynzetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzethol) A first choosing, preelection.  
 Cynzewis, *v. a.* (cyn—dewis) To preelect.  
 Cynzewisawl, *a.* (cynzewis) That is preelected.  
 Cynzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzewis) Preelection.  
 Cynzirnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dirnad) A presumise.  
 Cynzirnad, *v. a.* (cyn—dirnad) To presumise.  
 Cynzirnadawl, *a.* (cynzirnad) Presumised.  
 Cynzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzawd) Preposition.  
 Cynzoniant, *s. m.* (cynzawn) Preendowment.  
 Cynzoniau, *v. a.* (cynzawn) To pre-endow.  
 Cynzosbarth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dosbarth) A premonstration, an illustration beforehand.  
 Cynzosbarthawl, *a.* (cynzosbarth) Premonstrative.  
 Cynzosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzosbarth) A demonstrating, or illustrating beforehand.  
 Cynzosbarthu, *v. a.* (cynzosbarth) To illustrate, or demonstrate beforehand.  
 Cynzrwg, *a.* (cyn—drwg) Equally bad, as bad.  
 Cynzryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dryç) An object.  
 Cynzryçedig, *a.* (cynzryç) That is made to be present; represented.  
 Cynzryçedigawl, *a.* (cynzryçedig) Representative.  
 Cynzryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzryç) Presentment, or representation.  
 Cynzryçiawl, *a.* (cynzryç) Present, or face to face.

Gwedi clybawd o hono yn zïau, bod y Trovanweision yn cynzryçawl yn y lle hōno, ni orfwyfwys ev na dyz na nōs yn cerzed hyd pan zyvu hyd yno.

After he had heard with certainty that the Trojans were present in that place, he rested not nor day nor night travelling until he had arrived there. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynzryçioldeb, *s. m.* (cynzryçiawl) Prefentialness, presence.  
 Cynzryçiolder, *s. m.* (cynzryçiawl) A presentness.

O! pa dal, vy ngharedig verç, y lleiafaw vi, rhag cywilyz, gyrçud y gynzryçiolder, o açaws rhyfōri o honav vi wrthytti?

Oh! what retribution, my beloved daughter, shall I dare for shame to bring into thy presence, because that I have been offended with thee? *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynzryçioli, *v. a.* (cynzryçiawl) To presentiate.  
 Cynzryçiolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynzryçiawl) A representative.  
 Cynzrygez, *s. m.* (cynzrwg) Mischief; discord; grudge.  
 Cynzull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dull) A first form, or principle. Cynzullion, prime figures.  
 Cynzulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzull) Prefiguration.  
 Cynzulliau, *v. a.* (cynzull) To prefigure, to preform, to fore-design, to plan before hand.  
 Cynzwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynzylau (cyn—dwl) A first idea, or impression; a fore-notice.  
 Cynzwyre, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyre) To rise before.  
 Cynzyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—dyz) The dawn of day, or day break; of old, or old time.  
 Cynzyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dyl) A coat of mail.  
 Cynzylan, *s. m.* (cynzwl) A premonisher.  
 Cynzylez, *s. m.* (cynzwl) Premonition; persuasiveness.

Cynzylig



# CYN

**Cynzylig, a. (cynzwl)** Influential, apt to bias.  
**Cynzylu, v. a. (cynzwl)** To persuade, to influence.  
**Cynzylwed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dylyed)** Original debt, or obligation.  
**Cynebrwyz, a. (cyn—ebrwyz)** Equally quick.  
**Cyneſwyz, s. m. (cyn—eſwyz)** The first of evening.  
**Cynedig, a. (cwn)** That is exalted, or lifted up.  
**Cynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynedig)** Exaltation.  
**Cyneica, v. a. (cynâig)** To go after dogs a faulting.  
**Cyneiviad, s. m.—pl. cyneiviaid (cyn)** A predecessor.  
**Cyneigdawd, s. m. (cynâig)** The faultiness of a bitch.  
**Cyneirgiad, s. m.—pl. cyneirgiaid (cynarç)** One who pre-requires, or demands beforehand.

Cymry rhag go-air brêyr, ac unbyn,  
 Cyneirgiaid, cyneilwaid, un raith cwynyn',  
 Un gôr, un gynghor, un eu fon ynt.

The Welsh against the surmise of a baron, and a prince, *foremost ones in asking*, and examples, one law they complain, on meeting, one council, and of one voice they are. *Taliesin.*

**Cyrenid, a. (genid)** Primogeneal, first-born.  
**Cyrenidez, s. m. (cyrenid)** A primogeniture.  
**Cyrenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—enw)** A first name.  
**Cyrenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrenw)** Prenomination.  
**Cyrenwi, v. a. (cyrenw)** To prenominate.  
**Cynerçi, v. a. (cynarç)** To pre-require, to ask before.  
**Cyneſgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—eſgor)** First delivery, or the birth of a firstborn child.  
**Cynethol, v. a. (cyn—ethol)** To preselect, to choose beforehand.  
**Cynvab, s. m.—pl. cynveibion (cyn—mab)** First-born.

Yn gynvab, hoew arab hâd,  
 Rhosav yntau, goreu i gyd.

A first born, of sprightly joyful seed, I will give him also, the best of all. *W. Middleton.*

**Cynvaeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—maeth)** A first nourishment, food, or aliment.  
**Cynvaethawl, a. (cynvaeth)** Nourished beforehand.  
**Cynvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynvaeth)** A feeding, or nourishing beforehand.  
**Cynvaethu, v. a. (cynvaeth)** To nourish before.

Arwyrain Owain cain cenitor  
 Arglwyz a'm cynvaeth cyn vy hebgor.

The Panegyric of Owain gaily to be fingering, a prince shall provide dainties for me rather than be deprived of me. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

**Cynvai, s. m.—pl. cynveiau (cyn—bai)** Original fin.  
**Cynvaith, a. (cyn—maith)** Of great extent.  
**Cynvalant, s. m. (cyn—balant)** A first budding.  
**Cynvam, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—mam)** First mother.

Ni bu yawr, Duw gwawr âi gwyl;  
 Pa am? Cynvam y cynvyl.

He was but for a little, the God of light perceived it; for why? The first mother of strife. *R. G. Eryri.*

**Cynvaran, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—baran)** The forefront, or appearance; the presence.

Gwrvan gynvaran Gynvelyn angerz,  
 Anghuz gerz, garz elyn;  
 Aer dervylg am ei dervyn,  
 Arvaeth haelonaeth Heilyn.

A most exalted countenance like the fierce Gynvelyn, whose song was not concealed, the chaser of the foe; the tumult of slaughter surrounds his boundary, whose habit of liberality is like Heilyn. *Cynzelw, m. i. O. Gwynedd.*

# CYN

**Cynvarz, s. m.—pl. cynveirz (cyn—barz)** A primitive bard, one of the original order of bards.  
**Cynvas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—mas)** A sheet of cloth.

Nid oez o ond març cynvas i'r llall.  
 He was but a stalkinghorse for him. *Adage.*

**Cynvebyd, s. m. (cyn—mebyd)** Early age, youth.

Cyngholli mawr zuw mor zybyrd i neb;  
 Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynvebyd.

To be deprived of the mighty God how dreadful to any one; how prudent is he that seeks him from his early youth. *Cynzelw.*

**Cynvedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—bedyz)** First baptism.

Cadwallawn gedawl o gynvedyz,  
 Cyntaig ar gan calan weinyz.

Cadwallon bounteous from early baptism, the foremost distributor at a hundred festivals. *Meliyr.*

**Cynvez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mez)** Original bias; property, or disposition; inclination.

Yn cyflenwi wyllys diawl  
 Heb un ylbrydawi gynvez.

We are accomplishing the will of the devil, without one spiritual inclination. *Hop. T. Philip.*

**Cynveziannu, v. a. (cynveziant)** To preoccupate.  
**Cynveziannyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynveziant)** A preoccupied.

**Cynveziant, s. m.—pl. cynveziannau, (cyn—meziant)** Preoccupation, or prepossession.

**Cynvezu, v. a. (cyn—mezu)** To preoccupy.

**Cynveithiawl, a. (cynvaith)** Of very great extent.

Arbenig wledig wlad gynveithiawl,  
 Arglwyz Dad nam gad gyllestrigawl.

Sovereign ruler of the immensely extensive region, Lord and Father leave me not confuming. *Blexyn Varç.*

**Cynverth, a. (cyn—berth)** First in beauty.

Anghlaer ben caer cyvarç trengi,  
 Cynverth o le auverth tervylgi.

Obscure the top of the wall where ruin meets, the fairest place of unfightly tumult. *Gw. Zu o Arvon.*

**Cynvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyn—mil)** What has not attained animal form, a monster; strife.

Byçan vyz mam y cynvil.  
 Little is the mother of mischief. *Adage.*

**Cynvilaiz, a. (cynvil)** Deformed, monstrous.

**Cynvlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—blaen)** A point.

Hydyr glodryz gynnyz gynvlaen lliwed,  
 Hygyrç oez ei lys, les trwyzed o'i vuz,  
 A'i vezgryn cyvyved.

Bold and famous the increase of the foremost point of the tribes, much frequented was his court, the benefit of intercourse was his treasure, and his mead-horns of conviviality. *Llygad Gwr, i H. ab Madawg.*

**Cynvlas, s. m. (cyn—blas)** A foretaste.

**Cynvlasu, v. a. (cynvlas)** To pregustrate.

**Cynvlawz, a. (cyn—blawz)** Foremost in activity.

**Cynvlith, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—blith)** The first milk; a cow in her first calving.

**Cynvlithed, s. m. (cynvlith)** The forthcoming time of milk, or when a cow is near calving.

Nid iawn daly y teirw o Awst hyd Wyl Vair gynthav, canys yna y byz terveny z y cynvlithed.

It is not proper to keep hold of the bulls from August to Lady Day following, because then is the season of the forthcoming milk. *W. I. Laws.*

**Cynvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—bod)** Preexistence.

**Cynvod, v. a. (cyn—bod)** To preexist, to exist beforehand.

**Cynvodawl, a. (cynvod)** Preexistent; being before.

**Cynvoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—moes)** Primitive manner.

Cynvoesawl



# CYN

**Cynvoesawl, a. (cynvoes)** Of simple manners.  
**Cynvraint, s. m.—pl. cynvreinniau (cyn—braint)**  
 A prerogative. *a.* Holding, or enjoying prerogative.

Divro wyv heb rwyv, heb rozion,  
 Heb Owain hebawg cynvreinnion.

I am an exile, without a leader, without gifts, without Owain,  
 the hawk of *privileged ones.* *Hywel Vel.*

**Cynvraith, a. (cyn—braith)** Of a variegated front.  
**Cynvrawd, s. m.—pl. cynvrodyr (cyn—brawd)**  
 The first brother.

**Cynvrith, a. (cyn—brith)** Of a variegated front.  
**Cynvro, s. f.—pl. t. yz (cyn—bro)** First country.  
**Cynvrodawl, s. m.—pl. cynvrodorion (cynvrawd)** A primary associate, or inhabitant.

**Cynvrwg, a. (cyn—brwg)** Blustering, boisterous.  
**Cynvrwydyr, s. f.—pl. cynvrwydrau (cyn—brwydyr)** The front of battle.

Oez—

Brad eur-grwydyr gynvrwydyr gynvraith ei darian.

Ruin splendidly wandering the *front of battle* was his front-variegated shield. *Cynzeiw.*

**Cynvyd, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—byd)** Old, or former time; the old world, the antedeluvian world.

**Cynvyl, s. m. (cyn—byl)** The first boundary; a native place, home, or habitation.

Gwna llynges gain o longwyr,  
 O gynvyl Gwyzyl, a Gwyr.

Make a fair fleet of seamen from the *confine* of the Gwyzelians,  
 and from Gwyr. *Iolo Goc, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

**Cynfon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—fon)** A tail; a skirt. Cynfon y gyvraith, a bum-bailiff; cynfon-ioni, to fawn upon.—Cynfon y llygoden, house-leek; Cynfon y gâth, cat's tail, herbs so called: Cynfon-wen, the wheat-ear, a bird so called.

Gyda'r ci y cerz ei gynfon.

With the dog will go his tail.

*Adage.*

**Cynfonawg, a. (cynfon)** Having a tail; long tailed. Seren gynfonawg, a comet.

**Cynfoni, v. a. (cynfon)** To make a tail.

**Cynfrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—frwyth)** First fruit.

**Cynhavad, s. m. (cy—tavad)** Aptness to spread about. *a.* Common; familiar; apt to delay, flow.

**Cynhavawg, a. (cy—tavawg)** Luxuriantly spreading. Hav cynhavawg, a richly spreading summer.

**Cynhaiawg, a. ((cy—taiawg)** Altogether blunt.

Caeawg cynhaiawg man y deai,  
 Difun y'miaen bun mez a dalai.

Caeawg the *most uncivil* wherever he came, without anxiety before the fair he would distribute the mead. *Aneurin.*

**Cynhaid, s. f.—pl. cynheidiau (cyn—haid)** First, or virgin swarm of bees.

**Cynhanvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hanvod)** Pre-existence, an existence beforehand.

**Cynhanvodawl, a. (cynhanvod)** Primordial.

**Cynhanvodi, v. a. (cynhanvod)** To pre-exist.

**Cynhas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—tas)** A mutual tie.

**Cynhafawl, a. (cynhas)** That is mutually binding.

**Cynhasez, s. m. (cynhas)** A mutual bond, or obligation; a present, or fine received by the prince on making a grant of land to a person.

A dalo gynhasez ni thâl ebediw wrth varw; sev yw cynhasez gobrwy estyn.

Who pays a *mutual obligation present* pays no herriot at his death; what is implied by *mutual obligation present* is a fine of investiture. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhaw, s. m. (cy—taw)** Mutual silence, or calm.

# CYN

**Cynhawel, a. (cynhaw)** Universally calm, or still.

Neud aelay cwynaw, neud cynhawel  
 O Verwyn hyd vawr Hirzywel!

Is not the lamentation woeful, is it not *altogether silent* from Berwyn as far as the great Hirzywel.

*Llygad Gwr, m. H. ab Madawg.*

**Cynhawelu, v. a. (cynhawel)** To silence totally.

**Cynhawelwç, s. m. (cynhawel)** Total calmness.

**Cynhawr, s. m.—pl. cynhorion (cynt)** The first, or chief one.

Cynnyz y Drev Newyz nen,  
 Cynhawr gwyr deutu Cenen.

The prosperity of Newtown above, and the *leader* of men about Cenen. *B. T. Bag.*

**Cynhebyg, a. (cy—tebyg)** Alike, or similar.

**Cynhebygawdyl, s. f. (cynhebyg—awdyl)** Homoi-optoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence end alike.

**Cynhebygawl, a. (cynhebyg)** Comparative, or that is capable of comparison.

**Cynhebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhebyg)** Comparison.

**Cynhebygrwyz, s. m. (cynhebyg)** Confimilarity.

**Cynhebygu, v. a. (cynhebyg)** To compare.

Dywawd Arthur, na çawfai ev erioed yr ail gwr à gynhebycai ei nerth i hwnw, er pan vuafai yn ymlaz a Rhita Gawr.

Arthur said, that he had never found another man whose strength could be compared to him, since he had been fighting with Rhita Gawr. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cynhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ten)** Contention, strife, or variance. Corn y gynhen, the leader of a faction.

O winvaeth, a mezvaeth yz aethant  
 I gynhen llurygogion, nis gwn llaith lledcynt,  
 Can llwyred eu lleas dyzarvu;  
 Rhag Cattræth oez fraeth eu llu.

From the feast of wine, and the feast of mead they went to the *strife* of the mail covered men, I know of no slaughter so precipitate, so utterly they were slain; before Cattræth their host was eloquent. *Aneurin.*

**Cynhenaiz, a. (cynhen)** Apt to be contentious.

**Cynhenawl, a. (cynhen)** Tending to quarrel.

**Cynhendrwst, s. m. (cynhen—trwst)** Bustle of strife.

**Cynhengar, a. (cynhen)** Contentious, quarrelsome.

**Cynhengarwç, s. m. (cynhengar)** Contentiousness.

**Cynhenid, a. (cyn—henid)** Inbred, natural.

Dym dozyw edliw ac edlid  
 Am haclion haelder cynhenid.

There is come upon me reproof and hatred for the liberal ones of *native liberality.* *Ll. P. Mog.*

**Cynhenllyd, a. (cynhen)** Quarrelsome, apt to wrangle.

**Cynhenu, v. a. (cynhen)** To wrangle, to contend.

**Cynhenus, a. (cynhen)** Contentious, or turbulent.

Pwybyneg o'r cynhenusion yn llys à el yn erbyn dadgan brawdwr cyn barn, eve à zyly gafael còv llys rhyngzo ag ev cyn barno zim.

Whichsoever of the *contending ones* in court shall go against the declaration of the judge before judgment, he ought to get a record of court between himself and such before he gives judgment. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhenufrwyz, s. m. (cynhenus)** Contentiousness.

**Cynhenwr, s. m.—pl. cynhenwyr (cynhen—gwr)**  
 A contentious, or quarrelsome person.

**Cynhes, a. (cy—tes)** Warm; comfortable, cheering.

**Cynhesawl, a. (cynhes)** Fervescient, tending to warm.

**Cynhesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhes)** A warming.

**Cynhesrwyç, s. m. (cynhes)** Warmth, or heat.

**Cynhesu, v. a. (cynhes)** To warm; to become warm.

**Cynheswr, s. m.—pl. cynheswyr (cynhes—gwr)**  
 A warmer.

**Cynheulu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cy—teulu)** Joint family. *Cynhewi*



**Cynhewi, v. a. (cynhaw)** To keep silence.  
**Cynhewyz, s. m. (cyn—hewyz)** Early maturity.

Bendith nawraz nev yn ei drevyz  
 Gwynydedig vro vraint gynhewyz.

The blessing of the nine orders of heaven be in his towns, the happy region having the privilege of *early maturity*.  
*Llywelyn Varz, i Gaduan.*

**Cynhon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—tôn)** A consonance.  
**Cynhonez, s. m. (cynhon)** Agreement of sound.  
**Cynhor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or)** An entrance; or avenue; a porch; a door-way, or door-frame.

Marçlyfan ar darian dor,  
 A'i gony yn ei gynhor.

A great frog on the surface of the door with its tail in the *entrance* of it.  
*H. Davi, i'r clo pren.*

**Cynhorawg, a. (cynhawr)** Leading, principal, or chief.

Caeawg cynhorawg bleize maran,  
 Gwevrawr godrwyawr torçawr am ran.

Caeog with the *foremost* countenance in the rank, with amber twined wreath around his temple.  
*Aneurin.*

**Cynhorawr, s. m. (cynhawr)** A principal one, or leader.

Arglwyzi gynhwyr gynhorawr  
 Yn nhorv, yn nhervysg byzinawr.

The *principal* one of the lords of tumult in the host, in the commotion of battle.  
*Cynxelw.*

**Cynhordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhor—ty)** A court-house, or lodge before a house; the dog-house, or kennel.

**Cynhraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—traw)** A conform.

**Cynhrawez, s. m. (cynhraw)** Conformity; connexion.

Trydyzgnawd canrawd cynhrawez o veirz  
 Am ei wrwz cyvannez.

Thirdly it was usual for a hundred parties in *connexion* of bards to be round his domestic board.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i. R. Gryg.*

**Cynhrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhraw)** A configuration, or conformation, a forming together.

**Cynhrawu, v. a. (cynhraw)** To configure.

**Cynhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwy)** A universal pervading.

**Cynhrwyaw, v. a. (cynhrwy)** To pervade together.

**Cynhrwyawg, a. (cynhrwy)** Universally pervading.

**Cynhrwyawl, a. (cynhrwy)** Apt to pervade universally.

**Cynhugyl, s. m.—pl. cynhuglau (cyn—hugyl)** Plaited, or matted work.

Panel cynhugyl ceiniawg â dal; panel lliain dwy geiniawg.

A Panel of *plaited work* its value is a penny; a pannel of canvass two pence.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynhwrv, s. m.—pl. cynhyrvoz (cy—twrv)** Commotion, motion; tumult, disturbance; trouble.

**Cynhwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—twyth)** Mutual spring, or elastic force. *a.* Springing together.

Wythved lwyth gynhwyth gyn-wan eu dezyv,  
 Eu dewis gyvlavan;  
 Llawn dorv am gory, am gyvrdan,  
 Llawrozon lloruziaid gathan.

The eighth tribe, a *mutual spring* and first to pierce was its rule, its choice was carnage; a joyous band round the centre of the hall, and round the place of strife, the liberal handed ones, the slayers in the conflict.  
*Cynxelw, i Brwys.*

**Cynhwythaw, v. a. (cynhwyth)** To spring together.

**Cynhwythawl, a. (cynhwyth)** Apt to spring together.

**Cynhwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwyth)** A springing together, a being elastic altogether.

**Cynhwythig, a. (cynhwyth)** Having elastic quality.

Gwaew gynhwythig cyn-las cynnhais,  
 Dwyn Dyvynais.

A spear *thoroughly elastic*, blue-tipt and flat-pointed, deep have I sent it.  
*Taliesin.*

**Cynhyrvawl, a. (cynhwrv)** Motive; provocative.

**Cynhyrvedig, a. (cynhwrv)** Agitated, in motion.

**Cynhyrvedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhyrvedig)** The act of moving, or agitating; commotion.

**Cynhyrvedigawl, a. (cynhyrvedig)** Concussionary.

**Cynhyrvgar, a. (cynhwrv)** Incentive, apt to stir.

**Cynhyrvgarwç, s. m. (cynhyrvgar)** Agitated state.

**Cynhyrviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwrv)** Agitation, motion, commotion, an incentive or motive.

**Cynhyrviadawl, a. (cynhyrviad)** Concussionary.

**Cynhyrviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynhyrviad)** A mover, or agitator; a disturber, one who stirs.

**Cynhyrvu, v. a. (cynhwrv)** To move, or stir; to actuate; to hurry, or to convulse, to trouble.

Tair fwyz iaith: adrawz, cynhyrvu, a dyvalu.

The three offices of language: to relate, to *actuate*, and to describe  
*Barzas.*

**Cynhyrvwr, s. m.—pl. cynhyrvwyr (cynhwrv—gwr)** An agitator, one who makes a stir.

**Cynhywyll, a. (cy—tywyll)** Altogether dark.

**Cyni, s. m. (cy—gni)** Anguish, anxiety, distress.

Adwen leveryz cyni:

Pan zifgynai y'nghyvrdy

Pen gwr, pan gwyn a zyly.

I know the voice of *distress*; when the chief man should come down to the meeting house a white fur he ought to have.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cyniad, s. m.—pl. cyniaid (cyn)** A principal.

O'r gynniver anhun a borth cyniaid,  
 Ni's gwyr namyn Duw, ac ai dywaid.

Of the various cares, that a *leader* bears, none is acquainted with but God, and he that speaks.  
*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Cyniannawl, a. (cyniant)** Giving precedence.

**Cyniannu, v. a. (cyniant)** To take precedence.

**Cyniant, s. m. (cyn)** Priority, or precedence.

**Cyniaw, v. a. (cyn)** To wedge, to fasten with a wedge.

**Cyniawl, a. (cyn)** Cuneal, or like a wedge.

**Cynllaz, a. (cyn—llaz)** Head-chopping, topping.

Gwaew cyn-llawz cynllaz ei anwyd,

Gwaew cynllawz cyn-vlaiz cynvlaen rhwyz

Gwaew yfwn efgud yn mhlymwyd.

The spear of the foremost lion of *head-chopping* inclination, a spear the first in activity of the foremost wolf with a piercing point, a spear uplifted quick in the conflict.  
*Cynxelw.*

**Cynllaeth, s. m. (cyn—llaeth)** First milk.

**Cynllaith, s. m.—pl. cynlleithion (cyn—llaith)**

The source of wet, humidity; vapour. *a.* Humid, moist.

Gnawd dyz a thanllwyth ar gynllaith gauav,

Cynreinion cynrwyz-iaith;

Gnawd aelwyd zifyz yn zifaith.

Common is the day with a blazing fire in winter's *humid season*, with the eloquent foremost men of spears: it is common for the hearth of the faithless to be a desert.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cynllewyç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llewyç)** A first tint.

Açllywy o gynllewyç huân—

Air yd gyvaçluz.

The pedigree of the fair one of the *first tint* of the brightly setting sun.  
*Gwalçmai.*

**Cynlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—lliw)** Prime colour, a first tint.

**Cynllog, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—llog)** Common interest.

**Cynllun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—llan)** A pattern, a model.

**Cynlluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllun)** A preformation; a first sketching, or fashioning.

**Cynlluniaw, v. a. (cynllun)** To preform; to sketch, to model.

**Cynlluniawl, a. (cynllun)** Exemplary, fit for a copy.

**Cynlluniedig, a. (cynllun)** That is preformed.

*Cynlluniwr*



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**Cynlluniwr, s. m.—pl. cynllunwyr (cynllun—gwr)** One who makes a pattern, a modeller.  
**Cynllwft, s. m.—pl. cynllyftau (cyn—llwft)** A kennel.

Gwerth gellgi y brenin deg ar hugaint yn ei gynllwft; gwerth ceneu coltawg yn ei greswyn dwy geiniawg gota, yn ei gynllwft tair ceiniawg gota a dal.

The price of the king's mastiff dog is thirty pence in his kennel; the price of a cur's whelp in his litter is two-pence short; in his kennel three-pence short is his value. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynllwyd, a. (cyn—llwyd)** Grey, or hoary headed.

A'n delud cynllwyd i ar gyngorawr.

Let there come to us a hoary headed one for a counsellor.

*Ancurin.*

**Cynllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llwyn)** A lying in ambush, a lying in wait, or waylaying; an ambuscade; also a concealed murder.

Llovrusiaeth a vo cynllwyn ynzo, megys cuziaw celain; neu vurndwrn, megys liaz dyn heb welli, neu yn hedrad liw nös—

A felony wherein there is a waylaying in it, as concealing a corpse, or murder, as killing a man without a wound, or by stealth in the night— *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynllwyn, v. a. (cyn—llwyn)** To lie in ambush, to waylay; to pursue, or follow after.

**Cynllwynaw, v. a. (cynllwyn)** To lie in wait, to set upon, to waylay.

**Cynllwynva, s. f.—pl. cynllwynvöyz (cynllwyn—ma)** An ambuscade, a lurking place.

**Cynllwyngi, s. m.—pl. cynllwyngwn (cynllwyn—ci)** A dog for a sidelay, in hunting.

**Cynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn)** A waylaying.

**Cynllwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn)** Ambuscade.

**Cynllwyniawg, a. (cynllwyn)** Full of ambuscades.

**Cynllwynwr, s. m.—pl. cynllwynwyr (cynllwyn—gwr)** A lurker, waylayer, or liar in wait.

**Cynllyvan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—llyvan)** A leash, slip, or leading string for dogs; oppression.

Pan dyngo y pencynyz, tynged i wryn ei gwn, a'i gyrn, a'i gynllyvanau.

When the chief huntsman swears, let him swear by his dogs, and his horns, and his leashes. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cynllyvanu, v. a. (cynllyvan)** To lead a dog in a leam, or leash, to leash, or hold in.

Dél i'm rhan gynllyvanu  
 Gi o'r llys, doed garlaes du.

Let there come to my lot to leash a dog from the hall, let the long-hamned black one come. *H. Reinalt.*

**Cynllyvanwr, s. m.—pl. cynllyvanwyr (cynllyvan—gwr)** One who leashes, or leads dogs.

**Cymraeg, s. f. (cymru)** The Welsh Language.

**Cymraes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymro)** A Welshwoman.

**Cymreig, a. (cymraeg)** Welsh, cambrian.

**Cymreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymreig)** A wallcising.

**Cymreigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymreig)** A wallcism.

**Cymreigiaiz, a. (cymraeg)** Welshified.

**Cymreigiaw, v. a. (cymraeg)** To render in Welsh.

**Cymreigiawl, a. (cymraeg)** Welshified.

**Cymreigieziaw, v. a. (cymreigiaiz)** To wallcise.

**Cymreigiwr, s. m.—pl. cymreigwyr (cymraeg—gwr)** A critic, one skilled in the Welsh Language.

**Cymreigyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymraeg)** A critic in the Welsh.

**Cymro, s. m.—pl. cymry (cyn—bro)** One of the first existence, or that is primogenious; one of

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the *Cymry*, or a Welshman. The name is most generally written *Cymro*.

**Cymru, s. f. (cyn—bru)** The first fountain of existence, the original country; the country of the *Cymry*; Wales.

**Cymruaiz, a. (cymru)** Like Wales; cambrian.

**Cymruain, a. (cymru)** Welsh, or cambrian.

**Cynna, a. (cyd—da)** Of equal goodness; as good.

Duw! mal ev, nev Nér benaeth  
 Dyn cynna ni's gwna, ni's gwnaeth.

God! Like him, the Sovereign Lord of heaven a man so good he will not, he has not formed. *Ll. P. Mey.*

Ni zyvu yma  
 Gwledig dy gynna.

There came not here a sovereign thy equal in goodness.

*Taliesin.*

**Cynnadgan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dadgan)** A prediction.

Gwr á aeth Gattræth gan zyz—  
 Bu truan, gynnadgan gyvlwyz,  
 Ei neges ev o draçwres dringedyz.

A warrior went to Cattræth with the dawn, miserable, from the Prediction of fortune, was his errand from the lusting of ambition. *Ancurin.*

**Cynnadguz, a. (cyn—dadguz)** That is revealed beforehand.

**Cynnadguziaw, v. a. (cynnadguz)** To reveal beforehand.

**Cynnadla, v. a. (cynnadyl)** To dialogue, to converse.

**Cynnadlawd, s. f. (cynnadyl)** A mutual discourse.

**Cynnadlez, s. f. (cynnadyl)** A colloquy, or conference.

Dybyz faith-gan llong o hynt gan wynt goglez,  
 Ac yn Aber Dauglezau eu cynnadlez.

There will arrive seven hundred ships from a course by the northern wind, and in Aber Dauglezau their intercourse. *Myrddin.*

**Cynnadlva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnadyl—ma)** A place of conference; an assembly house.

**Cynnadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnadyl)** A conversing

**Cynnadlu, v. a. (cynnadyl)** To converse together.

**Cynnadyl, s. f.—pl. cynnadlau (cyn—dadyl)** Colloquy; discourse, converse, intercourse.

Diau cynnadyl taiawg o'i dy.

Confident is the discourse of the clown in his house. *Adage.*

Ev a gerzwys Pwyll parth a'i gynnadyl, ac a zaeth i Lyn Cug.

Pwyll journeyed towards his connection, and came to the vale of Cug. *Adage.*

**Cynnadlyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnadyl)** A negotiator.

**Cynnadlyziaeth, s. f. (cynnadlyz)** A dialogue.

**Cynnag, adv. (cyn—nag)** Soever. Cynnag pwy, whomsoever; cynnag pa beth, whatsoever thing.

**Cynnal, v. a. (cyd—dal)** To sustain, uphold, support, or bear up; to maintain; to keep up.

Cynnal cyvezaç, to keep a feast, or entertainment;

cynnal gwyl, to keep a holy day; cynnal

pen yr iau, to bear a part of the burden; cynnal

braint llys, to maintain the privilege of a court.

Cynnal, heb anwadalu,  
 Crevyz a bedyz y bu.

Supporting, without wavering, religion and the faith he has been. *Iwan Brydyç Hir.*

**Cynnaliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnal)** A supporting, sustaining, bearing, or staying up; supportation.

**Cynnaliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnal)** Maintenance.

Tri cynnaliaeth awen: llwyziant, cydnabyziaeth, a çannoliaeth,  
 The three supports of genius: prosperity, acquaintance, and commendation. *Barzads.*

**Cynnaliawd, s. m. (cynnal)** Supportance, support.

**Cynnaliawdwr, s. m.—pl. cynnaliawdron (cynnaliawd)** A sustainer, supporter, or maintainer.



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**Cynnaliwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnalwyr (cynnal—gwr) A supporter, one who sustains, or holds up.

**Cynnar, a.** (cyn—dar) Early, timely, or seasonable.

Lluniais wawd—

Lliw eiry cynnar pen Aran,  
Lloer bryd, llwys vryd, o Lys Vran.

I composed the praise of her that is of the hue of the *early* snow on the top of Aran, with the countenance of the moon, with pure mind, of the court of Bran.

*H. ab E. Llygliw.*

**Cynnarai, a.** (cynnar) Rather early, or soon.

**Cynnarmerth, s. m.**—*pl. t.* oz (cyn—darmerth) A previous supply, provision, or preparation.

**Cynnarmerth, v. a.** (cyn—darmerth) To provide beforehand.

**Cynnarmerthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnarmerth) A providing, or supplying beforehand.

**Cynnarpar, s. m.**—*pl. t.* ion (cyd—darpar) Mutual preparation, provision, or regulation.

**Cynnarpariad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnarpar) A providing beforehand, or a preconcerting mutually.

**Cynnarparu, v. a.** (cynnarpar) To prepare jointly.

**Cynnar, v. n.** (cynnar) To be early, or forward.

Y dyn—

O cynnara cyn hiroes  
Ni zeli yn niwez ei oes.

The man, if he should become forward before a length of age, he will not hold in the end of his life.

*T. Ald.*

**Cynnarw, s. m.** (cynnar) Earliness, seasonableness.

**Cynau, adv.** (cynt) Ere now; a little while ago, lately, just now, or not long since.

I leu, gwadu mae gwen,  
I'r aeth gynau wrth gawnen.

To conceal herself (the fair one denies) she went a little while ago, by a bin.

*Iwan Dyvi.*

**Cynnawz, s. m.** (cyd—nawz) Mutual protection.

Cyweidiadon cyhoez nerth oez nawz  
Cun cynnawz gynaiad.

Compatriots of public strength that were the refuge of the leader, of mutual protection, and foremost toiler.

*Gwalchmai, m. M. ab Mereduz.*

**Cynnawn, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnoniau (cyn—dawn) A leading endowment, trait, or character.

**Cynnaws, s. m.**—*pl. t.* ion (cyn—naws) A prevailing passion, disposition, or inclination.

Tryfan gynnezvau eglur,  
Cyn cynnaws lliaws llavur,  
Na wrthawd yn gar Arilur.

Tryfan of conspicuous qualities, rather than the forward disposition of the multitude of the toil, refuse not Arthur for a friend.

*Ymz. Gwalchmai a Thrystan.*

**Cynne, s. m.** (cyd—de) Ignition; a kindled fire.

Am hyn gwâr vorwyn liw gwawr vore  
Clywaf vy nghalon ton val tanze  
Yn llosgi erzi ar zezyv cynne.

For this, gentle maid of the colour of the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the rage of fire burning for her sake, from a kindling nature.

*Ll. P. Moq, i Wendlant.*

**Cynnead, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynne) A kindling.

**Cynneall, s. m.** (cyn—deall) Preapprehension.

**Cynneall, v. a.** (cyn—deall) To preapprehend.

**Cynnegre, s. m.** (cyn—degre) First origin.

**Cynnegrëad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnegre) A commencement.

**Cynnegreu, s. m.** (cynnegre) The first beginning.

Cyvarcavi Zuw, zawn orvolcz,  
Cynnegreu donau, dinam vavrez.

I will greet God, a cause of great gladness, the first cause of graces, of unspotted greatness.

*Lygad Gwr.*

**Cynnegreu, v. a.** (cynnegre) To give a beginning.

**Cynnegreuad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnegre) A giving a beginning, or origin; a first causing.

**Cynnegreuawl, a.** (cynnegreu) Tending to originate.

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**Cynnedwyz, a.** (cyd—dedwyz) Causing mutual happiness; universally happy.

Maith arwyrain cain cynnedwyz vorwyn,  
Main wyv yn gorllwyn gorllewenyz.

Laboured the splendid praise of the maid diffusing general happiness, assiduously I pursue the excess of joy.

*Ior. Vygan.*

**Cynnedwyzw, s. m.** (cynnedwyz) Mutual happiness.

**Cynnez, s. f.**—*pl. t.* au (cyd—dez) Natural quality.

**Cynnezvawl, a.** (cynnezyv) Natural, or habitual.

Nibyz ry gadarn arnam,  
Ni thyr hawl, gynnezvawl gam.

He will not be too assuring over us, he will not break a claim, a habitual wrong.

*Iolo Gog.*

**Cynnezviad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnezyv) A habituating.

**Cynnezvoledig, a.** (cynnezvawl) Having a quality.

**Cynnezvu, v. a.** (cynnezyv) To endow, to habituate.

Duw yn unig a zigon gynnezvu gwyr yn zigonawl at waith y weidnogaeth.

God alone is adequate to endow men sufficiently for the labour of the ministry.

*Ior. Owain.*

**Cynnezvus, a.** (cynnezyv) Tending to endow.

**Cynnezyv, s. f.**—*pl.* cynnezvau (cyd—dezyv) Primary law; natural endowment, quality, habit, disposition; instruction. Cynnezvau da neu zrwg, good or bad qualities.

Daeth Myngun—i gymmeryd y cynnezvau gan Cadwallawn.

Myngun came to receive the instructions from Cadwallon.

*Trioz.*

Rhivez syr fyrthiafant y'nebrau  
O'th gynnygyn, o'th gynnezvau.

The number of the stars fell in gore of thy antagonists, from thy qualities.

*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Cynnevawd, s. f.**—*pl.* cynnevodau (cyn—devawd) Ceremony; custom, usage.

Cynnevawd a lygro gyvraith ni zylyir ei cynnal.

A ceremony that vitiates the law it ought not to be preserved.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnevin, a.** (cyd—devin) Accustomed, used.

**Cynnevinad, s. m.** (cynnevin) An accustoming, or exercising; exercitation; a habituating.

**Cynnevinaw, v. a.** (cynnevin) To habituate, inure, or accustom; to become accustomed, inured, or used to.

**Cynnevinawl, a.** (cynnevin) Tending to habituate, accustom, or make common.

**Cynnevintra, s. m.** (cynnevin) Inurement; use.

**Cynnevinwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cynnevinwyr (cynnevin—gwr) One who is accustomed, or habituated.

**Cynnevnyz, s. m.**—*pl. t.* ion (cyn—devnyz) First matter, substance, or principle.

**Cynnevodawg, a.** (cynnevawd) That follows usages.

**Cynnevodawl, a.** (cynnevawd) Ceremonial, ritual.

**Cynnevodedig, a.** (cynnevawd) Habitual, customary.

Gwyn ei vyd y byd bod gwledig glod-bwyll  
Mewn cniv didwyll cynnevodedig.

Happy is the world that there is a fame-incited sovereign in habitual toil without deceit.

*Gron. Gyriawg.*

**Cynnevodgar, a.** (cynnevawd) Ceremonious.

**Cynnevodi, v. a.** (cynnevawd) To habituate.

**Cynnevodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (cynnevawd) A habituating.

**Cynnevodig, a.** (cynnevawd) Accustomed; common. Ci cynnevodig, a dog accustomed to bite.

Cynhes ydyw'r vynwes vau  
Can vwydau cynnevodig.

Comfortable is my bosom with the accustomed vigil.

*Gat. Owain.*

Cynnevodw



Cynnevodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynnevodwyr (cynnev-  
awd—gwr) One who follows ceremonies.  
Cynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneiliad (cynnal) A sup-  
porter, maintainer, or upholder.  
Cynneiliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnal) Mainte-  
nance.  
Cynneilwad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneilwaid (cynnelw) One  
who is a pattern, or example; an original.

Cynneilwad Prydain, wyd priodawr clod,  
Ac wyd clo byzinawr.

The *example* of Britain, thou art proprietor of fame, and thou  
art the safety of armies.

*Ll. P. Mof, i. R. ab Hywel.*

Cynneilwawg, *a. (cynnelw)* Serving as an ex-  
ample.

Ni wyr cywyl veirz —

Delw yz amgyrws bwyv cynneilwawg.

The wandering bards know not the manner that I demean my-  
self that I should be as an *example*.

*Meilyr.*

Cynneilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnal) A supporter.

Cynneilyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneilyz) The  
act of supporting, or abetting; encouragement.

Cynneilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—deilliad) Joint  
issuing.

Cynneilliaw, *v. a. (cyn—deilliaw)* To proceed  
jointly from.

Cynneiriawg, *a. (cynnar)* Rapid; outrageous, fu-  
rious, mad. Ci cynneiriawg, a mad dog. *Sil.*

Cynneiriogi, *v. n. (cynneiriawg)* To become mad.

Cynnelw, *s. m. (cyn—delw)* A pattern; an  
original.

Can gwledyc gwledig eur-gylwy  
Cylc huan cynnar nyw canwy,  
Cynneilwad cynneil-wez vwyvwy,  
Can Cynzelw cynnelw cannorthwy.

Since a sovereign reigns that the golden compass of the early  
sun's course doth illumine, he is the exemplary one tending to se-  
cure more and more with Cynzelw the *example* of assistance.

*Cynzelw.*

Cynnelw, *v. a. (cyn—delw)* To imitate, or to  
follow.

Hawz cynnelw vy rhwyv rwyv oveg Mordav,  
Rhwyf mawr-don wrthi gareg.

It is easy to *imitate* my chief with the fluent speech of Mordav,  
with the force of the mighty wave against the rock.

*Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynnerbyn, *v. a. (cyd—derbyn)* To receive mu-  
tually.

Cynnerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnerbyn) Joint  
reception.

Cynnerbyniawl, *a. (cynnerbyn)* Mutually recep-  
tive.

Cynnerçavael, *v. a. (cyd—derçavael)* To exalt  
jointly.

Cynnerçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—derçaviad)  
Joint preferment, advancement, or exaltation.

Cynnerçavu, *v. a. (cyd—derçavu)* To uplift  
jointly.

Cynnerçawg, *a. (cyd—derçawg)* Mutually exal-  
ted.

Cynnerçez, *s. m. (cyd—derçez)* Mutual exalta-  
tion.

Cynnerçogi, *v. a. (cynnerçawg)* To exalt together.

Cynnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyn—nerth) First  
power.

Cynneft, *s. m. (cyn—deft)* A trimming together.

Cyn cynneft daear, cyn gorwez.  
Byz orvin Gododin bez.

Before the *trimming together* of the earth, before the lying down,  
the border of Gododin will be the grave.

*Anuwin.*

Cynneithol, *v. a. (cyn—lethol)* To pre-elect.

Cynneitholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneithol) Pre-  
election.

Cynneu, *v. a. (cyane)* To kindle, to set on fire,

to light. Cynneu mell, and cynneu dreigiau, to  
lighten.

Hawz cynneu tân yn hên aelwyd.

It is easy to *kindle* a fire on an old hearth.

*Adage.*

Cynneu, *s. m. (cynne)* A great fire, a bonfire.

Ac yn hei wylz y gynnevawd, tri cynneu â wnaethant i'r tri Daw.

And according to the custom, they made three *bonfires* to the  
three Gods.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynneud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneu) A kindling.

Cynneuvl, *a. (cynneu)* Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Cynneuedig, *a. (cynneu)* That is kindled, burn-  
ing.

Cynneuwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneuwyr (cynneu—gwr)  
A kindler, one who sets on fire, a conflagrator.

Cynnewis, *s. m. (cyn—dewis)* A pre-election.

Cynnewis, *v. a. (cyn—dewis)* To elect before-  
hand.

Cynnewisawl, *a. (cynnewis)* That is pre-elected.

Cynnhæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tæth) Prime  
essence

Cynnhais, *a. (cyn—tæis)* Flat-headed; flat pointed.

Cynnhæz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—tæz) A court, or  
gate.

Cynnhævig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tævig) A prin-  
cipal. Mesurau a gydwezo ag hwynt mal cyn-  
nhævig. Metres that assimilate with them like  
the *principal*.

Cynnhervyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tervyn) The  
preterit, preter, or preter-perfect tense.

Cynnhervynawl, *a. (cynnhervyn)* Preter-perfect.

Cynnhervynu, *v. a. (cynnhervyn)* To pre-deter-  
mine, to conclude, or finish beforehand.

Cynnhærig, *a. (ci—terig)* Following the dogs,  
falt.

Cynnholi, *v. a. (cyn—toli)* To prefind.

Neum bu o'i angad råd ragori,  
Rhagor vuz, heb guz, heb gynnholi;  
Rheg-ovyz oezwn o'i zaioni.

Had I not from his hand excellence of grace, excelling benefit  
without concealment, without *first diminishing* it; I was the boun-  
ty-master of his goodness.

*Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

Cynnholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—toliad) A pre-  
cinding, a taking off before, or diminishing.

Cynnhoryv, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynnhorvoz (cyn—toryv)  
An advance guard, the van of an army.

Cynnhraul, *s. f. (cyn—traul)* That is most lavish.

Iorwerth gad gannerth, gyd gynhor cynran,  
Cynnhraul aur a forfor.

Iorwerth the supporter of the battle, the mutual leader of the  
tribe, the *most lavish* of gold and purple.

*Ll. P. Mof.*

Cynnhrev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (cyn—trev) The first  
abode.

Cynnhrevedig, *a. (cynnhrev)* That is first inhabi-  
ted. *s. pl.* cynnhrevedigion, the first inhabi-  
tants.

Cynnhreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cyd—treth) A tribute.

A Theilo a Dewi â drevnwys i vrenin Morganwg dalu cynnhreth  
i vrenin Llundain.

And Teilo and Dewi appointed for the king of Glamorgan to pay  
tribute to the king of London.

*Curadawg.*

Cynnhrethawl, *a. (cynnhreth)* Tributary, paying  
tribute.

Cynnhrethu, *v. a. (cynnhreth)* To exact a tribute.

Cynnhrig, *a. (cyn—trig)* First inhabited, or settled.

Cynnhrigawl, *a. (cynnhrig)* That is first settled, or  
inhabited. *s. pl.* cynnhrigolion, the first inhabi-  
tants.

Cynnhwv



**Cynnhwv, s. m. (cyn—twv)** The first budding.

Rho dwv. rho gynnhwv Gwanwyn  
A cynnull dy wull i dwyn,

Give produce, give the first growth of Spring, and gather the blossom to the bush.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r baul.*

**Cynnhyvawl, a. (cynnhwv)** That shoot out first.

**Cynnhyviant, s. m. (cynnhwv)** The first budding.

**Cynnhyv, v. a. (cynnhwv)** To budd first.

**Cynniebryd, s. m. (cyn—diebryd)** A frustration.

**Cynniebryd, v. a. (cyn—diebryd)** To frustrate.

Ni rygozwyv rymgweryd o zysyn;  
Nid rhwyf, wy gynnygyn, cynniebryd.

May I be restrained from displeasing the Lord who shall cause me to be delivered from trouble; it is not easy, if he is the adversary, to preconcert a frustration.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i Zuw.*

**Cynniv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—gniv)** Conflict; toil.

Tra vu zyz Davyz, divevyl zyliv cād,  
Oez cadarn ei gynniv.

The day of Davyz whilst it lasted, that was of unblemished course in battle, powerful was his conflict.  
*Blezyn Varz, i D. Benurus.*

Llywelyn, gelyn oni galwer,  
I zyliv cynniv cynhebycer.

Llywelyn, a foe he is not called, to the torrent of conflict is he compared.  
*Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

**Cynniver, a. (cyd—niver)** Of even number; so many.

**Cynniverawg, a. (cynniver)** Having an equal number.

**Cynniverawl, a. (cynniver)** Being of equal number.

**Cynniverez, s. m. (cynniver)** Evenness of number.

**Cynniverwç, s. m. (cynniver)** Evenness of number.

Cynniverwç o riv fêr  
Cynhebycer ei niver.

An equal multiplicity with the number of stars his train is compared.  
*Myrzain.*

**Cynniveryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynniver)** A quotient.

**Cynniviad, s. m.—pl. cynniviaid (cynniv)** A conflictor; a toiler; a conqueror; a molester, or vexer.

Cynniviwr cynniv nid d'fover,  
Cynniviad cynnezyv Alexander.

A harasser of the conflict not useful, a conqueror of the disposition of Alexander.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Cynniviaw, v. a. (cynniv)** To conflict; to toil; to molest.

A byzinawr gwrz, gorzyyniad cynnygyn  
Yn cynniv ar ystrad—Cedwid Duw.

And the mighty host, the tamer of the adversary, that toils on the vale may God protect.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i D. Owain.*

**Cynniviawd, s. m. (cynniv)** A conflicting; an action.

**Cynniviawl, a. (cynniv)** Toiling, conflicting.

**Cynniviwr, s. m.—pl. cynnivwyr (cynniv—gwr)** One who toils; a combatant; a harasser.

Mereduz—  
Dunawd gynnevawd cynniviwr ar rôs  
O lin Rhys ab Tewdwr.

Mereduz of the same conduct as Dunod the combatant on the field, of the race of Rhys the son of Tewdwr.  
*Prydys Bygan.*

**Cynnil, a. (cyn—dil)** Skilful, expert; frugal, thrifty, saving.

Hael gynnil gynrheinion,  
Gwae ni Wynez orgorzion,  
Gweled llawr ar lyw mawr Môn!

Generous and skilful compatriots, woe to us the borderers of Gwynedd, to see the lod on the great leader of Môn.  
*Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnilad, s. m. (cynnil)** A using skill; a saving.

**Cynnilaw, v. a. (cynnil)** To use skill; to bethrifty, or saving.

**Cynnildeb, s. m. (cynnil)** Skilfulness; frugality.

Tra yr oezynt yn cenvigenu wrth ereill rhag ymgwyarvod o neb a honynt a'u gwybodaeth, ac a'u cynnildeb hwy, y llazoez cenvigen ei fergen.

Whilst they were bearing malice against others lest any one should meet with their knowledge, and with their skilfulness, malice destroyed its possessor.  
*L. D. Rhys.*

**Cynnilez, s. m. (cynnil)** Accuracy; savingness.

**Cynnilwç, s. m. (cynnil)** Skilfulness; frugality.

**Cynniwair, s. f.—pl. cynniweirion (cyd—diwair)** A cruising, wandering, or hovering about.

Tair llynges gynniwair ynys Prydain: Llynges Llaur mab Eiriv, a llynges Diwç mab Alban, a llynges Dolor mab Mwrçath.

The three fleets of piracy of the isle of Britain: the fleet of Llaur the son of Eiriv, and the fleet of Diwç the son of Alban, and the fleet of Dolor the son of Mwrçath.  
*Triors.*

**Cynniwair, v. a. (cyd—diwair)** To hover about, to haunt, to frequent, or to resort to; to cruise.

Cynniweiriwçoborth i borth trwy y gwersyl, a llewç bob un ei vrawd, a fob un ei gyvaill, a fob un ei gymnydawç.

Go to and fro from one gate to the other of the camp, and slay every one his brother, and every one his friend, and every one his neighbour.  
*Exodus xxxii. 27.*

**Cynniweirva, s. f.—pl. t. on (cynniwair—ma)** A place that is frequented, or resorted to.

**Cynniweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynniwair)** A frequenting, a resorting, a hovering.

**Cynniweiriaw, v. a. (cynniwair)** To hover.

**Cynniweiriawl, a. (cynniwair)** Wandering.

**Cynniweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynniweirwyr (cynniwair—gwr)** One who hovers about; a frequenter.

**Cynniweiryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynniwair)** One who frequents, resorts to, or visits.

Difeithir hi, ni byz cynniweiryz trwyzi byth bythoz.

It shall be desolated, there shall not be a passenger through it for ever.  
*Isaiah xxxiv. 10.*

**Cynnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—nod)** A principal mark, or trait.

Tri cynnod anian a hanvod: lle ni ellir gwell, lle ni ellir amgen, a'r lle ni raid amgen.

The three primary traits of nature and system: where a better cannot be effected, where another cannot be effected, and where it is not necessary for another.  
*Barzas.*

**Cynnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnawd)** A characterizing.

**Cynnodiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cynnodiad)** Prothonotary.

**Cynnodiadyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnodiad)** A prothonotary.

**Cynnognaeth, s. m. (cynnogyn)** A fixing of a debt.

Y meis—o gyvraith talawdyr vyz pob un onazunt yn amfer cynnognaeth.

The sureties by law every one of them is a debtor during the time of the settlement of the debt.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Cynnogni, v. a. (cynnogyn)** To adjust concerns.

Cer Aber Conwy cynnoges dwy zraig  
Dau zragon yn yngres.

By Aber Conwy, two dragons adjusted their concerns, two haughty ones in adversity.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. d.ri ab Owain.*

**Cynnogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnogyn)** A settling, or adjusting matters; a striking a ballance.

**Cynnogyn, s. m.—pl. cynnygyn (cyn—dogyn)** The first party; the adverse party; original debtor.

Y dyz y difygioy cynnogyn taled y mâç.

The day that the principal fails let the surety pay.  
*Welsh Laws.*

A arbeto ei vâç arbeted ei gynnogyn.

He that spares his bail let him spare his original debtor.  
*Adage.*  
**Cynnoniad**



Cynnoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnawn) A characterizing.

Cynnoniaw, *v. a.* (cynnawn) To characterize.

Cynnoniawl, *a.* (cynnawn) Characteristical.

Cynnor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dor) The outer door.

Cynnorth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—dorth) Succour.

Cynnorthwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnorth) Succour, assistance, help, or aid; support, maintenance.

Morvranail Tegid, ni rozes dyn ei arv ynzo y'ng had Gamlan, thag ei hacred; pawb a dybygynt ei vod yn gythraul cynnorthwy.

Morvran the son of Tegid, no man aimed his weapon into him in the battle of Camlan from his being so hideous; every one imagined him to be an auxiliary devil. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnorthwy) A succouring, helping, supporting, or assisting.

Cynnorthwyadwy, *a.* (cynnorthwyad) That may be succoured, assisted, or aided.

Cynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cynnorthwy) To assist, succour, or help; to support, or second.

Cynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Subsidiary.

Cynnorthwyedig, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Supported.

Cynnorthwyedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnorthwyedig) The act, or duty of succouring, or assisting.

Cynnorthwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnorthwywyr* (cynnorthwy—gwr) One who assisteth, a succourer.

Cynnosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—dosbarth) A mutual illustration, exposition, or arrangement.

Cynnosbarthawl, *a.* (cynnosbarth) Mutually illustrative; mutually analogous, or proportionable.

Cynnosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnosbarth) A reciprocally elucidating, or separating of parts.

Cynnosbarthu, *v. a.* (cynnosbarth) To analyze jointly.

Cynnryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dryç) An object; an example. *a.* In presence; present.

Llawer iawn o zulliau, a mozau y syz ar y cymhleth adlawiaid, val y gweler wrth y cynnryçau.

There are a great many forms and modes as to the compound secondary metricities, as may be seen by the examples. *Barzas.*

Cynnryçedig, *a.* (cynnryç) That is present.

Cynnryçedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnryçedig) Presentiality, or the state of being present.

Cynnryçedigawl, *a.* (cynnryçedig) Representative.

Cynnryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnryç) A placing in view, or present; a presentation, or exhibition; representation.

Cynnryçiawl, *a.* (cynnryç) Presential; present.

Diogel gényv nad oes-nag aneu, na bywyd, nag angelion, na fenaethau, na meziannau, na cynnryçioliion—a eillein efgar i wrth gariad Duw.

Certain I am that there is nor death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present—that can separate us from the love of God. *W. Salisbury.*

Cynnryçiolddeb, *s. m.* (cynnryçiawl) Presentness.

Cynnryçiolder, *s. m.* (cynnryçiawl) Presentness.

Cynnryçioli, *v. a.* (cynnryçiawl) To presentiate.

Cynnryçioldwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnryçioldwyr* (cynnryçiawl—gwr) One who places in view, or present; a representative.

Cynnryçiolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnryçiawl) One who ushers into view; an introducer; a representative.

Cynnryçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnryç) An exemplar.

Cynnud, *s. m. aggr.* (cynne) Fire-wood, or fuel.

Ennill â wnaeth Carnwenan  
Egin dur o'r gynnud dan.

The white hafted whittle won the effence of steel from the fire's combustible. *Guto'r Glyn, Pr. ydauog.*

Cynnull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyd—dull) A collection; a gathering. Cynnullyd, ingathering of corn.

Cynnull, *v. a.* (cyd—dull) To collect, to gather together. Medi a gynnull, to reap and gather corn.

X llaw â ryz â gynnull.  
The hand that gives will collect *Adage.*

Cynnulladwy, *a.* (cynnull) Collectible.

Cynnullaid, *s. f.* (cynnull) A collection.

Cynnullaw, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect; to gather together, to congregate.

Seva orug—cynnullaw llu mawr wrth zialangu ei genad ynzynt.  
What he did was to assemble a great array for to revenge the death of his messenger upon them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynnulledig, *a.* (cynnull) Collectitious; assembled together.

Cynnulledigaeath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnulledig) The act of collecting, or gathering together.

Cynnulledigawl, *a.* (cynnulledig) Collectitious.

Cynnullaidva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnullaid—ma) A congregation, a multitude, or assembly.

Cynnullaidvawl, *a.* (cynnullaidva) Congregational, or relating to a congregation.

Cynnullvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnull—man) A place of assembling; a depository.

Cynnullgar, *a.* (cynnull) Apt to collect together.

Cynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnull) A collecting, or gathering together; a collection.

Cynnulliadawl, *a.* (cynnulliad) Tending to collect, or bring together, collective.

Cynnuta, *v. a.* (cynnud) To gather fire-wood.

Cynnutai, *s. c.*—*pl. cynnuteion* (cynnud) One who gathers, or provides fuel; a woodman. He was the seventh officer of the secondary class in the prince's household.

Y cynnutai—a zyly vanylu y cynnud o'r anawz y doto ar y marc gwedy y del adrev.

The woodman ought to pile up the fuel from the condition he puts it on the horse, after it comes home. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnutwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnutwyr* (cynnud—gwr) A woodman, one who gathers, or provides fuel.

Cynnwll, *s. f.* (cyn—dwl) Fair weather, or clear sky; season, opportunity.

Cynnwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwyd) Prime essence.

Cynnwyn, *s. m.* (cyn—dwyn) First produce, or first fruits, rath fruits; the first crop, or increase.

Cynnwyn, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyn) To bring, or bear first.

Dy gludawr waewawr goç leas cynnygyn  
Yn cynnwyn galanas.

Thy spear that is carried red from the slaughter of the adversary first bringing carnage. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwyn) Primitia; genial, genuine, natural, native. Bonezig cynnwynawl, a gentleman by birth, or one that is nobly born; ynwyd cynnwynawl, a natural fool.

Breyr vyz bonezig cynnwynawl—Bonezig cynnwynawl vyz Cynmro vamn dad, heb gaeth, heb alltud, heb ledag ynzo.

A baron is a genuine gentleman; a genuine gentleman is a welshman by father and mother, without a slave, without a foreigner, and without any ignoble blood in him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnwyrain, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyrain) To lift up in front.

Cynnwyrain, *a.* (cyn—dwyrain) Lifted up in front.

Arglwyz glew, aerlew y dan eur-lain glez  
Glezyval gynnwyrain.

A valorous lord, a lion of slaughter under the golden bladed sword, the uplifted falchion. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cynnwyre, *a.* (cyn—dwyre) First rising up.

Dyw Sulgwyn yw hyn, hynt cynnwyre gl, w;  
Hynt a zyco glew gloew zadwyrre.

Whit Sunday is the first rising course of the Leader; a course may it bring the brave, a glorious resurrection. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Cynnwyréawg



# CYN

**Cynnwyreawg, a. (cynnwyre)** That is rising first.  
**Cynnwyreawl, a. (cynnwyre)** That rises first.  
**Cynnwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—dwys)** Consent; admission, sufferance, leave, license.

Goreu rhan rhozi cynnwys.  
 The best portion is the giving leave. *Adage.*

**Cynnwys, v. a. (cyd—dwys)** To concentrate; to contain, or to comprehend; to admit, or suffer.  
**Cynnwys, a. (cyd—dwys)** Compact, or well-set; close, or narrow. Mae yn o gynnwys arno, he is rather straitened for room; lle cynnwys yw hwn, this is a small place.

Bid gyhuzawg ceisfad; bid gniviad gwyd;  
 A bid gynnwys dillad;  
 A garo barz bid harz roziad.

Let the bailiff impeach; let evil be a tormentor; may garments be compactly fitted; he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cynnwyfadwy, a. (cynnwys)** Containable; admissible.

**Cynnwyfaw, v. a. (cynnwys)** To concentrate; to compress, to make compact, to put, or close well together; to contain, or comprehend, to admit, or to take to.

Hael arcaezon,  
 Gan Angylion  
 Cynnwyfeter.

The generous archdeacon, amongst angels may be admitted to be. *Taliesin.*

**Cynnwyfawl, a. (cynnwys)** Comprehensive; summary.

**Cynnwyfder, s. m. (cynnwys)** Compactness; conciseness.

**Cynnwyfedig, a. (cynnwys)** Compactile; condensed.

**Cynnwyfedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnwyfedig)** The act of making close, or compact; compressure.

**Cynnwyfedigawl, a. (cynnwyfedig)** Inclusive; comprehensive.

**Cynnwyfawr, a. (cynnwys)** Comprehensive.

**Cynnwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwys)** Concentration; compagination; inclusion; an epitome, or compendium; sufferance, admission, or leave.

**Cynnwyfwr, s. m.—pl. cynnwyswyr (cynnwys—gwr)** One who makes compact; one who takes to himself; an abettor.

**Cynnwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—nwyth)** A leading whim, or fancy, a singularity.

**Cynnwythaw, v. n. (cynnwyth)** To be singular.

**Cynnwythawl, a. (cynnwyth)** Of an odd turn.

**Cynnwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwyth)** A rendering fantastic, singular, or excentric.

**Cynnwythig, a. (cynnwyth)** Of an odd disposition.

**Cynnyar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—dyar)** Tumultuous.

Yn ervid, yn arvod abar,  
 Yn arvau bu cenau cynnyar.

In the havoc, in the time of carnage, in arms he was a tumultuous youth. *Ll. P. Mof, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynnyz, s. m. (cyn—dyz)** Increase, growth; a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.

Golwg y pergen yw cynnyz y da.  
 The eye of the owner is the increase of the stock. *Adage.*

Tri feth syz ar eu cynnyz: tân, fev goleuni; enaid, fev bywyd; a deall, fev gwirionez; a gorvod a wnant ar bob peth, ac yna diwez abred.

Three things are on their increase: fire, that is light; soul, that is life; and understanding, that is truth; and these will prevail over every thing else, and then the state of inchoation will cease. *Barzas.*

**Cynnyzawl, a. (cynnyz)** Increasing, or growing.

**Cynnyzeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cynnyz)** Auxesis, a figure in rhetoric whereby a subject is amplified.

# CYN

**Cynnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyz)** Augmentation.

**Cynnyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyz)** Augmentation.

**Cynnyzu, v. a. (cynnyz)** To increase, to grow.

Calon ni gynnuz cyfgid.

A heart that will not increase let it sleep. *Adage.*

Ni elwir cywrain ni gynnuz.

He is not called ingenious that will not get forward. *Adage.*

**Cynnyzwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyzwyr (cynnyz—gwr)** One who increases, or augments, an augmentor.

**Cynnyvod, v. a. (cyn—dyvod)** To come beforehand.

**Cynnyvodawl, a. (cynnyvod)** That comes foremost.

**Cynnyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyvod)** A forecoming.

**Cynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyg)** A profer, proposal, overture, or offer. Dyro gynnyg arno, make an attempt upon it.

Llawer dyn a wna  
 Cynnyg drwg dros za.

Many a man will make an attempt of evil for good. *Adage.*

**Cynnyg, v. a. (cyn—dyg)** To offer, or attempt; to tender, propose, or make an overture.

Na cwig awr â ças gwiriawn,  
 Gwnai gam heb gynnyg iawn.

Sleep not an hour with foolish enmity, thou doest wrong without offering amends. *T. Aled.*

**Cynnygiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg)** A profering; an attempting; a proposition, or offer.

**Cynnygiadawl, a. (cynnygiad)** Propositional.

**Cynnygiadwy, a. (cynnyg)** That may be offered.

**Cynnygiawl, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered, or tried.

**Cynnygiedig, a. (cynnyg)** That is offered.

**Cynnygiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygwyr (cynnyg—gwr)** A proposer, or one who tenders; an attempter.

**Cynnygnawl, a. (cynnygyn)** That toil together.

**Cynnygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygyn)** A toiling together; a conflicting, or combating.

**Cynnygnu, v. a. (cynnygyn)** To persevere, to keep close to.

**Cynnygnwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygnwyr (cynnygyn—gwr)** One who joins in the toil; a combatant.

**Cynnygnyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnygyn)** A conflict.

**Cynnygyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg)** A proponent.

Gwyr Prydain adwythain yn llüyz  
 Gwentyfrad, ystadyl cad cynnygyz.

The men of Britain full of ire in the host of Gwentyfrad, the prepared proponent of battle. *Taliesin.*

**Cynnygyn, s. pl. aggr. (cyd—dygyn)** Oponents, antagonists, or adversaries.

Cynnygyn vy llyw oez llawer,  
 Cwyzant y'nguiv feith-riv fer.

The adversaries of my chief were many, they fell in the toil sevenfold the number of the stars. *Llywelyn Varz.*

**Cynnyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyled)** Original debt.

**Cynnyledus, a. (cynnyled)** That is originally due.

**Cynnylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwll)** A clearing up.

**Cynnyllu, v. a. (cynnwll)** To clear, to become fair.

**Cynnyozev, v. a. (cyn—dyozev)** To suffer before.

**Cynnyozevwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyozevwyr (cynnyozev—gwr)** A first sufferer, a protomartyr.

**Cynnyrc, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—dyrc)** A produce, product, or emblems; a growth, or increase.

Cynnyrc t'wysen yw 'fblennyz,  
 Ac yn y gwlaw e gwyn gwlyz.

The sunshine is the increase of the ear of corn, and in the rain the stalks will complain. *O. Gwynez.*

**Cynnyrgadwy**



# C Y N

**Cynnyrçadwy, a. (cynnyrç)** Produçible, produc-  
tible.

**Cynnyrçavawl, a. (cyd—dyrçavawl)** Riſing toge-  
ther.

**Cynnyrçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dyrçaviad)**  
Conſurrection, or a riſing up together.

**Cynnyrçavu, v. a. (cyd—dyrçavu)** To riſe toge-  
ther.

**Cynnyrçedig, a. (cynnyrç)** That is made fruitful.

**Cynnyrçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrçedig)**  
The act of increaſing, producing, or growing.

**Cynnyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrç)** Production.

**Cynnyrçiawl, a. (cynnyrç)** Productive fructifer-  
ous.

A darvu wrth hau, i beth fyrthiaw—mewn tir da, ac á rozes  
frwyth tyvadwy a cynnyrçiawl.

And it came to paſs in ſowing, that ſome fell into good land, and  
gave fruit flouriſhing and productive. *Mark, iv. 8.*

**Cynnyrçioldeb, s. m. (cynnyrçiawl)** Productive-  
neſs.

**Cynnyrçiolli, v. a. (cynnyrçiawl)** To make pro-  
ductive.

**Cynnyrçu, v. a. (cynnyrç)** To increaſe, or to  
grow.

**Cynnyrçgwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyrçwyr (cynnyrç—  
gwr)** One who produces, or gives increaſe, a  
producer.

**Cynnyrzan, v. a. (cyd—dyrzan)** To raiſe a tumult.

**Cynnyred, s. m. (cyd—dyred)** A frequenting, a  
reſorting, a paſſing to and fro, a viſiting.

Ein peryglir rhag ein argyhoeciam y dervyſg hezyw, herwyz nad  
oes un açaws y gallwn roi ateb am y cynnyred hyn.

We ſhall be endangered of being chaſtiſed for this day's tumult,  
becauſe there is not one reaſon we can give for this reſort. *W. Salisbury.*

**Cynnyred, v. a. (cyd—dyred)** To frequent, to  
reſort, to viſit often; to haunt; to haraſs, or  
diſturb.

Y zeilen hon peus cynnyred gwynt;  
Gwaehi o'i thyngeſ!  
Hi hen: eleni ganeſ!

This leaf is it not haraſſed by the wind; woe to its fate! It is old:  
this year was it born. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cynnyſg, s. m. (cyn—dyſg)** The firſt inſtruction.

**Cynnyſgaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynn, ſg)** An endow-  
ment; a portion, marriage portion.

**Cynnyſgaethawl, a. (cynnyſgaeth)** Endowed.

**Cynnyſgaethedig, a. (cynnyſgaeth)** Portioned.

**Cynnyſgaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyſgaeth)** A  
portioning, endowing, or enriching.

**Cynnyſgaethu, v. a. (cynnyſgaeth)** To endow,  
endue, ſupply, or enrich; to portion.

**Cynnyſgaethwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyſgaethwyr (cyn-  
nyſgaeth—gwr)** One who enriches; an en-  
dower.

**Cynozev, v. a. (cyn—gozev)** To ſuffer the firſt.

**Cynozevawl, a. (cynozev)** That firſt ſuffers.

**Cynozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynozev)** A ſuffer-  
ing before, or beforehand.

**Cynozevwr, s. m.—pl. cynozevwyr (cynozev—  
gwr)** One who ſuffers firſt, a protomartyr.

**Cynoes, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cyn—oes)** Firſt age, an-  
tiquity.

**Cynoeſawl, a. (cynoes)** Primevous, or primeval.

**Cynoeſolrwyſ, s. m. (cynoeſawl)** Primitivenenſs.

**Cynon, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—on)** A principal

**Cynonawl, a. (cynon)** Primal, canonical, or re-  
gular.

**Cynonwr, s. m.—pl. cynonwyr (cynon—gwr)** A  
canoniſt.

**Cynos, s. pl. aggr. (ci)** Little dogs, or puppies.

**Cynofod, s. m. (cyn—goſod)** Firſt laying on, or  
placing; an onſet, or firſt attack.

# C Y N

**Cynofod, v. a. (cyn—goſod)** To prepoſe, to lay  
on firſt, to place firſt; to make the firſt attack.

Cynnezyv i Bowys cynofod yn aer,  
Yn awrs eu rhacclod;  
Yn mlaen cadau cadw arvod,  
Ac yn ol diwez-wyr dyvod.

It is the characteristic of Powys to make the firſt onſet in the flaugh-  
ter keeping to their ſpreading fame; in the front of battles watch-  
ing the opportunity, and in the rear the laſt men that return. *Cynxelw.*

**Cynofodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynofod)** A firſt  
laying on.

**Cynofodwr, s. m.—pl. cynofodwyr (cynofod—gwr)**  
One who prepoſes, places, or lays firſt.

**Cynrabad, s. m. (cyn—grabad)** Firſt fruition; a  
ſtate of plenty; proſperity, happineſs.

Lluzedig vy ngerz y'nglynrabad  
Lliuſon a berthon parch ac attad;  
Llawen Duw Dovyſ dyz yd gafad Cadvan;  
Agored i wan ei wen agad.

Wearied is my muſe in the proſuſion of the warriors with coſtly  
gifts coming to thee; well pleaſed was God the Renovator, the day  
that Cadvan was begotten; open to the poor is his white hand. *Llywelyn Varç.*

**Cynraz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—graz)** The firſt  
degree.

**Cynrazawl, a. (cynraz)** Of the primary degree.

**Cynraziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraz)** Primeneſs.

**Cynraid, s. m.—pl. cynreidion (cyn—rhaid)** A  
pre-requiſite; a diſtinguiſhing trait, or charac-  
ter.

Gwaith barç — yw iawn zyvalu athrylith ac anian, a theithi, ac  
anſawz, o gynryw, a cynraid y dyn, neu'r peth a valer.

The province of a bard is properly to repreſent the genius, and  
the nature, and the diſpoſition, and the quality, from the conſti-  
tution, and character of the man, or things deſcribed. *Barças.*

**Cynrain, s. m.—pl. cynreinion (cyn—rhain)** The  
firſt point, or origin; ſtock, or kindred.

Iorwerth eſſillyz, arvogion eu hîl,  
Hael gynnil gynreinion.

The progeny of Iorwerth, armed ones their deſcendants, gener-  
ous and accompliſhed tribes. *Em. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Cynraith, s. f.—pl. cynreithiau (cyn—rhaith)** A  
leading, or fundamental law; a precept.

Gwyar-van vaith,  
Er cadw cynraith  
Bu cyvieuin.

The ſpacious place of blood, for the keeping of a precept it was  
adequate. *Talieſm.*

**Cynran, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—rhan)** The firſt, or  
primary part.

Tair cynran celvyzyd: anian, llês, a friodoldeb.

The three eſſentials of an art: nature, benefit, and appropriation. *Barças.*

Yn Llongborth gwelais drabluz  
Ar vain, brain ar goiuz  
Ac ar ran cynran inau ruz.

In Llongborth I ſaw a buſtle on the ſtones, ravens on entrails, and  
on the chieftain's brow a ruddy gaſh. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cynranawl, a. (cynran)** That is firſt divided.

**Cynrann, v. a. (cynran)** To divide the firſt.

**Cynreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraid)** A preneceſ-  
ſitating; predeſtination, pre-ordination.

**Cynreidiaw, v. a. (cynraid)** To pre-ordain.

**Cynreidiawl, a. (cynraid)** Pre-requiſite.

**Cynreidrwyſ, s. m. (cynraid)** Firſt neceſſity.

**Cynreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraith)** Precept.

**Cynreithiaw, v. a. (cynraith)** To make a præ-  
cept.

**Cynreithiawl, a. (cynraith)** That is preceptive.

**Cynrenin, a. (cynran)** Having a firſt ſhare.

Cywyrain cedwyr cynrenin  
I Gatraeth, gwerin traeth fyſgiolin,  
Gwerth mez y'nghyntez, a gwirawd gwin.

The front ſharing warriors ariſe together to Gatraeth, a people  
pert and paſſionate, the eſſect of mead in the hall, and the beverage  
of wine. *Anurin.*

Cyuriw



**Cynriv, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhiv) A prime number.  
**Cynrivawl, a.** (cynriv) That is first numbered.  
**Cynrith, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rith) A first formation; preconception, or perception.

*Dylai yr ymadrawz zyvod yn anianawl, ryw deg, ogyviawn gymith y deall a'r pwyll.*

The discourse ought to come naturally, and congenially, from the just perception of the understanding and the reason.

*Barzas.*

**Cynrithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynrith) A shewing first.

**Cynrithiaw, v. a.** (cynrith) To appear beforehand.

**Cynrithiawl, a.** (cynrith) That appears before.

*Pwy á gymmer arno gwiliaw yn llwyziannus yr Arabiaid, a'r Grywlaid veygon, heb y ganwyll yma yn gynrithiawl o'u blaen?*

Who will take upon himself successfully to examine the physicians of the Arabians, and the Greeks, without this torch appearing first before them?

*H. Perri, am Areitheb.*

**Cynron, s. pl. aggr.** (cyn—rhon) Maggots; worms.

**Cynronawg, a.** (cynron) Full of Maggots.

**Cynroni, v. n.** (cynron) To breed maggots.

**Cynronllyd, a.** (cynron) Apt to have maggots.

**Cynronyn, s. m.** (cynron) A maggot, or gentile.

**Cynrysez, s. m.** (cyn—rhysez) A superfluity.

**Cynryw, s. m.**—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rhyw) Essence

*Wedi hirvod o amser yr anghred, a'r drwg á dyvasant yn ein plith, llygru awen a wnaethom, a gael ar arver beth ni zylai vod herwyz bez Duw, a cynryw gwir.*

After a long period of the unbelief, and the wickedness that grew up amongst us, we corrupted the muse, and brought into use the thing that ought not to be according to the will of God and the purity of truth.

*Barzas.*

**Cynrywiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynryw) Origination.

**Cynrywiaw, v. a.** (cynryw) To originate.

**Cynrywiawl, a.** (cynryw) Primogenial, original.

**Cynsaig, s. m.**—*pl. cynseigiau* (cyn—saig) A first mess, or course.

**Cynfail, s. f.**—*pl. cynfeiliau* (cyn—fail) A first or fundamental ground; a proposition in grammar; a subplinth, in architecture.

**Cynsevydlawg, a.** (cyn—sevydlawg) Pre-established.

**Cynsevydliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyn—sevydliad) A pre-establishing; a predetermination.

**Cynsevydlu, v. a.** (cyn—sevydlu) To preestablish.

**Cynsevyll, v. a.** (cyn—sevyll) To stand foremost.

**Cynseiliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynfail) A preposing, or laying a foundation; a preposition.

**Cynseiliaw, v. a.** (cynfail) To prepose, to premise.

**Cynfylw, s. m.** (cyn—fylw) Foresight, prescience.

**Cynfylwad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynfylw) A foreseeing.

**Cynfylwi, v. a.** (cynfylw) To foresee, to forecast.

**Cynfymud, v. a.** (cyn—fymud) To move the first.

**Cynfymudawl, a.** (cynfymud) First moving.

**Cynfymudiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynfymud) A first moving; a primary motion.

**Cynfymudyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cynfymud) A primum mobile, or highest sphere; a first mover.

**Cynfyniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyn—fyniad) A pre-furmise.

**Cynfyniaw, v. a.** (cyn—fyniaw) To pre-furmise.

**Cynfyniawl, a.** (cyn—fyniawl) Precogitative.

**Cynfynied, v. a.** (cyn—fynied) To preconceive.

**Cynt, a.** (cyn) First, earliest. *adv.* in time past, formerly, heretofore, before: it is also an anomalous comparison from *buan*, used for *buanag*; sooner, swifter, or quicker.

*Galw gwŷn, rhyvz na vlynynt,  
Galw am gerz vab Gwilym gynt.*

Calling for wine—it is surprising they are not tired—calling for the song of the son of Gwilym of yore.

*Y llu diawlaid, lle delynt,  
A vagen' genvigen gynt.*

The host of devils, wherever they come, they will sooner breed malice.

*Ieuan Tew.*

*L. G. Cofbi.*

**Cyntav, a.** (cynt) First, chief, earliest. *adv.* In the first place. Also the superlative degree of *Cynt*, soonest, quickest, or swiftest.

**Cyntavanedig, a.** (cyntav—ganedig) First-born.

**Cyntavanedigaeth, s. m.** (cyntavanedig) Primogeniture.

**Cyntavenid, a.** (cyntav—genid) Primogenial.

**Cyntaid, s. f.**—*pl. cynteidiau* (cynt—aid) First swarm, or virgin swarm of bees.

*Llaw zidawl gwrawl gwr ni zywaidd nag,  
Vy neges yw fyniad,  
Yn azon mezwon mez cyntaid,  
Yn eryr arllawr-wyr lleiziad.*

The liberal-handed and vigorous man that will not say no, my errand is to regard, as the offspring of those who were drunk off the virgin swarm, as the eagle of the common slaughterers.

*Ll. P. Mof, i Rodri.*

**Cyntair, s. m.** (cynt—gair) A prognostic, or sign.

*Pellenig ein ceiniad,  
Cyntair Lloegrwys a i gwyziad;  
Yn ninas pelenig  
Ein ceiniad cyntëig.*

Far distant is our minstrel, it is known to the omen of the Lloegrans; in a far distant city our minstrel is superior.

*Talliesin, i Urien.*

**Cyntanedig, a.** (cynt—ganedig) Primogenial.

*Trawoez, e lazoez, ni wnaeth lai, nôdoez  
Gyntanedig pob-rhai.*

He smote, he slew, he did no less, he vexed with plague the first-born of every one.

*W. Middleton.*

**Cyntanedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyntanedig) Primogeniture, or eldership, a being first-born.

**Cyntawr, s. m.**—*pl. cyntorion* (cynt) A principal.

**Cynteiz, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyn—tez) A court, or entry; a porch. Cynteiz neuaz, the lower part of the hall.

**Cynteizan, s. f. dim.** (cynteiz) A little court.

**Cynteizva, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cynteiz—ma) A court.

*Llenau y cynteizva á vyzant liain main cyvrodeiz.*

The curtains of the court shall be of fine embroidered linen.

*Exodus xxvii. 9.*

**Cynteig, a.** (cyntav) Primary, or primitive.

*Tri cynteigion beirz gorfezawg ynys Prydain: Plenny, Alawn, a Gwron; ac ni bu beirz brain gorfez o'u blaen hwynt.*

The three primary ones institutional of the bards of the isle of Britain: Plenny, Alawn, and Gwron; and there were no bards holding the privilege of a Gorfez before them.

*Barzas.*

**Cynteigiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynteig) Origination.

**Cynteigiaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cynteig) The state of being primitive, what is primeval.

*Tri cynteigiaeth gwynnyd: annrwg, aneisau, ac annarvod.*

The three primal things in the circle of felicity: cessation of evil: cessation of want; and the cessation of perishing.

*Barzas.*

**Cynteigiau, v. a.** (cynteig) to render primary, to be, or to become primeval.

**Cynteigrwyz, s. m.** (cynteig) Primariness.

**Cynteivin, s. m.** (cyn—tevin) The commencement of summer; the first of May, May-day.

*Calangauav garw hŷn,  
Annhebyg i gynteivin.*

The first of November rough is the weather, unlike the first of May.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Cynteivin, a.** (cyn—tevin) Amphibious. Pryved cynteivin, amphibious animals.

*Cynseiz.*

**Cynteivyn, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (cyn—teivyn) An amphibious animal, or one that lives in different elements.

**Cyntëig, a.** (cynt) Prime, or primal; principle.

*Bez Mor mawrhydig dyfis unben,  
Pob cyntëig cyntëig,  
Mab Peredur Penwedig.*

The grave of Mor the majestic and serene prince, the pillar of greatest tunant, the son of Peredur of Penwedig.

*Talliesin.*

Cyntëid



## CYN

- Cyntenid, a. (cynt—genid)** Primogenial, first born.  
**Cynthun, s. m. (cynt—hun)** The first sleep; a doze; nap, or short sleep, a slumber.  
**Cynthunaw, v. a. (cynthun)** To doze, to slumber.  
**Cyntor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or)** A porch; a door-way.  
**Cynu, v. a. (cwn)** To arise, to rise to the top.

Y bore zyw Sadwrn cād vawr à vu,  
 O'r pan zwyre haul hyd pan gynu.

The morning of Saturday there was a great battle, from when the sun arose till it got to its height. *Taliesin.*

- Cynwaith, s. m.—pl. cynweithiau (cyn—gwaith)** First action, or work; first time.  
**Cynwan, s. f. (cyn—gwan)** The first opening.

Hywel, hoewal pob eirgiad,  
 Hil Cynan hwyl cynwan cad.

Hywel, the pacifier of every suppliant, the offspring of Cynan whose courie was the first opening of battle. *Ll. P. Moç.*

- Cynwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwaneg)** First course.

Ar hoew-vun luz-hun hoen gynwaneg daen  
 Pan wifg-ton vrwyf-gvlaen gaen am gareg.

The slumber-breaking sprightly fair one is of the hue of the first course of the surge when the overwhelming headed wave spreads a mantle round a stone. *Casnodyn.*

- Cynwanegu, v. a. (cynwaneg)** To move on first.  
**Cynwaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwan)** A first piercing.

Wedi ev——  
 Neum cynwant elwyviant elau!

After him am I not pierced by incessant woundings. *Prydyç Bygan.*

- Cynwarçad, s. m. (cyn—gwarçad)** Preoccupation.  
**Cynwarçadw, s. m. (cynwarçad)** Preoccupation, prepossession, or prior possession; possession.

Gwr dyvod yw gwr a zel trwyzo ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i genedyl cyn nog ev ar y tir; ac velly y cerza eu braint herwyz y bo eu cynwarçadw.

A coming man is a man that comes by himself upon land, and when none of his kindred shall be before him on the land; and in that way shall their privilege run as their preoccupation shall be. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cynwarçadw, v. a. (cynwarçad)** To preoccupy.

Gwell yw braint priodawr à gynwarçatwo dir, nog yd un newyz zyvod.

Better is the privilege of a proprietor that preoccupies land, than the one newly come. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cynwarçae, s. m. (cyn—gwarçae)** A foreclosure.  
**Cynwarçaedig, a. (cynwarçae)** That is foreclosed.  
**Cynwarçaedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarçaedig)** A foreclosing; a precluding, or a closing in.  
**Cynwarçâu, v. a. (cyn—gwarçâu)** To foreclose.  
**Cynwarçeidwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarçadw)** A preoccupier, prepossessor, or original keeper.  
**Cynwas, s. m.—pl. cynweision (cyn—gwas)** An overseer.

- Cynwawl, s. m. (cyn—gwawl)** The first light.

- Cynwawr, s. f. (cyn—gwawr)** The first dawn.

- Cynwe, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwe)** The end of a web.

- Cynwez, s. f. (cyn—gwez)** First appearance; presence.

- Cynweziawn, s. m. (cynwez)** A presence.

Angerzawl vy marçyn maes Caeaw,  
 Er lies ner, Cynan cynweziawn faw.

Fiery my steed in the field of Caeo, for the benefit of the chief, Cynan of honoured presence. *Gwalchmai.*

- Cynweifiad, s. m.—pl. cynweifiad (cynwas)** One

## CYN

who is deputed to oversee, or inspect; a prime minister.

Tri cynweifiad Ynys Prydain: Gwydyr mab Alun mab Beli, Cawrdav mab Caradawg Vreicyras, ac Owain mab Maxen Wledig.

The three chief ministers of the isle of Britain: Gwydyr the son of Alun son of Beli, and Cawrdav the son of Caradog with the Brawny Arm, and Owain the son of Maxen Wledig. *Trioz.*

Y faith hyny a drigwys yn faith cynweifiad i syniaw ar yr ynys hon: a Caradawg vab Bran yn benav cynweifiad arnynt.

Those seven continued as the seven chief ministers to inspect over this island, and Caradog the son of Bran being the supreme prime minister over them. *Mabinegion.*

- Cynweled, s. m. (cyn—gweled)** Foresight, penetration.

Gwyn i vyd ei vryd à vawràed ynzi;  
 Valeglwys Dewi y digoned  
 Eglwys gadyr Gadvan gan cynweled.

Happy is his mind that was honoured in it; like the church of Dewi is the firm church of Cadvan completed with foresight. *Llywelyn Varç.*

- Cynweled, v. a. (cyn—gweled)** To foresee; to conceive.

- Cynweledig, a. (cynweled)** That is foreseen.

- Cynwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynweled)** A foreseeing.

- Cynwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—gwyd)** Mischievous. Evil.

Seithved taran,  
 Cenilufg, a than,  
 A gwlaw cynwyd.

The seventh thunder, hailstones, and fire, and destructive rain. *Taliesin, y deg pla.*

- Cynwyz, s. m. (cyn—gwyz)** Land first ploughed.

- Cynwyl, a. (cyn—gwyl)** Bashful, modest, coy.

- Cynwylez, s. m. (cynwyl)** Bashfulness, or modesty.

- Cynwŷn, s. m. (cyn—gwŷn)** Perturbation, affliction.

- Cynwyrain, v. n. (cyn—gwyrain)** To be uplifted.

- Cynwyre, v. a. (cyn—gwyre)** To ascend up.

- Cynwyftlaw, v. a. (cynwyftyl)** To pledge before.

- Cynwyftledig, a. (cynwyftyl)** That is fore-gaged.

- Cynwyftliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwyftyl)** A fore-pledging, a depositing, or pledging beforehand.

- Cynyd, v. a. (cwn)** To rise, to arise, to get up.

Pan welais ev yn cynyd y trydyz dyz yn vyw, yr hwn beth nad oezwn yn i dybied, mi a gollais lawer o'm gwafanaethzynnion.

When I saw him rising the third day to life, the which thing I did not imagine, I lost many of my servants.

*Y Marçawg Crwydrad.*

- Cynydaw, v. a. (cynyd)** To rise, to arise.

Cynrain yn cynydaw  
 Val glas-hard arnaw.

Clans rising up, like a blue swarm upon him. *Aneurin*

- Cynyzy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ci)** A hunter with dogs.

Ar lés y brenin yz heliant y cynyzion hyd galan Rhagvyr, oziyna hyd y nawved dyz o Ragvyr ni's cyvrauant ag ev.

The huntsmen hunt for the king's benefit until the first of December from thence until the ninth day of December they are not to divide with him. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cynyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynyzy)** The practice, or diversion of hunting, the office of a huntsman.

- Cyngall, s. m. (cy—gall)** A co-operative power.

- Cyngan, s. f. (cy—yngan)** Speech, or discourse.

- Cynganu, v. a. (cyngan)** To talk, or to discourse.

- Cyngelyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gelyn)** Mutual foe.

- Cynghad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cād)** A concourse.

- Cynghadw, v. a. (cy—cadw)** To keep mutually.

- Cynghadwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cadwyn)** A joint, or continued chain; catenation.

- Cynghadwynad, s. m. (cynghadwyn)** Concatenation.

- Cynghadwynaw, v. a. (cynghadwyn)** To concatenate, to interchain, or link together.

Y y

Cynghadwynawl



- Cynghadwynawl**, *a.* (cynghadwyn) Concatenated.  
**Cynghav**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—cav) A clinging together; the bur, in botany; called also *cacam-wci*, *cribau'r bleiziau*, *cyngbar*, *cyngbarw*, and *cyngbarw*.  
**Cynghavaiz**, *a.* (cynghav) Clinging together.  
**Cynghavan**, *s. m.* (cynghav) Cleavers, or goose-grafs.  
**Cynghavawg**, *a.* (cynghav) Clinging together; embarrassed; like burs, abounding with burs.  
**Cynghavu**, *v. a.* (cynghav) To cling, or fasten together; to embarrass, or to perplex.  
**Cynghavus**, *a.* (cynghav) Of a clingy quality.  
**Cynghall**, *a.* (cy—call) Very cunning, or wise.

*Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynvebyd.*

*The wife shall converse with them from his early youth.*

*Ll. P. Moq.*

- Cynghallen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghall) A wizard.

*Neu vi â lezais can pen,  
Neu vi â rozais i Herpen  
Clezyvawr gervawr cynghallen.*

*Have I not chopped a hundred heads? Have I not given to Herpen the tremendous sword of the imbanter.*

*Taliesin.*

- Cynghan**, *s. m.* (cy—cân) Harmony, consonance.  
**Cynghan**, *a.* (cy—cân) Harmonious, concordant.

*Ydgyrn a lleuain yn y wlad yn gynghan.*

*Trumpets and acclamation harmonious in the land.*

*Mabinogion.*

- Cynghanawl**, *a.* (cynghan) Harmonical, musical.  
**Cynghanez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghan) Harmony.

In Welsh Versification it is a peculiar kind of consonancy, where the accented parts of one pause have echoes, corresponding sounds or letters in the following one. It is perfectly different from what is meant by alliteration in English verse. There are three kinds of it, which again branch out into almost endless varieties.

*Tair cynghanez y fysz o brif anawz: cynghanez groes, cynghanez fain, a cynghanez lufg.*

*There are three primary sorts of consonancies: alliterative consonancy, rhyming consonancy, and mixed consonancy.*

*Barzas.*

*Cynghanez yw eiliaw, a flecthu braig cerz dawawd.*

*Consonancy is the constructing and combining of verse in vocal song.*

*W. Middleton.*

- Cynghanezawg**, *a.* (cynghanez) Having consonancy.  
**Cynghanezawl**, *a.* (cynghanez) Harmonious.  
**Cynghaneziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghanez) A harmonizing; a forming a consonancy.  
**Cynghanezolzrwyz**, *s. m.* (cynghanezawl) Consonancy, or correspondency of sound.  
**Cynghanezu**, *v. a.* (cynghanez) To harmonize.  
**Cynghanlyn**, *v. a.* (cy—canlyn) To follow together.  
**Cynghanlynawl**, *a.* (cynghanlyn) Consequent.  
**Cynghanlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghanlyn) A following, or accompanying together.  
**Cynghanrwyz**, *s. m.* (cynghan) Propriety, fitness.  
**Cynghant**, *s. m.* (cy—cant) A mutual circle.

*Pedwar pwn brodyr a'm buant,  
Ac i bob gorwynnwviant;  
Ni wyr Tren pergen cynghant.*

*Four brothers there were to my lot, and each chieftain enjoyed vigour; Tren knows not the possession of the mutual circle.*

*Llywarch Hen.*

- Cynghatu**, *v. a.* (cynghan) To harmonize; to suit with, to agree; to be fit, meet, or convenient.

*Ni cynghain gan genad gywilyz.*

*It suits not a messenger to be bathful.*

*Adage.*

- Cynghar**, *a.* (cy—câr) That cling together.

- Cyngharant**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyngheraint (cynghar) A mutual, or common friend; a correlative.  
**Cyngharu**, *v. a.* (cynghar) To love mutually.  
**Cynghas**, *s. m.* (cy—câs) Mutual enmity, or hatred. *Cynghas galon*, the mutual enmity of foes.  
**Cynghafâawl**, *a.* (cynghas) Apt to make odious.  
**Cynghafâu**, *v. a.* (cynghas) To hate mutually.  
**Cynghafez**, *s. m.* (cynghas) A mutual enmity.  
**Cynghau**, *v. a.* (cy—cau) To close together.  
**Cynghaw**, *s. m.* (cy—caw) Intangling, intricacy, perplexity. *a.* Intangled, intricate: The bindweed, a plant, called also *ewlm y coed*, and *ewlm y groyz*.  
**Cynghawawg**, *a.* (cynghaw) Full of intricacy, perplexed, or complicate.

*Tri cynghawawg cyvraith: rhanad Galanas, a gwerth da a do-drevyn, a dadyl mas a cynnogyn.*

*The three perplexities of law: partition of homicidal contribution, the value of goods and furniture, and the debate of bail and debtor.*

*Welsh Laws.*

- Cynghawg**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynghogion (cynghaw) A compound, or complication; A complicate metre, one of the fifteen secondary combinations, or metricities.

- Cynghawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghaw) A sticking, or clinging together; a perplexing.

- Cynghaws**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—caws) Co-proximity; issue at law, a suit or cause; also an advocate, or counsel.

*Un aqaws y llyfir ynad yw ei vod yn gynghaws gynt yn y zadyl hono.*

*One cause for objecting to a judge is his having been formerly a counsel in that action.*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Goreu cynghaws gwâs diawg.*

*The best advocate is a lazy servant.*

*Adage.*

*Llithiawg oez Vadawg, Vedwyr naws garthan,  
Gyrchial Eingyl ynghynghaws,  
Ced cardoz lloz llaws,  
Llid Cedig llaw zlyfig draws.*

*Madawg was trained up in Eedwyr's ardor for conflict, he would chase the Angles in the encounter, the treasure of battles of numerous hosts, having the ire of Cedig the irascible with the hand not apt to flag.*

*Sevryn.*

- Cynghawsieth**, *s. m.* (cynghaws) Law pleadings.  
**Cynghawfawl**, *a.* (cynghaws) That is at, or in issue.  
**Cynghawsez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghaws) An issue joined; a cause, or process at law.

*Cynghawsez wedi brawd.*

*Argument after sentence.*

*Adage.*

*Wedi darvod i'r pleidiau ymzywedeg, dadganed yr ynad y cynghawiezau lle y clywont, ac yna barned.*

*After the parties have done with arguing, let the judge declare the points at issue in their hearing, and then let him judge.*

*Welsh Laws.*

- Cynghawfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghaws) A coming in conjunction; a joining of issue.  
**Cynghawfwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynghawfwyr (cynghaws—gwr) One who joins issue; a pleader in law.  
**Cynghawfyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghaws) A pleader.  
**Cynghel**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—cêl) Privacy. *a.* Private, hidden, or concealed.

*Y pethau hyn, ac ein awr, wedi bod erioed yn rhin a cynghel y beirz, a wnaer yn amlwg.*

*These things, and in our time, after having ever been in the secrecy and concealment of the bards, are made manifest.*

*Ed. Davy.*

- Cynghelawg**, *a.* (cynghel) That is concealed.  
**Cynghelu**, *v. a.* (cynghel) To conceal, to hide.  
**Cynghell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cy—cell) A joint room.  
**Cyngherth**, *a.* (cy—certh) That overspreads.

*Mae'm lloes—*

*Yn berth glauar cyngherth gled.*

*My retreat is a cheerful, warm, and overspreading bush.*

*O. ab Llywelyn Moel.*

- Cyngherthaiz**, *a.* (cyngherth) Apt to spread over.  
**Cyngherthawl**



# CYN

Cyngherthawl, *a.* (cyngherth) Overspreading.  
Cyngherthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngherth) A coming close over, a hanging over.  
Cyngherthu, *v. a.* (cyngherth) To overspread.  
Cynghest, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—cêst) A closing together.

Rhyzryllid vy ngerz—  
Y' nghyngor gwrawr a gwron,  
Y' nghyngheit gorget gorzorion.

My song was exhibited about in the council of manliness and heroism, in the contact of the feat or the borderers.

*Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Cynghlo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—clo) A confectary; a corollary, or demonstrated position.  
Cynghlôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghlo) A conclusion.  
Cynghlôadwy, *a.* (cynghlo) That may be connected.  
Cynghlôawl, *a.* (cynghlo) Connective; conclusive.  
Cynghloi, *v. a.* (cynghlo) To lock together.  
Cynghlwm, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghlymau) (cy—clwm) A connection, conjunction, or copulation.  
Cynghlwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—clwyv) A contagion.  
Cynghlwyvaw, *v. a.* (cynghlwyv) To infect.  
Cynghlwyvawl, *a.* (cynghlwyv) Contagious.  
Cynghlwyvez, *s. m.* (cynghlwyv) Contagiousness.  
Cynghlwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghlwyv) A breeding a contagion, a contaminating.  
Cynghlymawl, *a.* (cynghlwm) Copulative.  
Cynghlymedig, *a.* (cynghlwm) That is connected.  
Cynghlymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghlwm) A lying together, or connecting; a connexion.  
Cynghlymu, *v. a.* (cynghlwm) To tie together.  
Cynghlys, *a.* (cy—clys) Mutually attractive.

Derlyzai mez melus maglawr  
Gwrys aer gynghlys gan wawr,  
Cedlwys Lloerwys liwedawr.

The sweet inebriating mead would contribute to the strife of the mutually attracting battle with the dawn, the precious treasure of the Loegrian tribes.

*Ansurin.*

Cynghnaw, *s. m.* (cy—cnaw) A devouring together.  
Cynghnôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghnaw) A devouring, a consuming; a eating up.  
Cynghnôï, *v. a.* (cynghnaw) To consume, to eat up.  
Ail, cynghnôes  
Frwyth coed a maes  
Cnwed cyllion.  
Next a swarm of Locusts consumed the fruit of wood and field.  
*Tullesin, i'r Deg pla.*  
Cynghogaiz, *a.* (cynghawg) Complicate, blended.  
Mae rhywiau cynghogaiz ar bennillion dyri.  
There are compound varieties of the lyric flanzas. *Barzas.*  
Cynghogi, *v. a.* (cynghawg) To complicate.  
Cynghogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghawg) A blending together.  
Cyngholl, *s. m.* (cy—coll) Total loss. *a.* Lost.  
Cyngholled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyngholl) Total loss.

Neud cyngholled y'm, colli rhwyv Mechain!  
Rhwym agaws o'i gynghlwyv,  
A'r goreu yz yngyrywv:  
Ain gar neud avar neud wyv!

'Tis it not a utter loss to me, to lose the lord of Mechain! His wounding is the cause of restraint, he that was the best to excite me onward; for a friend am I not forlorn!

*Cynzelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

Cyngholli, *v. a.* (cyngholl) To lose altogether.  
Cyngholliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngholl) A losing.  
Cyngholliant, *s. m.* (cyngholl) A privation; loss.  
Cynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—côr) A council, or assembly met for consultation; council.

Nid drwg dim a wneler drwy gynghor.  
Nothing is bad that is done through counsel. *Adage.*

Yn Aber Ior yd vyz cynghor  
Ar wyr gwedi trin treulitor.

In Aber Ior there will be a consultation of men after the consuming of conflict.

*Myrzin.*

# CYN

Cynghoradwy, *a.* (cynghor) That may be advised.  
Cynghorawl, *a.* (cynghor) Counsellable.  
Cynghoredig, *a.* (cynghor) That is counselled.  
Cynghorven, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cynghor—men) Malice.

Dyw Mercyr, dyz cynghorven,  
Y treillawr hawnawr ar ben,  
Cydiant dau y' nghrau Cynghen.

Wednesday, a day of enmity, the blade was whirled about the head, two closed together in the blood of Cynghen, *Myrzin.*

Cynghorvyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghor—myn) Malice, grudge, hatred, or enmity; envy.

Y neb â lazo zyn o gynghorvyn, taled bedwar gwas, a fedair morwyn, a bid ryz o'r gyvlavan.

He that kills a man from malice, let him pay four males, and four females that are slaves, and let him be free from the homicide.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Cynghorvynawl, *a.* (cynghorvyn) Apt to grudge.  
Cynghorvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghorvyn) A bearing a grudge, or malice; a envying.  
Cynghorvynt, *s. m.* (cynghorvyn) Malice; envy.  
Cynghorvynu, *v. a.* (cynghorvyn) To bear a grudge, malice, or hatred; to envy.

Cynghorvynu â orug diawl with ei zaioni ev.

The devil did become envious at his goodness. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynghorvynus, *a.* (cynghorvyn) Malicious; envious.

Cynghorvynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghorvynwyr) (cynghorvyn—gwr) One who bears malice.

Cynghorvynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghorvyn) A begrudger, one who bears malice; an envier.

Cynghori, *v. a.* (cynghor) To counsel, to advice.

Cynghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghor) A counselling.

Tri cynghoriad ymawg Ynys Prydain: Cynon ab Clydno Eizyn, Arawn ab Cynvarc, a Llywarc Hen.

The three knights of counsel of the isle of Britain: Cynon the son of Clydno Eizyn, Arawn the son of Cynvarc, and Llywarc the aged.  
*Trioed.*

Cynghoroldeb, *s. m.* (cynghorawl) Advisedness.  
Cynghorus, *a.* (cynghor) Considerate; cautious.  
Cynghorusfrwyz, *s. m.* (cynghorus) Advisedness.  
Cynghorwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghorwyr) (cynghor—gwr) A counsellor, or adviser; a persuader.  
Cynghoryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghor) An adviser.  
Cynghoryziaeth, *s. m.* (cynghoryz) Counsellorship.  
Cynghraf, *s. m.* (cy—craf) Perceptivity; sight. *a.* Very keen, or quicksighted.

Ni byz cynghraf arnav—o hyny allan.

A sight of me will not be had from thenceforth.

*H. Car. Mag—Mab Angion.*

Cynghrafawl, *a.* (cynghraf) Perceptive.  
Cynghrafez, *s. m.* (cynghraf) A perceptivity.  
Cynghrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghraf) Perception; a getting sight of, a getting hold of.  
Cynghrafu, *v. a.* (cynghraf) To perceive, to ken.  
Cynghrafwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghrafwyr) (cynghraf—gwr) A perceiver.  
Cynghraif, *s. m.* (cy—craif) Commiseration.

Cynghraif diawl cynghwl cywyd.

The mercy of the devil mutually culpable in iniquity. *Adage.*

Cynghrain, *a.* (cy—craïn) Lying together.

Gwelais ar Saeson trycion truaïn  
Cyn dyz diweddyz vedel cynghrain.

I saw of the mangled, wretched Saxons, before the closing of the day, a confusedly-tumbling reap.

*Cynzelw.*

Cynghrair, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynghreiriau) (cy—crair) A covenant

Y y z



covenant, or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.

Ni çâr gwylliaid hir gynghrair.

Depredators are not fond of a long truce.

*Adage.*

Tranoeth i'r aeth gwyr Groeg hyd ar Briav i geifiaw cynghrair yr ysbaid i byzynt yn clazueu celanez.

The next day the men of Greece went to Priam to obtain a truce while they should be burying their slain.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Cynghrefin, *a.* (cynghraf) Very keen, or quick sighted.

Cerzawr, cynghrafwr cynghrefin ar bryv,  
O bryved cyntévin;  
Baezai ieir, beizai vyzin;  
Bangaw'r clyw llyw lledvegin.

A fongster that is a keen-eyed looker after a worm, of the amphibious brood; he bemaunts the hens, he that dares the fight; quick is the hearing of the domestic leader.

*Cynzelw, i'r ceiliawg.*

Cynghreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrain) A wallowing, or lying down together; prostration.

Cynghreiniaw, *v. a.* (cynghrain) To roll together.

Cynghreiniawl, *a.* (cynghrain) Prostrate together.

Cynghreiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrair) A covenanting; a making a truce; capitulation.

Cynghreiriaw, *v. a.* (cynghrair) To covenant; to confederate; to make a truce; to capitulate.

Cynghreiriawl, *a.* (cynghrair) Confederate.

Cynghreiriedig, *a.* (cynghrair) United by oath.

Cynghreiriwr, *s. m.—pl. cynghreirwyr* (cynghrair—gwr) A sworn confederate; a leaguer.

Cynghroeg, *a.* (cy—croeg) That overspreads.

Cynghroes, *a.* (cy—croes) Intersecant, crossing.

Cynghroesawl, *a.* (cynghroes) Interfective.

Cynghroesbwn, *s. m.—pl. cynghroesbynciau* (cynghroes—pwnc) A point of intersection.

Cynghroesfedig, *a.* (cynghroes) That is intersected.

Cynghroesf, *s. m.* (cynghroes) A transverfity.

Cynghroesforz, *s. f.—pl. cynghroesfyrz* (cynghroes—forz) An intersecting road.

Cynghroesi, *v. n.* (cynghroes) To intersect.

Cynghroesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghroes) Intersection.

Cynghron, *a.* (cy—cron) Conglobateous, spheric.

Cynghrwm, *a.* (cy—crwm) Convex, bending in.

Cynghrwn, *a.* (cy—crwn) Conglobous, spheric.

Cynghrymawl, *a.* (cynghrwm) Convexed, convex.

Cynghrymez, *s. m.* (cynghrwm) A convexity.

Cynghrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrwm) A bending together, a making convex.

Cynghrymu, *v. a.* (cynghrwm) To bend together.

Cynghryn, *a.* (cy—cryn) Mutually agitating.

Cynghryniaw, *a.* (cynghrwn) Like a sphere.

Cynghryniad, *s. m.* (cynghrwn) Conglobation.

Cynghryniaw, *v. a.* (cynghrwn) To conglobate.

Cynghrynawl, *a.* (cynghryn) Mutually shaking.

Cynghrynez, *s. m.* (cynghrwn) Conglobosity.

Cynghryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghryn) A shaking, or trembling altogether.

Cynghrynu, *v. a.* (cynghryn) To tremble together.

Cynghuz, *a.* (cy—cuz) Concealed, or hidden.

Cynghuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghuz) A concealing.

Cynghuziaw, *v. a.* (cynghuz) To conceal, to hide.

Oç! mor drwm yw yç marw draw!  
Oç! roi gwez i'ç cynghuziaw!

Ah! how sad thou shouldst there expire! what woe, to see the cavalier going to meet you.

*Ris, Iorwerth.*

Cynghuziawl, *a.* (cynghuz) Tending to conceal.

Cynghwl, *s. m.* (cyn—cwl) Original, or first fin.

Cynghwll, *s. m.—pl. cynghynau* (cyn—cwl)

The entrance, or upper part of the stomach; the eud.

Cynghwyz, *s. m.* (cy—cwyz) A falling together.

*a. Prone.*

Glew gloew-rad, gloew gynghad gynghwyz  
Cyn can-veirç ozuç ceirç cynwyz.

A hero of the splendid gift, and of the splendid, prostrate front of battle before the white steeds fed with the first cultured oats.

*Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cynghwyzaw, *v. a.* (cynghwyz) To fall down together.

Cynghwyzawl, *a.* (cynghwyz) Mutually falling.

Cynghwyzedig, *a.* (cynghwyz) Mutually fallen.

Cynghwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghwyz) A falling, or happening together; consecution.

Cynghwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—cwyn) Condo-lence.

Cynghwynaw, *v. a.* (cynghwyn) To grieve together.

Cynghwys, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—cwys) Rabbet-work.

Cynghwysawl, *v. a.* (cynghwys) To rabbet.

Cynghwysawl, *a.* (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwysedig, *a.* (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghwys) A rabbeting.

Cynghyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—cyd) A conjuncture; a meeting together, a convention.

Tair priv orfez Ynys Prydain: gorfez beirz, gorfez gwlad ac arglwyz, a gorfez cynghyd cynnal.

The three primary fittings of the Isle of Britain: the fitting of the bards; the fitting of the country and prince (legislature) and the fitting of convention of federation.

*Barzas.*

Tri cynghyd anheggor abred: anghyvraith, gan nas gellir amgen; dianc anghu rhag drwg a cythraul; a cynnyz bywyd a daioni, gan ynzioig a'r drwg yn niainc anghu: a hyn o gariad Duw yn gavae-lu ar bob peth.

The three indispensable connections with the state of inchoation: no subjection to injunctive laws, because it is impossible to be otherwise; the escape by death from all evil and devaluation; and the accumulation of life and good, by becoming divested of evil in the escapes of death: and all through the love of God embracing all things.

*Barzas*

Cynghydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghyd) Conjunction.

Cynghydiaw, *v. a.* (cynghyd) To conjoin, or unite.

Cynghydiawl, *a.* (cy ghyd) Conjunctive, conjunct.

Cynghyvlwr, *s. m.* (cyn—cyvlwr) A primitive state.

Cynghyvoed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—cyvoed) A first, or primitive cotemporary. *a.* Primarily cotaneous.

Tri cynghyvoedion byd: haul (goleuni, tan) dyn, a rhyzyd.

The three primary contemporaries of the world: the sun, (light, fire) man and liberty.

*Barzas.*

Cynghylus, *a.* (cynghwl) Mutually culpable.

Cynghylla, *s. m.* (cynghwll) The upper part, or the two orifices of the stomach; also the cud.

Cynghywair, *a.* (cy—cywair) In complete order.

Mawr-bair cynghywair cyn-varcawg y'ngnâd,  
Mawrezus dy wlad, rad rhedegawg.

A greatly contributing and altogether orderly leading knight in battle, honoured is thy country, flowing with blessings.

*Llygad Gur, i L. ab Gr. Maelawr.*

Cynglan, *s. f.—pl. cynglenyz* (cy—glan) A parallel bank. Cynglenyz yr avon, Liverwort.

Cynkliniad, *s. m.* (cy—gliniad) A kneeling down.

Cynkliniaw, *v. a.* (cy—gliniaw) To kneel down.

Cynglon, *a.* (cy—ongyl) Having right angles.

Cynghlonion yn y vron vry,  
Dorior, megys dacardy.

Right-angled structures on the hill above, in contact like a grotto.

*Jolo Goc, i lys O. Glyndyrdaw.*

Cynglwr



# CYN

**Cynglwr, s. m.—pl. cynglwyr (cy—ongyl—gwr)** Sneaker.

Ni wyr eizig, mawr azoed,  
Gynglwr cawz, un gongyl i'r coed.

The jealous one, of great pollution, and shameful sneaker, knows  
not of one nook of the wood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cynglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—glyn)** Conjunction, copulation. *a.* Conjoined, or coupled together.

Cynglyn-rhwym bob conglaui rhyw,  
Cavell o aur, cyva oll yw.

Conjointly fastened is every corresponding angle, a golden retreat;  
it is all complete. *Iolo Goch, i lys O. Glindyrddwy.*

**Cynglynawl, a. (cynglyn)** Copulative; joining together.

**Cynglynedig, a. (cynglyn)** Copulative, conjoined.

**Cynglyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynglyn)** A copulation.

**Cynglynu, v. a. (cynglyn)** To cling together.

**Cyngobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gobrwy)** Recommendation.

**Cyngobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngobrwy)** A rewarding.

**Cyngobrwyaw, v. a. (cyngobrwy)** To reward mutually.

**Cyngobrwyawl, a. (cyngobrwy)** Mutually rewardable.

**Cyngozev, v. a. (cy—gozev)** To suffer, or bear mutually.

**Cyngozevawl, a. (cyngozev)** Mutually suffering.

**Cyngozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngozev)** A mutually suffering, or enduring; compassion.

**Cyngozeviant, s. m. (cyngozev)** A fellow-feeling.

**Cyngoval, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—goval)** Mutual care.

**Cyngovaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoval)** A being mutually cautious, or careful.

**Cyngovalu, v. a. (cyngoval)** To have mutual care.

**Cyngovwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—govwy)** A joint visitation, or resort to.

**Cyngovwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngovwy)** A jointly, or mutually visiting; a joint visitation.

**Cyngovwyaw, v. a. (cyngovwy)** To visit mutually.

**Cyngovwyawl, a. (cyngovwy)** That mutually visit.

**Cyngovyn, v. a. (cy—govyn)** To ask jointly, or mutually.

**Cyngovynawl, a. (cyngovyn)** That jointly asketh.

**Cyngovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngovyn)** A mutual asking, enquiring, or demanding.

**Cyngogwyz, s. m. (cy—gogwyz)** A bending together.

**Cyngogwyzaw, v. a. (cyngogwyz)** To bend together.

**Cyngogwyzawl, a. (cyngogwyz)** Apt to bend together.

**Cyngogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngogwyz)** A bending, inclining, or falling together.

**Cyngoluz, s. m. (cy—goluz)** A mutual hindrance.

**Cyngoluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoluz)** A hindering, obstructing, or stopping mutually.

**Cyngoluziaw, v. a. (cyngoluz)** To obstruct mutually.

**Cyngorçest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gorçest)** Emulation.

**Cyngorçestawl, a. (cyngorçest)** Emulatory.

**Cyngorçestu, v. a. (cyngorçest)** To emulate.

**Cyngorçestwr, s. m.—pl. cyngorçestwyr (cyngorçest—gwr)** A competitor, or emulator.

**Cyngorçuz, s. m. (cy—gorçuz)** A total obscurity.

# CYN

**Cyngorçuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorçuz)** A totally obscuring, or darkening; total obscuration.

**Cyngorçuziaw, v. a. (cyngorçuz)** To obscure.

**Cyngorçuziawl, a. (cyngorçuz)** Altogether obscure.

**Cyngorvod, s. m. (cy—gorvod)** A joint conquest.

**Cyngorvod, v. a. (cy—gorvod)** Mutually to overcome.

**Cyngorvodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorvod)** A joint vanquishment, or overcoming.

**Cyngorvolez, s. m. (cy—gorvolez)** Conclamation.

**Cyngorvoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorvolez)** A jointly rejoicing, or exulting; conclamation.

**Cyngorvolezu, v. a. (cyngorvolez)** To rejoice together.

**Cyngorfen, s. m. (cy—gorfen)** A conclusion, completion.

Teyrn-wawd teyrn-wyr Cyngen  
Cynnizwys cynnig cyngorfen.

The princely panegyric of the royal train of Cyngen; it increased  
the toil of completion. *Cynzelw.*

**Cyngorfen, v. a. (cy—gorfen)** To conclude, to complete.

**Cyngorfenawl, a. (cyngorfen)** Conclusive, complete.

**Cyngorlluz, s. m. (cy—gorlluz)** Mutual hindrance.

**Cyngorlluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorlluz)** A mutually hindering, obstructing, or stopping.

**Cyngorlluziaw, v. a. (cyngorlluz)** To constipate.

**Cyngorlluziawl, a. (cyngorlluz)** Obstructive.

**Cyngormes, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gormes)** Mutual plague.

**Cyngormesawl, a. (cyngormes)** Jointly teasing.

**Cyngormesu, v. a. (cyngormes)** To molest mutually.

**Cyngormesfwr, s. m.—pl. cyngormesfwr (cyngormes—gwr)** A mutual, or a common molester.

**Cyngofawd, v. a. (cy—gofawd)** To place, or set together.

**Cyngofodawl, a. (cyngofawd)** Constituent.

**Cyngofodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofawd)** Constitution.

**Cyngabad, s. m. (cy—grabad)** General plenty.

**Cyngre, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cy—gre)** An aggregate.

**Cyngreawd, s. m. (cyngre)** An aggregation.

**Cyngreawdyr, s. m.—pl. cyngreodron (cyngreawd)** One who aggregates, or collects together.

**Cyngrezvawl, a. (cyngrezyv)** Acting by common instinct, or natural impulse.

**Cyngrezvu, v. a. (cyngrezyv)** To give instinct.

**Cyngrezyv, s. f.—pl. cyngrezvau (cy—grezyv)** Intuition; instinct. *Cyngrezyv gynnezyv, the quality of intuition.*

Ni's lluz llu cyngrezyv, dezyv Dyvnwallawn,  
Dyvnwallaw anaw anewig zawn.

The host of mutual intuition, agreeable to the usage of Dyvnwallawn, will not obstruct the enriching of the muse of harmonic gift.

*Cynzelw, i O Gwynes.*

**Cyngres, s. f.—pl. t. i (cy—gres)** A commixion.

Cadarn gyngres

Ei varanres

Ni bu werthvawr.

The powerful combination of his front column, it was not of great account. *Taliesin.*

**Cyngresawl, a. (cyngres)** Apt to blend together.

**Cyngresu, v. a. (cyngres)** To combine, or mix.

**Cyngrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—wng—rhôd)** A winding reel.

**Cyngwara, s. m. (cy—gwara)** Consolation; bliss.

Fyddz cyngwara,  
Hyd vrawd yd bara.

The baptism of consolation, until the day of judgment it shall last. *Taliesin.*

*Cyngwarçadw*



# CYN

**Cyngwarcadw, s. m.** (cy—gwarçadw) An established possession; a sign of possession.

Pan zecreuer cynhen am dervynu rwyng tir cyvannaz a thir difaith, cyngwarcadw a dervynai:—Ty, ac ody, ac yfubawr yw cyngwarcadw.

When a dispute shall arise, about fixing the limit between occupied land and a wild, proof of occupation shall terminate it:—A house, a kiln, and a barn constitute a proof of occupation. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cyngwarcadw, v. a.** (cy—gwarçadw) To establish a title, or possession; to occupy an estate.

**Cynwasg, s. m.** (cy—gwasg) A compression.

**Cyngwasgadwy, a.** (cyngwasg) Compressible.

**Cyngwasgar, a.** (cy—gwasgar) Quite dispersed, or scattered. Gwleidiadon gyngwasgar, scattered inhabitants.

**Cyngwasgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwasgar) Conspersion, a scattering altogether.

**Cyngwasgaru, v. a.** (cyngwasgar) To disperse.

**Cyngwasgawl, a.** (cyngwasg) Compressive.

**Cyngwasgedig, a.** (cyngwasg) Compressed, compact.

**Cyngwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwasg) Compression.

**Cyngwasgu, v. a.** (cyngwasg) To compress.

**Cyngwasgwr, s. m.—pl. cyngwasgwyr** (cyngwasg—gwr) A compressor, one who compresses.

**Cyngwaftad, a.** (cy—gwaftad) Uniform, or even.

Y fy my, o'r cynghor cyngwaftad,  
Cywesti peri peleidrad.

What I enjoy, through uniform counsel, are splendor-causing feasts. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

**Cyngwez, s. m.** (cy—gwez) Conformity, coherence.

**Cyngwezawl, a.** (cyngwez) Congruent, or coherent.

**Cyngwezedig, a.** (cyngwez) That is consistent.

**Cyngweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwez) Conformation, congruity, or consistency.

**Cyngwezoldeb, s. m.** (cyngwezawl) Compatibility, consistency, befittingness, or congruity.

**Cyngwezu, v. a.** (cyngwez) To make compatible.

**Cyngweini, v. a.** (cy—gweini) To serve, to aid mutually.

**Cyngweiniant, s. m.** (cyngweini) A mutual service, or ministration; mutual aid, or support.

**Cyngweiniawl, a.** (cyngweini) Mutually aiding.

**Cyngwerth, s. m.** (cy—gwerth) An equivalent.

Pa beth â ryz dyn yn gyngwerth dros ei enaid?

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? *W. Salisbury.*

**Cyngwerthawl, a.** (cyngwerth) Exchangeable.

**Cyngwerthu, v. a.** (cyngwerth) To barter.

**Cyngwerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyngwerthwyr** (cyngwerth—gwr) An exchanger, a barterer.

**Cyngwerthyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cyngwerth) A barterer.

**Cyngwrys, s. m.** (cy—gwrys) Contention, strife.

**Cyngwryfez, s. m.** (cyngwrys) Contentiousness.

**Cyngwryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwrys) A contending, striving, or fighting together.

**Cyngwryfu, v. a.** (cyngwrys) To contend.

**Cyngwyz, s. m.** (cy—gwyz) A mutual presence.

Gwaftad, y'nghan-cad, y'nghyngwyz galon,  
Gal ovid yn rhodwyz.

Continually, in a hundred conflicts, in contact with the foes, the affliction of the enemy in the pursuit.

*Ll. P. Moç, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

**Cyngwys, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (cy—gwys) A mutual summons, or citation; a mutual challenge.

**Cyngwysaw, v. a.** (cyngwys) To cite, to challenge mutually.

Cenadon Iesu Grist oez gwedy ymarvogi eu hunain mewn grym-ufder; y rhai nid oezynt yn ovari cyngwysaw doethineb y rhai doethon.

The Apostles of Jesus Christ had armed themselves with fortitude; they who did not fear to challenge the wisdom of the wise ones.

*T. Marçawg Gwydrad.*

# CYR

**Cyngwysawl, a.** (cyngwys) Mutually challenged.

**Cyngwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwys) A challenging.

**Cyngwysflaw, v. a.** (cyngwysfyl) To pledge, to wager.

**Cyngwysfleaz, s. m.** (cyngwysfyl) A pledging, wagering.

**Cyngwysfliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngwysfyl) A wagering.

**Cyngwysflwr, s. m.—pl. cyngwysflwyr** (cyngwys-tyl—gwr) A pledger, one who lays a wager.

**Cyngwysfyl, s. m.—pl. cyngwysflon** (cy—gwysfyl) A mutual pledge, or gage; a wager.

Tervyn cywirav cyngwysfyl.

The truest conclusion is a pledge.

*Adage.*

Cyngwysfyl â wnawn heb gynghor—  
Nid byw'r crifftion credadun  
A gai le bai ar liw bun.

I would lay a wager without hesitation, that there is not a christian man alive, who would find a faulty spot on the fair one's complexion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyngwyswr, s. m.—pl. cyngwyswyr** (cyngwys—gwr) A mutual citer, or summoner, a challenger.

**Cyngyd, s. m.** (cy—wng) Cogitation; intent, or purpose; hesitation. Ar gyngyd ateb, Purposing to answer.

Y mae'r byd mewn cyngyd caeth,  
Weithian, yn myned waeth-waeth.

The world is in a perplexed disposition now going worse and worse. *W. Cynwal.*

**Cyngydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyngyd) A purposing.

**Cyngydiaw, v. a.** (cyngyd) To cogitate, to muse; to hesitate.

**Cyngydiawl, a.** (cyngyd) Cogitative, hesitating.

**Cyngydioldeb, s. m.** (cyngydiawl) Studiousness.

**Cyngydiolrwyz, s. m.** (cyngydiawl) Studiousness.

**Cyngydiwr, s. m.—pl. cyngydwyr** (cyngyd—gwr) A contemplative, or studious person; one who hesitates, a doubter, a pauser.

**Cyngydus, a.** (cyngyd) Cogitative, intent upon; apt to pause.

**Cyngyr, s. m.** (cy—gyr) A mutual chasing, or drawing. Faw gyngyr fwyr, a glorious following after in the flight.

**Cyrav, s. m.** (cy—rhav) Deletion; forgiveness.

**Cyravol, s. pl. aggr.** (cy—rhavol) Service berries.

**Cyravolen, s. f.** (cyravol) The mountain ash.

**Cyravon, s. pl. aggr.** (cy—rhavon) The service tree berries.

**Cyravonllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyravon—llwyn) Service tree.

**Cyravu, v. a.** (cyrav) To blot out; to forgive.

Creadyr y creadurau,  
Porthidon inwyav,  
Cyrav diimi vy agau!

Creator of all creatures, the most powerful support, forgive me mine iniquity. *Rigolan.*

**Cyraith, s. f.—pl. cyreithiau** (cy—rhaith) A fate.

Ar zewindwyr  
Cyraith graz Vorion;  
A dan vorzwyd haelon  
Cyvred cerz wyllion.

The divine prophet is influenced by a fate of the order of Morion; under the thigh of the beneficent one, with equal pace run gloomy frights. *Taliesin.*

**Cyrawel, s. pl. aggr.** (cy—rhawel) Berries.

**Cyravol, s. pl. aggr.** (cy—rhawol) The berries of the mountain ash, service tree, or sorbus sylvestris.

**Cyrbibion, s. pl. aggr.** (cwr—pib) Dribblets, piece-meal. Tyn o'n gyrbibion mân, pull it all to pieces.

**Cyrbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (cwr—pwyll) A hint.

**Cyrbwyllaw, v. a.** (cyrbwyll) To suggest, to allude.

Cyrbwyllaw



# C Y R

**Cyrbwyllawl**, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Allusive, hinting at.  
**Cyrbwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrbwyll) A mentioning, or hinting; a suggestion; an illusion.  
**Cyrbwyllus**, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Tending to hint.  
**Cyrbwyllwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyrbwyllwyr* (cyrbwyll—gwr) A suggester, or intimator.  
**Cyrcydawl**, *a.* (cwrcwd) Squatting, or cowering.  
**Cyrcydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwrcwd) A squatting.  
**Cyrcydu**, *v. a.* (cwrcwd) To squat down, or to cower.  
**Cyrcydwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyrcydwyr* (cwrcwd—gwr) A squatter, or cowerer; one who sits, or squats.  
**Cyrç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwr) A centre; a goal, or mark; gravity, or tendency towards a centre; an inroad, or invasion; an onset, assault, or attack. Gair *cyrç*, a recurrent word, a term in profody: *Cyrç* a *çwta*, a kind of stanza, a pause of recurrence, and ending with a line shorter than the preceding ones.  
**Cyrçadwy**, *a.* (cyrç) Approachable, that may be come to; that may be fetched; available.  
**Cyrçavael**, *s. m.* (cyrç) A raising up, or elevating. *Dyz Iau cyrçavael*, Ash-Wednesday.  
**Cyrçavael**, *v. a.* (cyrç) To raise up, or to elevate.  
**Cyrçalz**, *a.* (cyrç) Apt to approximate, or gravitate.  
**Cyrçawl**, *a.* (cyrç) Approaching; assailant.  
**Cyrçedig**, *a.* (cyrç) That is come to; assailed.  
**Cyrçedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçedig) A resorting to; a coming upon, assaulting, or attacking.  
**Cyrçell**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç) What furrounds; a circle.  
**Cyrçva**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—ma) A resort.  
**Cyrçvan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—man) A resort.  
**Cyrçvawr**, *a.* (cyrç—mawr) Being of great resort.  
**Cyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrç) A drawing towards, or approaching; a gathering to; a setting upon, or an assaulting; also an assailant.  
*Oezynt—*  
*Gwyr cyrçiad y'ngghad y'ngghaled blwng.*  
They were the men of *assault* in battle, and in the dire distresses.  
*Blexzyn Varz.*  
*Ev gyrçiad rhagor, wy gyrçiaid rhag cwys.*  
He was an *assailant* for distinction, they were *assailants* for fear of the grave.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*  
**Cyrçlam**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—llam) A resort.  
*Goreu cyrçlam ymgyrçu atto,*  
*Canyd harz i varz vod i wrtho.*  
The best *resort* is to be resorting to him, since it is not handsome for a bard to be from him.  
*Llygad Gwr, i R. Maelawr.*  
**Cyrçle**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (cyrç—lle) A place of resort.  
**Cyrçnaid**, *s. f.—pl. cyrçneidiau* (cyrç—naid) A leap of approach, or onset; a bound, or leap.  
**Cyrçneidiaw**, *v. a.* (cyrçnaid) To bound, to spring.  
*Clyw'n vy hun yn cynhesu ozimewn, a'm calon yn cyrçneidiaw yn vy nghorf o wir laweny, wrth wrandaw ar draethu Prydeiniaith.*  
I could feel myself warming within me, and my heart bounding in my body for pure joy, in listening to the speaking in the british tongue.  
*Gr. Roberts.*  
**Cyrçneidiawl**, *a.* (cyrçnaid) Bounding, bouncing.  
**Cyrçu**, *v. a.* (cyrç) To gravitate; to approach; to resort to; to set upon, or to assault; to fetch, or bring to. *Cyrçu allan*, to fall out.  
*Nid calonawg ond a gyrço.*  
None is courageous but he that *attacks*. *Adage.*  
*Nid llai cyrçir drwg na da.*  
Evil is not less *resorted to* than good. *Adage.*  
*Cyrçafant allan yn arwag i ym'az a'u gelynnion.*  
*They sallied out armed to fight with their enemies.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

# C Y R

**Cyrçwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyrçwyr* (cyrç—gwr) A resorter; a fetcher; one who attacks, or assaults; an assailant.  
**Cyrçwylez**, *s. m.* (cyrç—gwylez) Modesty, diffidence.  
**Cyrçwylus**, *a.* (cyrç—gwyl) Modest, or diffident.  
**Cyrçyd**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cyrç) A circuit, a surrounding.  
**Cyrçyn**, *s. m.* (cyrç) A tendency to a centre. *a.* Tending towards a centre; surrounding.  
**Cyrçynad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçyn) A resorting.  
**Cyrçynawd**, *s. m.* (cyrçyn) A drawing towards, approach.  
*Burthiad cad, cyrçiad cyrçynawd,*  
*Buz beirzion barzair o'm ceudawd—*  
*Ev ai mez.*  
The chaser of the battle, the assailant in the *rencontre*, the benefit of bards, the bardic lore from my bosom to him belongs.  
*Cynzelu, i'r arglwyz Rhys.*  
**Cyrçynvarz**, *s. m.—pl. cyrçynveirz* (cyrçyn—barz) A bard of resort; an itinerant poet.  
*Cyrçaw Rys vab Rhys, o'm rhyfez;*  
*Cyrçiad cad Cadell etivez,*  
*Cyrçynveirz cyrçant wy orfez.*  
I will resort to Rhys, the son of Rhys, in my avidity; the assaulter of the battle of the race of Cadell, the *resorting bards* resort to his assembly.  
*Ll. P. Moç. i R. Gryg.*  
**Cyrçyniad**, *s. m.—pl. cyrçyniaid* (cyrçyn) A resorter.  
*Gnawd cyrçyniad yn mhob bro.*  
*A visitor is common in every country.* *Adage.*  
**Cyrçyniawg**, *a.* (cyrçyn) Of resort, or visiting.  
*At hwn i'r av tan yr wyl,*  
*Gyrçyniawg, eirçiawg orçwyl.*  
To this I will go until the festival, a *visiting*, and a craving expedition.  
*Llywarc B. ntwrc.*  
**Cyrçyniawl**, *a.* (cyrçyn) Approximate, approaching.  
**Cyrçynu**, *v. a.* (cyrçyn) To resort to, to visit.  
**Cyreiviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrav) A forgiving.  
**Cyreiviant**, *s. m.—pl. cyreiviant* (cyrav) A pardon.  
*Cyreiviant a gaif a gafao Duw,*  
*Ac ni's dirnyco*  
*A nev y nös y trango.*  
*Pardons* he shall obtain who seeks God, and who despiseth him not, and heaven the night he dies.  
*Elaeth,*  
*A'th rozo Creawdyr cyreiviant.*  
May the Creator grant thee *forgivenesses*. *Ll. P. Moç.*  
**Cyreiviaw**, *v. a.* (cyrav) To annul, or to forgive.  
**Cyreiviawl**, *a.* (cyrav) Ready to annul, or forgive.  
**Cyrvaiz**, *a.* (cwrv) Rotund, or circling.  
**Cyrvawd**, *s. m.* (cwrv) A prancing, or curvetting.  
**Cyrvawl**, *a.* (cwrv) Rotund, circular, round.  
**Cyrvdy**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwrv—ty) An ale-house.  
**Cyrvyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwrv) An ale-brewer.  
*Pobyz, a cyrvyz, a çog,*  
*A droes izo'n dri fwyzog.*  
A baker, a brewer, and a cook have become three officers to him.  
*D. Manner.*  
**Cyrvyll**, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. od* (cwrv) A trunk.  
**Cyrhaez**, *s. m.* (cwr—haez) Reach; attainment.  
**Cyrhaez**, *v. a.* (cwr—haez) To attain, to encompass, or to arrive at; to reach; to touch.  
**Cyrhaezadwy**, *a.* (cyrhaez) Attainable, obtainable.  
**Cyrhaezawl**, *a.* (cyrhaez) Tending to reach, touching.  
**Cyrhaezed**, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.  
**Cyrhaezedig**, *a.* (cyrhaez) Made to reach.  
**Cyrhaezedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrhaezedig) Acquirement.  
**Cyrhaezedigawl**



Cyrhaezedigawl, *a.* (cyrhaezedig) Procuratory.  
 Cyrhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrhaez) Acquisition.  
 Cyrhaezu, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.

Ni's deil hon, mwy—  
 Na cyrhaezu'r haul, na cwrz a'r rhôd.

He will no more obtain her, than *reach* the sun, or than touch the firmament. *L. G. Cofki.*

Cyrhaezwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrhaezwyr* (cyrhaez—gwr) One who attains, or reaches; a reacher.  
 Cyrhaezyd, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.  
 Cyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwr) A moulding round.  
 Cyriaw, *v. a.* (cwr) To limit, bound; to mould.  
 Cyriawg, *a.* (cwr) Having a limit, rim, or border; bordered; having corners, or extremities.  
 Cyriawl, *a.* (cwr) That is limited, or bordered.  
 Cyrid, *s. m.* (cy—rhid) Copulation of the sexes.  
 Cyridiaw, *v. a.* (cyrid) To copulate, or to unite.  
 Cyridwen, *s. f.* (cyrid—gwen) The fair procreator: the name of the first woman. *Barzas.*  
 Cyriogi, *v. a.* (cyriawg) To border, to trim round.  
 Cynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (corn) A blowing a horn.

Beth yr wyd ti yn cadw cynad.

Why dost thou keep a growling.

*Mon.*

Cyrnaid, *s. f.—pl. cyrneidiau* (cwr—naid) A prance, or bound.  
 Cyrnaiz, *a.* (cwrn) Shaped like a horn; conical.  
 Cyrneidiaw, *v. a.* (cyrnaid) To bound, to prance.  
 Cyrneidiawl, *a.* (cyrnaid) Rampant; bounding.  
 Cynnen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwrn) A cone; a stack.  
 Cynnen o yd, neu wair, a stack of corn, or hay.  
 Cynnaiz, *a.* (cynnen) Like a cone, conical.  
 Cynnu, *v. a.* (cynnen) To pile up. Cynnu yd, to stack corn.  
 Cyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwrn) A projecting as a horn.  
 Cyniaw, *v. a.* (cwrn) To pile. Cyniaw yd, to stack corn.  
 Cyniawg, *a.* (cwrn) Cornigerous, bearing horns.  
 Cyniawl, *a.* (cwrn) Projecting like a horn.  
 Cynicyll, *s. m. dim.* (cyrnig) Cuckold, cornute.  
 Cynig, *a.* (cwrn) Corneous, or horny; horned.

Daw llic—

Daw llu ufern, gern gyrnig,  
 Daw'n zwys am wneuthur Duw'n zîg.

Wrath will come, the host of hell will come, a *horned* crew, they will come apace for making God angry. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Cyrniogyn, *s. m. dim.* (cyrniawg) A piggin.  
 Cyrrieth, *s. m.* (cwr—rhith) Spare, frugality. *a.*  
 Sordid, niggard, sparing, or covetous.

Eu cegau, geiriau garwez, o gyrrieth,  
 Val egored hen-vez.

Their mouths with words of moroseness, and of *avidity*, like an old yawning grave. *W. Middleton.*

Cyrriethrwyz, *s. m.* (cyrrieth) Sparingness, meanness.  
 Cyrriethus, *a.* (cyrrieth) Of a sordid disposition.  
 Cyryz, *s. m.* (cwr) What inwraps, or covers.  
 Cyryzawl, *a.* (cyryz) Tending to inwrap, or close.  
 Cyryzwc, *s. m.* (cyryz) The state of being in-wrap.  
 Cyryglwr, *s. m.—pl. cyryglwyr* (cwrwgyl—gwr) A coracle-man; a boatman.  
 Cys, *prefix in composition* (cy—ys) It is of the same force as *Cyd*, and *Cyw*.  
 Cys, *a.* (cy—ys) Blunt, torpid, or void of feeling.  
 Cyfadwy, *a.* (cws) Soporific, or Soporiferous.  
 Cysav, *s. f.* (cy—sav) A mutual stand, or station.  
 Cysavawl, *a.* (cysav) Stationary together.

Cyfaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysav) A standing together.

Cyfail, *s. f.—pl. cyfeiliau* (cy—fail) A constituent part.

Cysain, *s. f.—pl. cyfeiniau* (cy—fain) A consonancy. *a.* Accordant, or agreeing in sound.

Cysawd, *s. f.—pl. cyfodau* (cy—fawd) An affix.

Tyr yr arvu y' nghyvar y gyfawd.

He will break the weapons close to the *junction with the bill*.  
*H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

Cysawz, *s. m.—pl. cyfozion* (cy—fawz) A compound.

Cysawl, *a.* (cws) Soporol, or soporous; sleepy.

Cysbod, *s. m.* (cys—bod) A co-existence; endurance.

Cysbod, *v.* (cys—bod) To co-exist; to endure.

Ni cyfbyzwn vod heb yfbyzawd  
 Gwen-wlad nev yn azwyyndawd.

I could not *endure* to be without the hospitality of the bright region of heaven, enjoying happiness. *Elin. ab Gwalmai.*

Cysbodawl, *a.* (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

Cysbodedig, *a.* (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

Cysbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysbod) A co-existing; endurance, sufferance, or toleration.

Cyfdadlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl) A comparison; competition, disputation, or argumentation.

Cyfdadlawl, *a.* (cyfdadyl) Argumentative.

Cyfdadlez, *s. m.* (cyfdadyl) A disputation, a competition, or disquisition.

Cyfdadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl) A disputing, or arguing together; a disputation.

Cyfdadlrwyz, *s. m.* (cyfdadyl) A controversy.

Cyfdadlu, *v. a.* (cyfdadyl) To compare; to match; to vie with; to debate, to argue.

Cyfdadlu etiveziaeth, to make an equal partition of an inheritance between grand-children.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Cyfdadlwr, *s. m.—pl. cyfdadlwyr* (cyfdadyl—gwr) A competitor, a disputer, or arguer.

Cyfdadyl, *a.* (cys—dadyl) Disputable; equal.

Ni wnaethost nam i neb dadyl,  
 Ni orug Duw dy gyfdadyl.

Thou didst no injury to any debate, God made not thy *equal* in argument. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Cyfdawd, *s. m.* (cys—dawd) A depositing together.

Cyfdedlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfdadyl) A competitor; a match; a controvertist.

Ni weled o grêd a bedyz etwa  
 Ei gyna gyfdeedlyz.

There has not been seen in Christendom yet an *arguer* so good as him. *D. ab Llofgwrn Mew.*

Cyfdodawl, *a.* (cyfdawd) Deposited together.

Cyfdodi, *v. a.* (cyfdawd) To place in custody.

Cyfdodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdawd) A placing with.

Cyfdodiaeth, *s. m.* (cyfdawd) Custody; depository.

Cyfez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—sez) A sitting together. *a.* Sitting, or assembled together.

Cedawl yw vy llyw, llaw ziomez,  
 Cadyr wryd Gwyndyd gwen-doryv gyfez.

Bountiful is my chief, with unfailing hand, the able support of Gwyndyd, a fair host *social* together. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyaz.*

Cyfezawl, *a.* (cyfez) Sitting, or assembled together.

Cyfeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfez) A sitting together.

Cyfezu, *v. a.* (cyfez) To fit, or to be together.

Cyfevin, *a.* (cyfav) Primary, first, or primitive.

Cyfevinaw



- Cyfevinaw, *v. a.* (cyfevin) To originate.  
 Cyfevinawd, *s. m.* (cyfevin) An origination.  
 Cyfevinawg, *a.* (cyfevin) Having an origin.  
 Cyfevinawl, *a.* (cyfevin) Orinary; primitive.  
 Cyfevindawd, *s. m.* (cyfevin) A primeness.  
 Cyfeviniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevin) A rendering primary, first, or primitive.  
 Cyfevinieth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevin) Primariness, or the state of being first.  
 Cyfevyll, *v. a.* (cyfav) To stand, or be together.  
 Cyfevylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevyll) A standing together; consistence, or congruity.  
 Cyfeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfail) Constitution.  
 Cyfeiliaw, *v. a.* (cyfail) To constitute, to connect.  
 Cyfeiliawg, *a.* (cyfail) Constitutive; consistent.  
 Cyfeiniad, *s. f.—pl.* cyfeiniaid (cyfain) A consonant.  
 Cyfeiniaw, *v. n.* (cyfain) To agree in sound.  
 Cyfeiniawg, *a.* (cyfain) Full of consonancy.  
 Cyfeiniawl, *a.* (cyfain) Consonant, accordant.  
 Cyfellt, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—fellt) An opportunity.

Dallav, dangosav gyfellt,  
 Dan ben iau wen o wellt.

I will hold, I will shew a *finis*s, under the end of the white yoke of straw.

*Gr. ab Davy: Fygan.*

- Cyfelltawl, *a.* (cyfellt) Suitable, or opportune.  
 Cyfelltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfellt) A suiting.  
 Cyfelltu, *v. a.* (cyfellt) To make convenient.  
 Cyfewyr, *s. m.* (cy—fawyr) Fragrancy, sweet, or pure air. Cyfewyr hâv, the fragrancy of summer; mae cyfewyr hyvryd hezy,—Nid oes dim yn y byd mor iachus a cyfewyr y bore, there is a pleasant *gale* to day,—there is nothing in the world as healthy as the fragrancy of the morning. *Sil.*  
 Cyfgaid, *s. m.* (cwfg) Quiescence, rest, or sleep.

Gofgorz Vynyawg, am eu cyfgaid,  
 Cawlant eu hadrawz cas vlawz vleiniaid.

The train of Mynyawg, for their *sleeping*, they came to be recorded as the leaders of the odious tumult. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

- Cyfgawd, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgodion (cy—yfgawd) A shadow; a shelter.

Gwell yw cyfgawd cae na'i le.

The *shelter* of a hedge is better than its room. *Adage.*

- Cyfgva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwfg—ma) Numbness.  
 Cyfgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwfg) A sleeping.  
 Cyfgiadawl, *a.* (cwfg) Soporific; somniferous.  
 Cyfgiadlyd, *a.* (cyfgiad) Sleepish, or drowsy.  
 Cyfgiadrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) Soporiferousness.  
 Cyfgiadur, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) A sleeper; a sluggard.  
 Cyfgiadwy, *a.* (cwfg) Capable of giving sleep.  
 Cyfgiadyr, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) An opiate; the nightshade.  
 Cyfgiedig, *a.* (cwfg) Quiescent; drowsy; sleepy.  
 Cyfglyd, *a.* (cwfg) Sleepy, drowsy, heavy, sluggish.  
 Cyfglydrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfglyd) Drowsiness, sleepiness.  
 Cyfgodaiz, *a.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.  
 Cyfgodawg, *a.* (cyfgawd) Shady, giving shelter.  
 Cyfgodawl, *a.* (cyfgawd) Shadowy. Cyfgodolion, shades, or ghosts.  
 Cyfgodedig, *a.* (cyfgawd) Sheltered, or shaded over.  
 Cyfgodva, *s. f.—pl.* cyfgodvëyz (cyfgawd—ma) A shade.  
 Cyfgodi, *v. a.* (cyfgawd) To shadow, to shade; to cover with a shade, to shelter.  
 Cyfgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgawd) A sheltering.

- Cyfgodig, *a.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageous; sheltering.  
 Cyfgodolrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfgodawl) A shadiness.  
 Cyfgodrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageousness.  
 Cyfgodwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgodwyr (cyfgawd—gwr) One who affords a shade, a shelterer.  
 Cyfgog, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—yfgog) A concussion, or shake. Cyfgog ar y byd, the world in a tremble.  
 Cyfgogawl, *a.* (cyfgog) Tremulous; concussive.  
 Cyfgogi, *v. a.* (cyfgog) To concuss, or to agitate.

Ni cwig ei gywlad, ni cyfgoges glew.

A native of his frontier shall not *sleep*, the valiant one never trembled. *Lt. P. Moq.*

- Cyfgogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgog) A tremulation.  
 Cyfgogrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfgog) A tremulousness.  
 Cyfgogwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgogwyr (cyfgog—gwr) One who makes a concussion, an agitator.  
 Cyfgrwyf, *s. m.* (cwfg) Drowsiness, or sleepiness.  
 Cyfgrwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgrwyf) A cessation, or suspension; an impediment.  
 Cyfgu, *s. m.* (cwfg) A suspension, rest, or sleep.  
 Cyfgu, *v. a.* (cwfg) To suspend; to cease, leave off; be at rest, or silent; to sleep; to benumb.

Ni çair da o hir cyfgu.

No good will come from long *sleeping*. *Adage.*

Arianrod, cariad Mâth ab Mathonwy, brenin Gwynez, yr hwn ni cyfai un noswaith ond a'i ben ar ei braig hi, Cynhaethwy ai siomoez am dani, pan las Pryderi brenin Dyved yn Arvon, a Gwrgi a'i wyr y' Ngwanas.

Arianrod, the mistress of Mâth, the son of Mathonwy, king of Gwynez, he that would not *sleep* one night but with his head on her arm, Cynhaethwy cheated him of her, when he slew Pryderi king of Dyved, in Arvon, and Gwrgi and his men in Gwanas. *Mabinogion.*

- Cyfgwal, *s. f.* (cwfg—gwâl) A dormitory; a bed.  
 Cyfgwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgwyr (cwfg—gwr) A sleeper.  
 Cyfgwyd, *s. m.* (cwfg) A suspension, rest, or sleep.  
 Cyfgwyd, *v. a.* (cwfg) To sleep, to doze; to lay asleep.

A wyosti beth wyd,  
 Pan vyth yn cyfgwyd,  
 Ai corff, ai enaid, ai argel canwyd?

Dost thou know what thou art, when thou art *sleeping*, whether a body, or a soul, or a secrecy of perception. *Taliesin.*

- Cyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cws) Somnolence; rest.  
 Cyfilyd, *a.* (cws) Somnolent, drowsy, sleepy.  
 Cyfilydrwyf, *s. m.* (cyfilyd) Somnolence.  
 Cyfhar, *s. m.* (cys—nar) A mutually odious one.

Tri gynaid cyfhar  
 Cweryfhynt eigar.

Three mutually *hateful* ones of one career, they fiercely mix together as foes. *Anarinn.*

- Cyfnï, *s. m.* (cws) Drowsiness, sluggishness, sleep.  
 Cyfodawl, *a.* (cyfawd) Component, constituent.  
 Cyfodedig, *a.* (cyfawd) That is connected together.  
 Cyfodi, *v. a.* (cyfawd) To constitute; to compile.  
 Cyfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfawd) A constitution.  
 Cyfodoldeb, *s. m.* (cyfodawl) Constitutiveness.  
 Cyfodur, *s. m.* (cyfawd) A composing-stick.  
 Cyfodwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfodwyr (cyfawd—gwr) A compositor; one who connects, or puts together.  
 Cyfodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfawd) A compositor.  
 Cyfozawl, *a.* (cyfawz) Coalescent, tending to mix.  
 Cyfozedig, *a.* (cyfawz) Commixed, or coalesced.  
 Cyfozedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfozedig) The act of combining, or blending together.  
 Cyfozedigawl, *a.* (cyfozedig) Of a coalescing quality.



- Cyfozi**, *v. a.* (cyfawz) To combine, or coalesce together.
- Cyfoziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfawz) A blending together.
- Cyfozwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyfozwyr* (cyfawz—gwr) A combiner, one who combines, or blends together.
- Cyfolaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfawl) Privation.
- Cyfoldeb**, *s. m.* (cyfawl) Soporiferousness.
- Cyfoli**, *v. a.* (cyfawl) To soporate, to lay asleep.
- Cyson**, *a.* (cy—son) Concordant, or consonant.
- Cysonawl**, *a.* (cyson) Tending to harmonize.
- Cysondeb**, *s. m.* (cyson) Concordance, agreement.
- Cysonez**, *s. m.* (cyson) Consonancy, or harmony.
- Cysoni**, *v. a.* (cyson) To accord; to make consonant.

Gwyr vy nghalon gyfoni  
Vy ngherz wrth vy nghyngor i.

My heart knows how to adjust my craft with my counsel.

*Ieu. ab H. Siondwal.*

- Cysoniad**, *s. m.—pl. cysoniaid* (cyson) Harmonics.
- Cysoniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyson) A consonance.
- Cysoniant**, *s. m.* (cyson) Accordance, or harmony.
- Cysonoldeb**, *s. m.* (cysonawl) Harmoniousness.
- Cysonwr**, *s. m.—pl. cysonwyr* (cyson—gwr) A harmonizer.
- Cyspaid**, *s. m.* (cys—paid) A mutual cessation.
- Cyspeidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspaid) Concession.
- Cyspeidiaw**, *v. a.* (cyspaid) Mutually to desist.
- Cyspeidiawl**, *a.* (cyspaid) Concessive; desisting.
- Cyspell**, *s. m.* (cys—pell) Propinquity. *a.* Close together, compact. Maent yn byw yn gyspell iawn, they live very compactly.
- Cyspelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspell) Concentration.
- Cypellu**, *v. a.* (cyspell) To concentrate.
- Cypellus**, *a.* (cyspell) Concentrate; concentric.
- Cysporth**, *s. m.* (cys—porth) A contribution.
- Cysporthawl**, *a.* (cysporth) Contributive.
- Cysporthi**, *v. a.* (cysporth) To contribute; to aid.
- Cysporthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysporth) A contributing.
- Cyspwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cys—pwy) A combat.
- Cyspwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwy) A concertation.
- Cyspwyaw**, *v. a.* (cyspwy) To confute; to wrangle.
- Cyspwyawl**, *a.* (cyspwy) Confutative; concertative.
- Cyspwyll**, *s. m.* (cys—pwyll) Consideration.
- Cyspwyllaw**, *v. a.* (cyspwyll) To ratiocinate.
- Cyspwyllawl**, *a.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative; rational.
- Cyspwylllez**, *s. m.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.
- Cyspwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwyll) Ratiocination.
- Cyspwylliant**, *s. m.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.
- Cyspwyllus**, *a.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative.
- Cyspwyllwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyspwyllwyr* (cyspwyll—gwr) A reasoner, deliberator; or one who considers.
- Cyspwys**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cys—pwys) Equipoise.
- Cyspwysaw**, *v. a.* (cyspwys) To equiponderate.
- Cyspwysawl**, *a.* (cyspwys) Equiponderate.
- Cyspwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwys) Equilibrium.
- Cyspwywr**, *s. m.—pl. cyspwywyr* (cyspwy—gwr) A combatant, a boxer, or pugilist.
- Cysfaw**, *a.* (cys—faw) Being constituted together.
- Cysfaig**, *s. m.* (cys—faig) A joint mess. *a.* Eating jointly.
- Cysfai**, *s. f.—pl. cyffeiliau* (cys—fai) A constituent part.
- Cysfain**, *s. f.—pl. cyffeiniau* (cys—fain) Consonance. *a.* Consonant, or agreeing in sound.
- Cysfawd**, *s. m.—pl. cyllodau* (cys—fawd) Affix.

- Cysfawz**, *s. m.—pl. cyffozion* (cys—fawz) A compound.
- Cysfavin**, *a.* (cyffav) Primary, first, or primitive.

Cyffylltu, canu cyffevin,  
Cez voliant, val y cant Merzin,  
I'r gwreigz, a'u mez, vy marzin mor hir!  
Hwyrwezawg ynt am rin.

Composing a song, a strain of praise, such as Merzin sang to the fair sex, and their charms, how long my bardic lore has been! they are tardy in making assignments.

*H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

- Cysfavinaw**, *v. a.* (cyffevin) To originate.
- Cysfavinawd**, *s. m.* (cyffevin) An origination.
- Cysfavinawg**, *a.* (cyffevin) Primordial, original.

Cyffevinogion ydynt y naw gorŷan, o arzun zull ac anŷawz, fey eu colovnau.

The nine canons of song are *coequally original ones*, with respect to simplicity of form and property, namely their lengths of verse.

*Barzaz*

- Cysfavinawl**, *a.* (cyffevin) Originary; primitive.
- Cysfavinawd**, *s. m.* (cyffevin) An origination.
- Cysfaviniaid**, *s. m.—pl. cyffeviniaid* (cyffevin) An original, or origin; a primordial.
- Cysfaviniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffevin) Primariness; originality; primigeniousness.
- Cysfavinoldeb**, *s. m.* (cyffevinawl) Primariness.
- Cysfavyll**, *v. a.* (cyffav) To stand, or be together.
- Cysfavylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffavyll) A standing together; consistence, or congruity.
- Cysfegradwy**, *a.* (cyffegyr) That may be consecrated.
- Cysfegraiz**, *a.* (cyffegyr) Tending to make holy.
- Cysfegrawl**, *a.* (cyffegyr) Consecrate, or devoted.
- Cysfegredig**, *a.* (cyffegyr) Consecrate, or sacred.
- Cysfegredigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffegredig) A hallowing.
- Cysfegredigawl**, *a.* (cyffegredig) Consecratory.
- Cysfegrez**, *s. m.* (cyffegyr) Consecrateness, sacredness.
- Cysfegriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffegyr) A consecration.
- Cysfegrladrâd**, *s. m.* (cyffegyr—lladrâd) Sacrilege.
- Cysfegrladradaiz**, *a.* (cyffegrladrâd) Sacrilegious.
- Cysfegrladrata**, *v. a.* (cyffegrladrâd) To commit sacrilege.
- Cysfegrlan**, *a.* (cyffegyr—glan) Consecrate, sacred.
- Cysfegru**, *v. a.* (cyffegyr) To consecrate, to canonize.
- Cysfegryz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffegyr) A consecrator.
- Cysfegyr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffegrau* (cys—fegyr) A sacred place.
- Cysfeigiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffiaig) A joint messing.
- Cysfeigiaw**, *v. a.* (cyffiaig) To mess together.
- Cysfeigiawl**, *a.* (cyffiaig) That mess together.
- Cysfeigiwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffeigwyr* (cyffiaig—gwr) A messmate, or one who eats with another.
- Cysfeiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffail) A constitution.
- Cysfeiliant**, *s. m.* (cyffail) The being connected.
- Cysfeiliaw**, *v. a.* (cyffail) To constitute.
- Cysfeiliwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffeilwyr* (cyffail—gwr) One who constitutes, establishes, or connects.
- Cysfeiniad**, *s. f.—pl. cyffeiniaid* (cyffain) A consonant.
- Cysfeiniant**, *s. m.* (cyffain) Consonance, concord.
- Cysfeiniaw**, *v. n.* (cyffain) To be consonant.
- Cysfeiniawl**, *a.* (cyffain) Accordant, harmonious.
- Cysfeinioldeb**, *s. m.* (cyffeiniawl) Harmoniousness.
- Cysfeiniolrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyffeiniawl) Harmoniousness.

*Cysfellt*



**Cyffellt**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cys—felt) Conjunction ; convenience ; opportunity, or fit time.

Rhai â geisioez rhyw gyffellt,  
Rhawd vuan rhuthyr maldan mell,  
Maith wg, i'n dwyn, mi a thi,  
Mawl hagyr, i ymhaegi.

A few attempted to get some opportunity, a quick course like the velocity of the lightning's destructive fire of extensive glance, to bring us, I and you, to pollute ourselves, a clumsy commendation.

*Llyweyn Moch.*

**Cyffelltawl**, *a. (cyffellt)* Suitable, or opportune.

**Cyffelltiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffellt) A suiting.

**Cyffelltu**, *v. a. (cyffellt)* To make convenient.

**Cyffodadwy**, *a. (cyffawd)* That may be connected.

**Cyffodawl**, *a. (cyffawd)* Component, constituent.

**Cyffodedig**, *a. (cyffawd)* That is connected together.

**Cyffodedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* cyffodedig) The act of combining, or joining together.

**Cyffodi**, *v. a. (cyffawd)* To constitute, to compose.

**Cyffodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffawd) A composing.

**Cyffodiant**, *s. m. (cyffawd)* A composition.

**Cyffodur**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cyffawd) A composing-flick.

**Cyffodwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffodwyr* (cyffawd—gwr) One who connects, a compositor.

**Cyffodyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffawd) A compositor.

Bu'r cyffodyz yn rhy annyben, o herwyz bod gwaith rhai ereill dan ei z'wylaw yr-un amfer.

The compositor was too dilatory, because the works of others were in his hands at the same time.

*E. Llwyd.*

**Cyffozadwy**, *a. (cyffawz)* That may be coalesced.

**Cyffozawl**, *a. (cyffawz)* Coalescent, tending to blend.

**Cyffozedig**, *a. (cyffawz)* That is coalesced, or mixt.

**Cyffozedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffawz) The act of combining, blending, or coalescing.

**Cyffozi**, *v. a. (cyffawz)* To blend, to coalesce.

**Cyffoziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffawz) A blending.

**Cyffoziant**, *s. m. (cyffawz)* A coalescence ; union.

**Cyffoziedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffoziad) A compositor.

**Cyffozwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffozwyr* (cyffawz—gwr) A combiner, or one who combines, or blends together.

**Cyffon**, *a. (cys—fon)* Agreeing in sound, of like sound, accordant, harmonious ; agreeable.

Am araeth drwyadyl, gadair gyffon,  
Rhym gelwir gyvrwys yn llys Don.

For an eloquent oration, of harmonious composition, I shall be called iktiful in the court of Don.

*Taliesin.*

**Cyffonaiz**, *a. (cyffon)* Somewhat harmonious.

**Cyffonawl**, *a. (cyffon)* Tending to harmonize.

**Cyffondeb**, *s. m. (cyffon)* Agreement of voice, or sound, concordance, agreement, harmony. **Cyffsondeb** y fyz, the proportion of faith.

**Cyffonez**, *s. m. (cyffon)* Accordance, or concord.

**Cyffoni**, *v. a. (cyffon)* To harmonize ; to accord.

Gwyzmeinion â gyffonai,  
Gwyn ei yd! a gwae na vai  
Ar ugav vy euryges!

She, the slender twigs would twine together, happy be! Ah, were I but him above my fair artist!

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyffoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffon) A concurring.

**Cyffoniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffon) Accordance.

**Cyffoniant**, *s. m. (cyffon)* Accordance, harmony.

**Cyffoniedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffoniad) A harmonizer, one who makes to accord, or to agree.

**Cyffonwr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffonwyr* (cyffon—gwr) One who accords, or harmonizes ; an adjuster.

**Cyffwilt**, *s. m.—pl. cyffylltau* (cys—fwilt) A junction, a juncture, a point of union.

**Cyffwr**, *s. m. (cys—fwr)* Contempt. *a. Sour, glum.*

**Cyffwrw**, *s. m. (cyffwr)* Contempt. *a. Sullen, cross.*

**Cyffwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cys—fwy) Regulation, order.

Pan vo R las, gâs gyffwy,  
Amrwyg zain, y'nrig y zwy—

When the blue R, a hateful connexion of tattered finery, shall be in the top of the two.

*E. ab Rhys Maelawr.*

**Cyffwyaw**, *v. a. (cyffwy)* To regulate, to manage.

**Cyffwyawl**, *a. (cyffwy)* Tending to connect ; regular.

**Cyffwyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cys—fwyz) A joint office.

**Cyffwyzawg**, *a. (cyffwyz)* Holding a joint office.

*s. m.—pl. cyffwyzogion*, A brother officer.

**Cyffwyzogaeth**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyffwyzawg) A joint office.

**Cyffwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cys—fwyn) A mutual confession, or acknowledgement ; confederacy, agreement, or combination. Etivez cyffwyn, an heir of acknowledgement ; Lledrad cyffwyn, a confessed theft.

Gnawd gwarth o vynyc gyffwyn.

Scandal comes from common connexion.

*Adage.*

Ni geisioez ond ei cyffwyn ;

Na inerc deg, na març i'w dwyn.

He sought for nought but her acknowledgement ; yea, not a fair maid nor a steed to bear her off.

*D. Llwyd Gorlech.*

**Cyffwynaw**, *v. a. (cyffwyn)* To confide mutually, to confess, or acknowledge mutually ; to conjure, to combine.

Divwyn dirwy ledrad yw, cyffwynaw lledrad ar zyn, a gwadu o hono yn za ar ei dawawd ; a gosawd rhaith arno, a'i ffulu.

To invalidate a fine for theft is, to charge a theft on a person, and heverbadly denying it well ; and bringing evidence upon him, and that failing.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyffwynawl**, *a. (cyffwyn)* Mutually confess, being mutually conjured, or combined.

**Cyffwynblant**, *s. pl. (cyffwyn—plant)* Children of attachment, bastards.

Cyffwynblant, eu tād â all eu gwadu arei lw.—O dri mozy gwedir cyffwynblant o geneayl.

Reputed children, their father can deny them upon oath.—By three ways reputed children may be denied by a family.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyffwynedig**, *a. (cyffwyn)* Mutually confess.

**Cyffwynvab**, *s. m.—pl. cyffwynveibion* (cyffwyn—mab) A son of attachment, a bastard.

Eizig gyffwynvab Azav,  
Ni zaw lwn oni zaw hav.

The jealous one, Adam's bastard son, he will not be seen unless the summer comes.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cyffwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffwyn) A mutual confession ; a combination ; an agreement.

**Cyffwynawr**, *s. m.—pl. cyffwynwyr* (cyffwyn—gwr) One who confides, a confederate.

**Cyffygawl**, *a. (cys—fygawl)* Tending to dry up.

**Cyffygad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cys—fygiad) Constitution.

**Cyffygu**, *v. a. (cys—fygu)* To constipate ; to parch.

**Cyffyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cys—fyl) Counsel, a device.

Gnawd cyffyl dedwyz yn zoeth.

The counsel of the prudent is always wise

*Adage.*

Cyffyl hen ni'thattwg.

The advice of the old will not cause thee to stray.

*Adage.*



**Cyflyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflyl) Consultation.  
**Cyflyliaw**, *v. a.* (cyflyl) To conciliate; to consult.  
**Cyflylwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cys—fylwez) Consubstantiality, or a union of substances.  
**Cyflylwezawl**, *a.* (cyflylwez) Consubstantial.  
**Cyflylweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflylwez) Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.  
**Cyflylwezu**, *v. a.* (cyflylwez) To consubstantiate.  
**Cyflylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflyllt) An adjunction.  
**Cyflylitiawl**, *a.* (cyflyllt) Conjunctive, adjunct.  
**Cyflyltiedig**, *a.* (cyflyllt) Conjunct, conjoined.  
**Cyflylltiedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflylltiedig) A conjunction, or the act of uniting together.  
**Cyflylltiedigawl**, *a.* (cyflylltiedig) Of a conjunctive, or copulative quality.  
**Cyflylltiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyflylltiad) A conjoiner, or one who unites together.  
**Cyflylltu**, *v. a.* (cyflyllt) To conjoin, to couple.  
**Cyflylltwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyflylltwyr (cyflyllt—gwr) One who connects, or joins together.  
**Cyflyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cys—fyniad) Consension, consent, or a being of one mind.  
**Cyflyniaw**, *v. a.* (cys—fyniaw) To consent.  
**Cyflyniawl**, *a.* (cys—fyniawl) Consentaneous.  
**Cyflyru**, *v. n.* (cyflywr) To be sullen, or glum.  
**Cyftal**, *a.* (cys—tâl) Of the same value; equal.  
*adv.* So good, as good, equally good.

Colles dy lād, cyftal i'r vuwç.

Thy milk is spilt, it is all one to the cow.

*Adage.*

Mae o yn gyftal ei grêth ai anian.

He is of so good a disposition and temper.

*S. D. Rhys.*

**Cyftawcci**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftawccwn (cyftawg—ci) A mastiff; a bull-dog.

**Cyftawg**, *a.* (cwft) Toiling, laborious.

**Cyftawl**, *a.* (cwft) Severe; laborious.

**Cyfteg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwft) Painful labour; affliction, trouble, misery, grief.

Cyfteg mawr â gevais yn gyru yr ewig i mewn.

I found great trouble in driving in the doe.

*H. Peredur.—Mabinogion.*

Cevaist gôst, cevaist gyfteg  
Yn negreu d'oes yn wygyr dëg.

Thou didst experience expence, thou hadst toil in the beginning of thy life gallantly prosperous.

*Iolo Goch.*

**Cyftegawl**, *a.* (cyfteg) Causing toil, or trouble.

**Cyftegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfteg) A toiling.

**Cyftegu**, *v. a.* (cyfteg) To toil; to afflict.

**Cyftegwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftegwyr (cyfteg—gwr) A toiler.

Cyftegwr byzin, drin dragywez.

The toiler of the battle, a destructive work.

*Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

**Cyftig**, *a.* (cwft) Severe, rigid, or austere.

Hërod gyftig,  
Ni bu gozig

Y'ngieudon.

The cruel Herod, he was not oppressive in the shroud of death.

*Taliesin.*

**Cyftled**, *adv.* (cyftal) So good, as good, equally good.

**Cyftlwn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyft'ynau (yftlwn) Communication, commerce; kindred, affinity, alliance.

Ni a wyzom gi henw, a'i cyftlwn, a fwy yw.

We know her name, her connexion and who she is.

*Br. Max. Wledig.—Mabinogion.*

**Cyftlynaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftlwn) An alliance.

**Cyftlynau**, *s. f.* (cyftlwn) A family, a race.

**Cyftlynawl**, *a.* (cyftlwn) Commercial; allied.  
**Cyftlyned**, *s. f.* (cyftlwn) Kindred, or affinity.

Yd gyftlynai pawb o'i gyftlyned.

Every one would seek alliance from his kindred.

*Cynxelw.*

**Cyftlynedig**, *a.* (cyftlwn) Combine, betrothed.

**Cyftlynedigawl**, *a.* (cyftlwn) Of a social nature.

**Cyftlynez**, *s. m.* (cyftlwn) Kindred, or relationship.

Cyftlynez Gwynez i gyd—  
Syz eizot.

The relative connexion of Gwynez altogether to thee belongs.

*Iolo Goch.*

**Cyftlynolrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyftlynawl) Congeniality.

**Cyftlynrwyz**, *s. m.* (cyftlwn) A congenialness.

**Cyftlynu**, *v. a.* (cyftlwn) To join in alliance.

Handid o'm cyvoeth, o'm cyvarç pan wyv,  
O'm rhiau, o'm rhwyv rhy gyftlynuir.

Let her share of my wealth, and of my honours when I am of my lords, and of my prince joined in alliance.

*Cynxelw, i Ebor v. Madawg.*

**Cyftoges**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftawg) A drudge.

A'r gareg, hen gârâwg gau,  
Cyftoges drwfgyl gyftegau.

And the stone, an old empty witch, the drudge of clumsy toils.

*D. ab Gwilym, i gareg Levain.*

**Cyftogi**, *v. a.* (cyftawg) To drudge, toil, or slave.

**Cyftogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftawg) A drudging.

**Cyftogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftogwyr (cyftawg—gwr) A drudge, a toiler.

**Cystraw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cys—traw) Criticism.

**Cystrawen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (cystraw) Syntax, or the grammatical construction of words.

**Cystrawenawl**, *a.* (cystrawen) Syntactical.

**Cystrawenu**, *v. a.* (cystrawen) To construct.

Dysg dyn gystrawenu'y geiriau Cynmraeg yn gynt wrth ei glust, a hir zal ar yr iaith, nag wrth reolaethau.

A person will learn to construct Welsh words sooner by his ear, and long use of the language, than by rules.

*Gr. Roberts.*

**Cystrawenwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cystrawenwyr (cystrawen—gwr) A grammarian; a philologist.

Cymhen o gystrawenwr  
Cryno glan—

A skilful grammarian, elegant and pure.

*D. Bomyn.*

**Cystrawenyç**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cystrawen) Philologist.

**Cystrawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cystraw) Construction.

**Cystrawiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cystraw) A construction; grammar learning; philology.

Cystrawiaeth, côd ar awen,  
Cywir byth i cair o'i ben.

Syntax, colly to the muse, ever correct from his lips we have.

*Alfreds. Davydd.*

**Cystrawiedyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cystrawiad) A grammarian; philologist.

**Cystrawu**, *v. a.* (cystraw) To construct, to form.

**Cystrig**, *s. m.* (cys—trig) A cohabitation.

**Cystrigaw**, *v. a.* (cystrig) To live together.

**Cystrigawl**, *a.* (cystrig) That live together.

**Cystrigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cystrig) Cohabitation.

**Cystrin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cwft—rhin) A secrecy.

**Cyftuz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cys—tuz) Affliction, trouble; grief, misery, or distress.

A glywaiâi â gant Aväon,  
Vab Taliesin gerz gyvion?  
Ni çel gruz gyftuz calon.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Aväon, the son of Taliesin, whose muse was just!—The clerk will not hide the sorrow of the heart.

*Engl. y Clywed.*

**Cyftuziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftuz) A tormenting.

**Cyftuziant**, *s. m.* (cyftuz) Affliction, vexation.

*Cyftuziaw.*



# CYS

**Cystuziaw, v. a. (cystuz)** To afflict, to trouble; to torment, vex, or grieve; to distress.  
**Cystuziawl, a. (cystuz)** Afflicting, or grievous.  
**Cystuziedig, a. (cystuz)** Afflicted, or distressed.  
**Cystuziedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuziedig)** The act of afflicting, or tormenting.  
**Cystuziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystuziad)** An afflicter.  
**Cystuziwr, s. m.—pl. cystuzwyr (cystuz—gwr)** A vexer, or one who afflicts; a penitent.

E's dyziau bum cystuziwr:  
 Ni gel y gruz gyluz gwr.

Long since have I been a penitent; the cheek will not conceal a man's affliction. *H. Davi.*

**Cystwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—twy)** A chastisement.  
**Cystwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy)** A correction.  
**Cystwyadwy, a. (cystwy)** Reprovable; corrigible.  
**Cystwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy)** Correction.  
**Cystwyaw, v. a. (cystwy)** To correct, or to chastise.  
**Cystwyawl, a. (cystwy)** Castigatory, emendatory.  
**Cystwyedig, a. (cystwy)** That is corrected, or chided.  
**Cystwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwyedig)** Castigation, the act of correcting, or chastising.  
**Cystwywr, s. m.—pl. cystwywyr (cystwy—gwr)** A castigator, chastiser, or reprovcr.  
**Cysu, v. a. (cws)** To assuage, or calm; to sleep.

Ni canav ni chwazav, ni cyfar henoeth,  
 Cyd y' mhen mez nywell,  
 Mi a'm franc dav o'n padell.

I will not sing, I will not laugh, I will not sleep this night, though there should be the vigor-giving mead in mine, and in my servant's head, pure from the pan. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Cysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cws)** Comfort, consolation.

Aeth weithon cyfuron ferc,  
 A'r byd i'm i gyd ar goll!

Now alas the comforts of love are gone, and the world is intirely lost to me! *Lleision Iwan.*

**Cysuradwy, a. (cyfur)** Consolable; pacifiable.  
**Cysuraw, v. a. (cyfur)** To comfort, to cherish.  
**Cysurawl, a. (cyfur)** Comfortable, or pleasing.  
**Cysuredig, a. (cyfur)** Consolatory, cheering.  
**Cysuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysuredig)** The act of comforting, consoling, or pacifying.  
**Cysuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfur)** A comforting.  
**Cysuriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfur)** A consolatory.  
**Cysuriant, s. m. (cyfur)** A consolation.  
**Cysurus, a. (cyfur)** Comfortable; cherishing.  
**Cysurusrwyz, s. m. (cyfurus)** Comfortableness.  
**Cysurwr, s. m.—pl. cyfurwyr (cyfur—gwr)** A comforter, or consoler; one who soothes.  
**Cyfwllt, s. m.—pl. cyfylltau (cy—fwllt)** A junction, a juncture, a point of union.  
**Cyfwr, s. m. (cy—fwr)** Contempt. *a. Sullen, four.*  
**Cyfwrw, s. m. (cyfwr)** Despite. *a. Sullen, four.*  
**Cyfygawl, a. (cy—fygawl)** Tending to dry up.  
**Cyfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—fygiad)** Constipation.  
**Cyfygu, v. a. (cy—fygu)** To constipate; to parch up.  
**Cyfyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—fyl)** Counsel, advice.  
**Cyfyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfyl)** Consultation.  
**Cyfyliaw, v. a. (cyfyl)** To conciliate; to counsel.  
**Cyfyliwr, s. m.—pl. cyfylwyr (cyfyl—gwr)** One who gives advice, a counsellor, or adviser.  
**Cyfylwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—fylwez)** Consubstantiality, or a union of substances.  
**Cyfylwezawl, a. (cyfylwez)** Consubstantial.

# CYT

**Cysylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfylwez)** Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.  
**Cysylwezu, v. a. (cyfylwez)** To consubstantiate.  
**Cysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwllt)** A conjunction.  
**Cysylltiawl, a. (cyfwllt)** Conjunctive, adjunct.  
**Cysylltiedig, a. (cyfwllt)** Conjunct, or conjoined.  
**Cysylltiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiedig)** A conjunction, or the act of joining together.  
**Cysylltiedigawl, a. (cysylltiedig)** Tending to join.  
**Cysylltu, v. a. (cyfwllt)** To conjoin, to couple, to join.  
**Cysylltwr, s. m.—pl. cysylltwyr (cyfwllt—gwr)** One who connects, or joins together.  
**Cysymdaith, s. f. (cys—ymdaith)** An accompaniment.  
**Cysymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysymdaith)** A going together.  
**Cysymdeithiaw, v. a. (cysymdaith)** To travel together.  
**Cysymdeithiawl, a. (cysymdaith)** Accompanying.  
**Cysyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—syniad)** Confession.  
**Cysyniaw, v. a. (cy—syniaw)** To consent, to agree.

Cysyniws cyfevin zial  
 Ar dir Caer er cadw ei arial.

He deliberated original vengeance on the region of Chester, in order to keep up his prowess. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Cysyniawl, a. (cy—syniawl)** Consentaneous.  
**Cysyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwr)** A growing fullen.  
**Cysyru, v. n. (cyfwr)** To be fullen, or glum.  
**Cytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwt)** Abbreviation.  
**Cytiaw, v. a. (cwt)** To abbreviate, to cut short.  
**Cytiawl, a. (cwt)** That is abbreviated, or shortened.  
**Cythawl, a. (cwth)** Tending to throw off, or eject.  
**Cythell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwth)** A knife, or whittle.  
**Cythelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cythell)** A flashing.  
**Cythellu, v. a. (cythell)** To flash, or cut off.  
**Cythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwth)** Ejection, a casting.  
**Cythlwng, s. m. (cwth—llwng)** A fasting, or a fast.  
**Cythraul, s. m.—pl. cythreuliaid (cy—traul)** Aptness to ruin, or decay; the devil, fatan.

Ev a glywai zau zyn yn ymzizan am Wyn ab Nuz, ac ya dywedyd mai hwnw oez vrenin Annwn; ac eityn a orug Collen ei ben allan o'i guzigyl, a dywedyd: "Tewg yn vuan! Nid oes rhai hyny ond cythreuliaid."

It happened that he should hear two men conversing about Gwyn the son of Nuz, and saying that he was the king of fairy-land; upon which Collen put his head out of his cabin, saying, "Hold your tongue instantly! There are not those beings, they are only devils." *Bugez Collen.*

**Cythrawl, a. (cwthyr)** Adverse, contrary; ex- cretive. Gwynt cythrawl, contrary wind.

Haig eryllig—  
 Gwerin cythrawl gwawl yfplenyz.

A hideous brood, the crew so adverse to the radiant light. *Elin. ab Gwalgmai.*

**Cythreulgas, a. (cythraul—câs)** Odious as a devil.  
**Cythreuliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cythraul)** Devilship; demonocracy; demonolotry.

Ceiswyd cythreuliaeth, gwaeth gweithredau;  
 Ni allwyd a vynwyd, methlwyd wyntau.

The power of the devil was fought for, deeds more fell; what was attempted was not effected, and they were confounded. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Zwi.*

**Cythreuliaiz, a. (cythraul)** Like a devil.  
**Cythreuliedig, a. (cythraul)** Possessed by a devil.  
**Cythreulig, a. (cythraul)** Devilish, demoniac.  
**Cythreuligion, demoniacs, or the possessed.**

Cythreuligrwyz



- Cytreuligrwyz**, *s. m.* (cythreulig) Devilishness.  
**Cythriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwthyr) An excretion.  
**Cythru**, *v. a.* (cwthyr) To eject, or to cast off.  
**Cythrüz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—trüz) Trouble of mind, perturbation, anguish; horror.  
**Cythrüzadwy**, *a.* (cythrüz) Irrascible, soon angry.  
**Cythrüzaw**, *v. a.* (cythrüz) To agitate, perturbate, ruffle, or provoke; to be troubled, moved, or grieved.  
**Cythrüzawl**, *a.* (cythrüz) Disturbed in mind.  
**Cythrüzedig**, *a.* (cythrüz) That is perturbed.  
**Cythrüzedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythrüzedig) The act of vexing, or perturbing; disquietude.  
**Cythrüziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythrüz) A ruffling.  
**Cythrüziedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cythrüziad) An afflicter.  
**Cythrüzus**, *a.* (cythrüz) Provoking, vexatious.  
**Cythrüzwr**, *s. m.—pl. cythrüzwyr* (cythrüz—gwr) One who vexes, or troubles; a perturbator.  
**Cythrüm**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—trym) An infant.  
**Cythrümawl**, *a.* (cythrüm) Instantaneous.  
**Cythrümez**, *s. m.* (cythrüm) A twinkling.

Gnawd gwaeawr gwriawr gwythlonez,  
 Gwan, trywan trwyzyn' gythrymez.

Accustomed the spears of valorous enthusiasm to wound and pierce through them in a twinkling, *Ll. P. Moç. i R. Gryg.*

Arvöll y lleçwaew a orug Bedwyr ac ozif yntau, a gwan Yspazaden Bencawr trwy awly gar gythrymez.

Bedwyr received the javelin, and he also threw it, wounding Yspazaden Bencawr through the knee pan in the instant. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

- Cythu**, *v. a.* (cwth) To cast off, eject, or expel.  
**Cythwr**, *s. m.—pl. cythwyr* (cwth—gwr) An ejecter.  
**Cythwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cwth) Expulsion, ejection.  
**Cyun**, *a.* (cy—un) United, of one mind.  
**Cyunaw**, *v. a.* (cyun) To join, accord, or unite together.  
**Cyunawl**, *a.* (cyun) Accordant, or united.  
**Cyundawd**, *s. m.* (cyun) Accordance, or union.  
**Cyundeb**, *s. m.* (cyun) Unity, concord, consent.  
**Cyunvraint**, *s. m.* (cyun—braint) Equality of right.  
*a.* Of equal right, or privilege.

Tir a daear rhwng gwyr cyunvraint a gyhyd eu gwarçadwy, a renir yn zau hammer.

Landed estate that is between persons of co-equal title, and whose possession is of equal duration, shall be divided into two equal shares. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cyuniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyun) A consenting.  
**Cyw**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—yw) The young of a bird, a chick; and also used figuratively for the young of all animals. *Cyw iâr*, a young fowl, or chicken; *cyw gwyç*, a gosling;—*Cyw câth*, a kitten; *cyw cconingen*, a young rabbit; *cyw ysgywarnawg*, a young hare; *cyw neidyr*, the young of a snake; *cyw gawyr*, a young goat;—*Cyw diawl*, a devil's imp; *Cyw-ion Alis*, the english brood.  
**Cywaethlez**, *s. m.* (cywaethyl) Contention, or strife.  
**Cywaethlvan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cywaethyl—man) A place of contention, or strife.  
**Cywaethliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywaethyl) A striving, contending, or fighting together.  
**Cywaethlu**, *v. a.* (cywaethyl) To contend.  
**Cywaethlyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cywaethyl) A contentent, antagonist, or opponent.  
**Cywaethyl**, *s. m.—pl. cywaethlau* (cy—gwaethyl) Contention, contest, or struggle.

- Cywain**, *v. a.* (cy—gwain) To convey, to carry.  
**Cywain yd**, to carry corn.

Ti goreu rhiau, rhuz wisg arled,  
 O gywain anws ar ei ganved.

Thou best of chiefs, with crimson garment flowing, on a stallion borne, a hundred in his train. *Ll. P. Moç.*

- Cywair**, *s. m.—pl. cyweiriau* (cy—gwair) Order, or agreement; a corrective; rennet; a key in music.  
**Breiniawl gywair** *G*  
**Llezyv gywair**, a flat key *F*  
**Crâs gywair**, a sharp key *A*  
**Go-gywair**, a minor key, a secondary C key,  
*i. e.* the third above the key note is made a flat.  
**Is gywair**, a lower key *C*  
**Bragawd gywair**, a mixt key *B*  
**Dylod gywair**, *D*  
**Eglur gywair**, *E* *Welsh Music.*  
**Cywair**, *a.* (cy—gwair) In order; accordant.

Ev oez—yn gywair o veirç ac arvau.

He was made complete in horses and arms.

*H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

Ys cywair vy nghadair y'Nhaer Sidi,  
 Ni's plawz haint a henaint a vo yuzi.

Harmonious is my oratory in Caer Sidi, it will not be affected by the disorder or the old age that may be there. *Taliesin.*

- Cywaith**, *s. m.* (cy—gwaith) A joint effort, or act.  
**Cywala**, *s. m.* (cy—gwala) A fellow, one who joins in enjoyment. *a.* Confimilar; like.

Cywala gwezw gwraig unben.

The wife of a monarch is like a widow.

*Adage.*

Pawb a gar ei gywala.

Every one loves his fellow.

*Adage.*

Llyw glyw a glywir,

Llyw deeth, coeth, cywir,

Llaw-hir, ni welir ei gywala!

A princely leader who will be heard, a wise leader, pure, just, and long-handed, his fellow will not be seen! *D. Brnras.*

- Cywall**, *s. m.* (cy—gwall) Misfortune. *a.* Unlucky.

Na bwyv hoedyl gywall!

May I not be of unprosperous life!

*Llywelyn Varç.*

- Cywan**, *s. m.* (cy—gwan) A opening. *a.* Penetrant.

**Cywanawl**, *a.* (cywan) Tending to divide, or open.

**Cywaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywan) A opening.

**Cywanu**, *v. a.* (cywan) To divide, or to open.

**Cywarç**, *s. m.* (cy—gwarç) Hemp, a plant.

**Cywarçaiç**, *a.* (cywarç) Like hemp, hempen.

**Cywarçawg**, *a.* (cywarç) Hempen, or of hemp.

**Cywarçlen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (cywarç—llen) A canvass.

**Cywarfang**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—gwarfang) A trampling upon; subjection, conquest.

**Cywarfangadwy**, *a.* (cywarfang) Subduable.

**Cywarfangawl**, *a.* (cywarfang) Conquering.

**Cywarfangedig**, *a.* (cywarfang) In a subjected, vanquished, or conquered condition.

\* Dolur yw genyvi, arzerçawg weision ieuaine, bod gwlad eis hendadau ni yn gywarfangedig y gan anghyiaith genedyt.

It is painful to me, noble young men, that the country of our forefathers is brought in subjection by a barbarous nation.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cywarfangedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywarfang—edig) A subduement, or conquest.

**Cywarfangiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywarfang) A subjugation, subjection, or a subduing.

**Cywarfangu**, *v. a.* (cywarfang) To subject.

Yn waflad gnotasfant bod yn vradiwyr, ac ni allant gadw fyzlonder wrth neb, ac with hony, iawnaç, a dyleduag oez eu cywarfangu y genym ni nog eu harzycavael.

Constantly they were accustomed to be traitors, and they are not able to keep fidelity with any; and therefore, more just, and more incumbent it was on us to subject them, than to exalt them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cywarfangwr**,



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**Cywarfangwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywarfangwyr (cywarfang—gwr) One who subjects, a vanquisher.  
**Cywed, s. m.** (cyw) Unity of kind. *a.* Congener.  
**Cywez, s. m.** (cy—gwez) A conformity. *a.* Conform.

Tri feth ni zyly cerzawr ei celu: gwirionez, dial-gywez, a barn ar gerzwriaeth.

Three things which a minstrel ought not to conceal: truth, a plot for revenge, and criticism on minstrelsy.

*Tbo. Prys, Trio: Cerz.*

**Cywezawl, a.** (cywez) Conformable; compliant.  
**Cywezgar, a.** (cywez) Apt to assimilate together.

Cywezgar gwaenawg.

The campaign is uniform.

*Talisin.*

**Cyweziad, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweziaid (cywez) A colleague.

**Cywezoldeb, s. m.** (cywezawl) Conformity.

**Cywezu, v. a.** (cywez) To conform, to assimilate.

**Cywezus, a.** (cywez) Tending to assimilate.

**Cywezwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywezwr (cywez—gwr) A conformist, one who associates, or joins with.

**Cyweg, a.** (cy—gweg) Fluctuating; weak.

**Cyweiniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywain) A carrying, or conveying; conveyance.

**Cyweinawl, a.** (cywain) Tending to convey.

**Cyweiniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywain) A carrying.

**Cyweiniedig, a.** (cywain) That is conveyed.

**Cyweiniedyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyweiniad) One who conveys, or carries; a conveyer.

**Cyweiniwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweinwyr (cywain—gwr) A conveyer, a carrier.

**Cyweinyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cywain) A co-operator; a conveyer.

**Cyweinyzawl, a.** (cyweinyz) Co-operative.

**Cyweinyziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyweinyz) Co-operation, or a joint working; a co-effecting.

**Cyweinyzu, v. a.** (cyweinyz) To co-operate.

**Cyweirdant, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweirdannau (cywair—tant) A key string, or key note.

Cyweirdant acw i wyrda,

All i Eidol o Lydaw.

He is a criterion yonder for gentlemen, like Eidol from Llydaw.

*Llywarc Bantwr.*

**Cyweirdeb, s. m.** (cywair) Correctness, accuracy; completeness, or order; good repair. Cyweirdeb bwyd, cookery.

**Cyweirva, s. f.**—*pl.* cyweirvëyz (cywair—ma) Good order, repair, or correction; a beating.

**Cyweirgorn, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweirgyrn (cywair—corn) A tuning key, an instrument for tuning.

Telyn y brenin gweugaint â dâl; ei gyweirgorn pedair ar ugaint.

The king's harp, its value is a hundred and twenty-pence; its tuning key twenty-four pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cyweiriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywair) Correction, emendation, or reparation. Mi rov iti gyweiriad, I will give thee a dressing.

At ylls teg hwn i cyrgoez; ac ev â glywas gyweiriaw telynrawn, a'i canu; ac ev ai tybioez wrth y caniad, a'r cyweiriad, na' oez neb a'i medrai ond Gwgan.

Towards this fair palace he approached, and there he hears the tuning of a hair-strung harp, and the playing it; and he supposed, from the playing and the tuning, that there was nobody could do it but Gwgan.

*S. Pygan, araeth Gwgan.*

**Cyweiriadwy, a.** (cyweiriad) Repairable; that may be made perfect, or complete.

**Cyweiriaw, v. a.** (cywair) To put in order, to correct, amend, or repair; to equip, or prepare.

Cyweiriaw gwair, to make hay; cyweiriaw'r

gwely, to make the bed; cyweiriaw ymenyn, to

make butter; cyweiriaw penweig, to cure her-

# C Y W

rings; cyweiriaw crwyn, to dress skins; cyweiriaw moc, neu twyn, to geld pigs, or lambs; cyweiriaw galunas, to make reparation for manslaughter; cyweiriaw telyn, to tune a harp. Cawoex ei gyweirio'n za, he had a good dressing.

A cymmeryd atto dau ugaint margawg, ac eu cyweiriaw yn harz fyberw o veirg, a dillad, ac arvau—a orug.

And taking to himself forty knights, he accoutered them finely and splendidly with horses, garments, and arms.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyweiriawd, s. m.** (cywair) Completion; order.

**Cyweiriawdyr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweiriodron (cyweiriawd) One who puts in order; an emendator.

**Cyweiriawl, a.** (cywair) Tending to perfect.

**Cyweiriedig, a.** (cywair) That is in order; correct, complete, or perfect; in tune; em-balmed.

**Cyweiriedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyweiriedig) Completion, the act of putting in order.

**Cyweiriedigawl, a.** (cyweiriedig) Emendatory.

**Cyweiriwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweirwyr (cywair—gwr) One who completes, or puts in order; a repairer.

**Cyweithaad, s. m.** (cywaith) A co-operation; aid.

**Cyweithaawl, a.** (cywaith) Co-operative; aiding.

**Cyweithaed, s. m.** (cywaith) A co-operation.

Can lleng engylion, cain lliwed obaith,  
 Cyn llaith, rhag cyvraith cyweithaed,  
 Cafwyv o ioli Crist Celi ced,  
 Cafel yn azev nawz nev nozed!

With a legion of angels, a glorious host of hope, ere dissolution comes, from the co-operation of the law may I get to praise Christ the mysterious one's gift, and attain the sanctuary of the heavenly abode, a refuge.

*Cynxelio.*

**Cyweithas, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cywaith) Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce, or dealing.

Cyweithas brenin, the king's train, or retinue.

Corn cyweithas, the assembling, or rallying horn; it was also called corn cygwyn, the horn of marching, or war clarion.

Nid cyweithas ond brawd.

There is no society but in a brother.

*Adage.*

Y neb â vŷno ymadael â thelynrawn, a bod yn gerzawr cyweithas pedair ar ugaint a zyly.

Whoever intends to leave off the hair-strung harp, and be a fellowship musician, he shall pay twenty-four pence.

*Laws of Minstrelsy.*

**Cyweithafawl, a.** (cyweithas) Relating to society, or intercourse; complaisant, commercial.

**Cyweithafiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cyweithas) Association, or mutual intercourse; a being civil.

**Cyweithairwyz, s. m.** (cyweithas) Mutual intercourse; courtesy, or complaisance; commerce.

**Cyweithafu, v. a.** (cyweithas) To use courtesy.

**Cyweithafwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweithafwyr (cyweithas—gwr) A sociable man.

**Cyweithâu, v. a.** (cywaith) To co-operate.

**Cyweithâwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweithâwyr (cywaith—gwr) A co-operator; an auxiliary.

**Cyweithi, s. m.** (cywaith) A co-operation.

O gyvranc barwn byr ei gyweithi.

From the contention of a baron of short co-operation.

*Asa Vras.*

**Cyweithiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywaith) Auxiliary.

**Cyweithiant, s. m.** (cywaith) Co-efficiency.

**Cyweithiaw, v. a.** (cywaith) To co-operate.

**Cyweithiawl, a.** (cywaith) Co-efficient; auxiliary.

**Cyweithiedyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cyweithiad) A co-operator.

**Cyweithioldeb, s. m.** (cyweithiawl) Co-efficaciousness.

**Cyweithioli, v. a.** (cyweithiawl) To make co-efficient.

Cyweithiolrwyz,



**Cyweithiolrwyf, s. m.** (cyweithiawl) **Coefficiency.**  
**Cyweithiwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cyweithwyr (cywaith—gwr)  
 A co-operator, assistant, or supporter.  
**Cyweithyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cywaith) What co-operates; a coefficient; an auxiliary; a multitude.

Cyweithyz o wyr a gwreigz a zaeth i'w cyfarvöd.

A multitude of men and women did come to meet them.

*Mabinogion.*

Boed crau, boed angen eu cyweithyz,

Cynan, a Cadwaladr cadwr yn lluyz.

Let blood, let death be their auxiliary, Cynan, and Cadwaladr mighty in the battle.

*Talesin.*

**Cywely, s. m.** (cy—gwely) A bedfellow. *a.* Lying with

**Cywelyawg, a.** (cywely) Having a bedfellow.

**Cywelyes, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cywely) A female bedfellow, a concubine.

**Cywelyogaç, s. m.** (cywelyawg) A concubinage.

**Cywelyogaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywelyawg) A lying together, a conjugal state; concubinage.

Dylir amobrwy i wraig o roz ac estyn, can ni cyfger genzi, neu cyn ni bo cywelyogaeth.

A wife is intitled to the compensation fine out of the endowment and entail, if she has not been slept with, or if she is not in a state of cohabitation.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cywelyogi, v. a.** (cywelyawg) To cohabit together.

**Cywen, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (cyw) A young hen, a pullet.

**Cywenaiç, a.** (cywen) Chicken-like, like a chick.

**Cywenan, s. f. dim.** (cywen) A little chicken.

**Cywenig, s. f. dim.** (cywen) A little chicken.

**Cywer, s. m.** (cy—gwer) A curdler; rennet.

**Cywerth, s. m.** (cy—gwerth) Value, equivalence.

**Cywerthadwy, a.** (cywerth) Rateable.

**Cywerthawl, a.** (cywerth) Equivalent in value.

**Cywerthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywerth) Valuation.

**Cywerthwyz, s. m.** (cywerth) An equivalency.

**Cywerthu, v. a.** (cywerth) To bargain together.

**Cywerthyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cywerth) A compensation, equivalent, or requital; a value.

Gwell gan Iorwerth gywerthyz

Ei wawd, nag aurheg o wyz.

Iorwerth would rather have a compensation for his panegyric, than a present of a few sprigs.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Cywerthyzawl, a.** (cywerthyz) Compensative.

**Cywerthyziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywerthyz) Valuation.

**Cywerthyziaw, v. a.** (cywerthyz) To estimate, or set a value upon; to appraise; to be worth.

Yr hwn a eilw cyvraith yn varç tom, ac a gywerthyziai dri ugaint o'r ceiniogau cwtaon.

The which the law calls a drudge horse, and would be worth sixty of the short pence.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Cywerthyziawr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywerthyzwyr (cywerthyz—gwz) One who values, an appraiser.

**Cywes, s. f. dim.** (cyw) A little chick, or pullet.

**Cywest, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cy—gwest) A connexion.

**Cywestaç, s. m.** (cywest) A connexion, or union; familiarity; sensual connexion; a wife.

Llewid cywestaç.

Let a companion devour.

*Adage.*

Câr dy gywestaç.

Love thy familiar connexion.

*Adage.*

Can ni fyniaist halogrwyf corf trwy gywestaç, ni zyozevi gwaanddy gorf yn ybez.

Since thou didst not think of the defilement of thy body by connexion, thou wilt endure a separation of thy body in the grave.

*D. Zu Hirazug.*

**Cywestawl, a.** (cywest) Connective, connected.

**Cywestiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywest) Confociation.

**Cywestrwyf, s. m.** (cywest) A familiarity.

**Cywestu, v. a.** (cywest) To associate together.

**Cywestwg, s. m.** (cywest) Society; cohabitation.

**Cywestwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywestwyr (cywest—gwr)  
 One who is connected; a confociate.

**Cywilyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (cy—gwilyz) Shame, disgrace.

Tri cywilyz morwyn ynt dywedyd o'i thad wrthi, "Mi a'th rczais i wr;" ail yw, pan ei gyntav i weiy ei gwr; trydyz yw, pan zel gyntav o'r gwely y'mhlith dynion: tros y cyntav y taler ei hamobrwy i'w harglwyf; dros yr ail y rhezir ei cowyli izi hithau; dros y trydyz y dyry ei thad ei hegwezi i'r gwr.

The three bluffs of a maid are, her father's saying to her, "I have given thee to a husband;" the second is, when she first goes into her husband's bed; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men: for the first her commutation fine is paid to the lord; for the second her settlement is given to her; for the third her father gives her portion to the husband. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cywilyzgar, a.** (cywilyz) Shame-faced; shameful.

**Cywilyzgarwg, s. m.** (cywilyzgar) Shamefulness.

**Cywilyziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (cywilyz) A shaming.

**Cywilyziaw, v. a.** (cywilyz) To shame, abash, or confound; to be ashamed, or to blush.

**Cywilyziawl, a.** (cywilyz) Tending to shame.

**Cywilyziedig, a.** (cywilyz) That is abashed.

**Cywilyziwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywilyzwyr (cywilyz—gwr)  
 One who shames or disgraces; one who blushes.

**Cywilyzus, a.** (cywilyz) Shameful; scandalous.

**Cywilyzusrwyf, s. m.** (cywilyzus) Shamefulness.

**Cywir, s. m.** (cy—gwir) Executive power.

Trystan bendeig cadau,  
 Cymmer gyfal a'r gorau,  
 Ac yn gywir gad viunau.

Trystan chief of conflicts take as well as the best, and leave me the dominion.

*Imoz. Arthur a Thryfan.*

**Cywir, a.** (cy—gwir) Correct; true, just, upright, sincere, faithful. Bod yn gywir, to be true to a promise.

Nid cywir ond meylgar,  
 Nid meylgar ond ferçawg.

No one is sincere but the thoughtful, no one is thoughtful but the one in love.

*Adage.*

Yn lle bo cywir gariad;  
 Ni byz lle i dwyll na brad.

Where faithful love abides, no place will fraud or treason find.

*T. Ll. D. Powel.*

**Cywiraw, v. a.** (cywir) To perfect; to fulfil a promise, or trust; to be sincere, or upright; to become perfect.

Nid ergyd ni gywirer.

It is not a stroke that is not performed.

*Adage.*

Câs â azawo bob peth, ac ni cywiro zim.

Hateful is he that promises every thing and performs nothing.

*Adage.*

**Cywirdeb, s. m.** (cywir) Perfection; sincerity, faithfulness, or trustiness.

O gywirdeb y galon y dywaid y genau.

From the sincerity of the heart will the lips speak.

*Adage.*

**Cywiriad, s. m.**—*pl.* cywiriad (cywir) A faithful, or sincere one; a loyalist.

**Cywiriawl, a.** (cywir) Tending to perfect.

**Cywiriedig, a.** (cywir) That is corrected.

**Cywirwez, a.** (cywir—gwez) Justly formed.

**Cywiriwr, s. m.**—*pl.* cywirwyr (cywir—gwr) A true, upright, or sincere man.

**Cywiw, a.** (cy—gwiw) Well worthy; deserving.

**Cywiwdeb, s. m.** (cywiw) Condignness; desert.

**Cywlad, s. f.**—*pl. t. oz* (cy—gwlad) A bordering country; also one of the same country. *a.* Of the same country. Bod yn gywlad, to be present in a country.

**Cywladawl**



**Cywladawl, a. (cywlad)** Of the same country.

Ni zillir pegawd dy greulawn vam di, na fegawd y gwyr a vuant y'nglynghor a'r enwir greulawn hono, heb zirvawr o'lyngedigaeth gwaed y cywladolion.

The sin of thy cruel mother will not be obliterated, nor the sin of the men who were in consultation with that wicked tyrant, without an immense spilling of the blood of the united countrymen.

*Brut y Saeson.*

**Cywladrwyz, s. m. (cywlad)** Compatriotism.

**Cywladu, v. a. (cywlad)** To naturalize.

**Cywleze, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwleze)** A banquet.

**Cywlezu, v. a. (cywleze)** To carouse together.

**Cywleidiad, s. m.—pl. cywleidiaid (cywlad)** A compatriot, or fellow countryman.

Cywleidiadon cyhoez nerth oez nawz  
Cun gynhawz gynnviad.

Conspicuous compatriots whose power was a safeguard to the chief of the reciprocal toiling.

*Gwalgmai.*

**Cywleiziad, s. m.—pl. t. on (cywleze)** A companion in the banquet; a convivialist.

**Cywing, a. (cy—wng)** Near together, adjoining.

Arvau briw tri-lliw tri-llu cywing.

The broken three-coloured arms of three hosts in contact.

*Ein. ab Mad. Rhuhawd.*

**Cywrain, a. (cy—gwrain)** Skilful; accurate.

**Cywraint, s. m.—pl. cywreinion (cywrain)** One that is skilful, expert, or accurate. *a. Skilful; accurate.*

Dau waith a vyz gan gywraint

The skilful has two works.

*Adage.*

Gwell cynnil na cywraint.

The saving is better than the skilful.

*Adage.*

**Cywreindeb, s. m. (cywrain)** Skill; accuracy.

**Cywreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrain)** A using skill, or expertness; a rendering accurate.

**Cywreiniaw, v. a. (cywrain)** To make accurate, to elaborate, to improve, to use skill.

**Cywreiniawl, a. (cywrain)** Tending to rectify.

**Cywreinin, a. (cywrain)** Elaborate, accurate.

**Cywreiniwr, s. m.—pl. cywreinwyr (cywrain—gwr)** One who makes perfect, or accurate.

**Cywreinrwyz, s. m. (cywrain)** Skilfulness, skill.

**Cywreinwaith, s. m. (cywrain—gwaith)** Acute, skilful, or curious workmanship.

**Cywres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwres)** A joint wife, a concubine.

Hwrz gwraig wriawg yn ei cywres a'i dwylaw oni gyvarvoent, cyd bo marw ni's diwygir.

The assault of a feme-covert on her rival with her hands until they meet, if she dies no satisfaction shall be made. *Welsh Laws.*

**Cywrys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwrys)** Contention.

Cywrys am vwyd, carant am ovid.

Contention for food, friendship in trouble.

*Adage.*

**Cywryfawl, a. (cywrys)** Contentious, captious.

**Cywryfez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys)** A contention.

Cywryfez Prydain y fy bryder in,  
Y fy brid i lawer.

The contention of Britain is heaviness to us, it is dear to many.

*Cynzelw, m. E. ab M. ab Izzon.*

**Cywryfezawl, a. (cywryfez)** Contentious; cross.

**Cywryfeziad, s. m.—pl. cywryfeziaid (cywryfez)** A contender, striver, or quarreller.

Tri meib Cilvathwy enwir,  
Tri cywryfeziad cywir,  
Eleizyn, Hyzyn, a Hygdwn hir.

The three sons of the unjust Cilvathwy, three faithful combatants, Eleizyn, Hyzyn, and the tall Hygdwn. *H. Muth ab Mathonwy.*

**Cywryfezu, v. a. (cywryfez)** To contend together.

**Cywryfezwr, s. m.—pl. cywryfezwyr (cywryfez—gwr)** A contender, a quarreller.

**Cywryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys)** A striving.

**Cywryfiaw, v. a. (cywrys)** To contend together.

**Cywyd, s. m. (cy—gwyd)** Temperament; passion.

Dywynn dy wir yn wynias,  
Dy wynnyd ym cywyd nid cas.

Thy truth glowingly shines, thy happiness is not disagreeable to my passion.

*Ll. P. Mwg, i'r baearn poetb.*

**Cywydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd)** Temperature.

**Cywydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd)** Temperament, habit.

**Cywydiaw, v. a. (cywyd)** To habituate; to give way to a passion, impulse, or desire.

**Cywydiawl, a. (cywyd)** Temperamental.

**Cywyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwyz)** A species of recitative versification, a continued composition, opposed to such poetry as is divided into stanza; a poem. It is also written *Corwyz*, with equal propriety as to etymology and sense; to which refer for derivatives.

**Cywyz, s. m. (cy—gwyz)** The conscience; reason; knowledge; revelation.

Niver a vu ac a vyz,  
Ug nev, is nev maint y fyz,  
Ar maint a gredwys y'ngwyz  
A gredis trwy ewyllys Dovyz.

As many as were and that shall be, above heaven, below heaven as many as that are, and as many as believed in the Gospel, they believed through the will of the Renovator.

*Taliesin.*

**Cywyzawd, s. m. (cywyz)** A ratiocination.

**Cywyzawl, a. (cywyz)** Conscious; rational.

**Cywyziad, s. m.—pl. cywyziaid (cywyz)** One endowed with ratiocination, or the impulse of the conscience.

**Cywyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyz)** Ratiocinability; consciousness; conscience, reason.

Tri fegawd marwawl—

Tori morwyndawd, treifiaw gwraig, peçu ynerbyn cywyziaeth, neu garemyz.

Three deadly sins: to violate virginity, to ravish a married woman, and to sin against rationality, or kindred. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

**Cywyll, s. m. (cy—gwyll)** Tillage; culture.

**Cywylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyll)** A tilling, or ploughing; cultivation.

**Cywyllawd, s. m. (cywyll)** A cultivation.

**Cywyllawdyr, s. m.—pl. cywylliodron (cywyll—iawd)** A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

**Cywylliodraeth, s. m. (cywyllawdyr)** Husbandry.

**Cywylliwr, s. m.—pl. cywyllwyr (cywyll—gwr)** A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

**Cywyllu, v. a. (cywyll)** To culture, to till.

**Cywyn, a. (cy—gwyn)** A rising, or swelling up.

**Cywynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn)** A rising up.

**Cywynawl, a. (cywyn)** Tending to rise up.

**Cywynedig, a. (cywyn)** That is made to rise.

**Cywynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywynedig)** The act of rising up; exaltation.

**Cywynu, v. a. (cywyn)** To rise, or mount up; to set out, move, or go forward.

Ac yna dewis ei varç a'i arvau, a cywynu rhagoc—a orug.

And then he made choice of his horse, and his arms, and did set off forward.

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Cywyrain, a. (gwyrain)** Mutually rising up.

**Cywyrain, v. a. (gwyrain)** To rise together.

Cywyrain cedwyr cywreinin  
I Gatraeth, gwerin fraeth fyfsgolin.

The skilful warriors march together onward to Cattraeth, courageous and eloquent the host.

*Aniwrin.*

**Cywyraw, v. a. (cy—gwyraw)** To tend together.



## C W A

Cywyrawl, *a.* (cy—gwyrawl) Apt to tend together.  
 Cywyre, *v. a.* (cy—gwyre) To ascend together.  
 Cywyrëawg, *a.* (cywyre) Mutually rising up.  
 Cywyrëawl, *a.* (cywyre) Rising up together.  
 Cywyftlaw, *v. a.* (cywyftyl) To confederate.  
 Cywyftlawg, *a.* (cywyftyl) In confederacy.  
 Cywyftlawr, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlorion (cywyftyl)  
 One who gives mutual pledge; a confederate.

Daryzâ ziengis rhag cynghorvynt y cywyft lorion.  
 David ran away from the malice of the conspirators.  
*Hanes yr Ysgysthyr.*

Cywyftledig, *a.* (cywyftyl) United in a league.  
 Cywyftliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyftyl) A confederating.  
 Cywyftliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyftyl) Confederation.

## C W A

Cywyftlwr, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlwyr (cywyftyl—gwr) One who joins in league, a confederate.  
 Cywyftyl, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlon (cy—gwyftyl) A mutual pledge, tie, or obligation.  
 Cywyth, *s. m.* (cy—gwyth) Mutual wrath, or fury.  
 Cywythaw, *v. n.* (cywyth) To become infuriate.  
 Cywythawg, *a.* (cywyth) Full of fury, or rage.  
 Cywythawl, *a.* (cywyth) Infuriate, outrageous.  
 Cywythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyth) A maddening.  
 Cywythiawn, *a.* (cywyth) Infuriate, full of fury.

Cyçwedyl a'm dothyw am dwyth-valç ri,  
 Cywythiawn a'm dawn o'm dielwi.

A report hath reached me about a proudly bounding chief enraged at my endowment about to disparage me. *Ll. P. Muc.*

## C

## C W A

ÇW, *s. m. r.* A tendency to impel, or act suddenly.  
 Hai hw çw! Oh, murder!  
 Çwa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çw) A blast, gust, or puff.  
 Çwäawl, *a.* (çwa) Gusty, puffy; explosive.  
 Çwad, *s. m.* (çwa) A quick gust, jerk, or start.  
 Çwaez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwa) A gust, or relish.  
 Çwaeg, *s. f.* (çwa) A gust; a taste, a relish.  
 Çwaen, *s. f.* (çwa) A sudden impulse, or motion; a start; a hap, or chance; an incident, or event.  
 Ar y çwaen, forthwith; çwaen zrwg, a bad turn, or incident; oer çwaen, dire chance; çwaen doft, a severe event; çwaen byll, a dreadful thing.—  
 Çwaen Zu, Çwaen Goç, Çwaen Wen; places so called in Mona.

Iôr a'n ceidw rhâg dirieid-çwaen;  
 Down i'w blaid, â Duw'n y blaen.

The lord will preserve us from a mischievous chance, let us come to his aid, under the guidance of God. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dymunais——  
 Cael arglwyz, llawn arwyz llain,  
 O honom innau'n hunain;  
 Pybyr çwaen, pawb adwaen pwy:  
 Arv gloew-darv Glyndyrdwy.

I have wished to have a sovereign, a fullomen of the blade, from us ourselves likewise; a mighty event, every one knows who: the splendidly-scattering weapon of Glyndyrdwy, *Iolo Goch.*

Çwaenad, *s. m.* (çwaen) A happening, or occurring.  
 Çwaenawl, *a.* (çwaen) Incidental, or casual.  
 Çwaenu, *v. a.* (çwaen) To come abruptly.  
 Çwaer, *s. f.—pl.* çweiryz, but mostly çwioryz from çwiawr and çweiroryz (çwai) A sister.

Cerid çwaer diriad can ni çarer.

A sister will love the mischievous, though not loved by any. *Adage.*

Nid amgelez ond çwaer.

There is no succour like a sister. *Adage.*

Çwaerawl, *a.* (çwaer) Sisterly, like a sister.  
 Çwaeroliaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwaerawl) A sisterhood; the office, or duty of a sister.  
 Çwaeru, *v. a.* (çwaer) To be active, or moving.

Ni zirper pehyll, ni fyll pali  
 Neb a rwy garwy yn vwy nozi;  
 Pei çwaerai y buz er barzoni nebawd,  
 Nofwaith y byzwn nefay izi.

She cares not for a tent, the fine silk will not be looked on by any that I shall care for in tenderness supreme; if the treasure might open, be aided by any muffs, the next night I should be the nearest to her. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

## C W A

Çwaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (çwa) A favour, a taste.

A çael hevyd, gwynvyd gwyr,  
 Çwaeth ar araeth yr Eryr.

And also to obtain, the happiness of men, a relish for the discourse of the eagle. *R. Goç Eryri.*

Na'wnaed un dyn zrwg çwaethaç plentyn Duw.

Let no man do evil especially a child of God. *Adage.*

Çwaethawl, *a.* (çwaeth) Gustful, or palatable.  
 Çwaethedig, *a.* (çwaeth) That is made sapid.  
 Çwaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaeth) A tasting, a relishing; the sense of taste, gustation.  
 Çwaethu, *v. a.* (çwaeth) To taste, to favour.  
 Çwaethus, *a.* (çwaeth) Sapid, palatable, gustful.  
 Çwaethusfryz, *s. m.* (çwaethus) Sapidness.  
 Çwav, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (çwa) A strong gust.  
 Çwaf, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwa) A quick gust. *adv.*  
 Instantly. *Mi ai gwnaw wo çwaf, I will do it instantly. Sil.*

Çwai, *s. m.* (çw) Activity, life. *a.* Quick, brisk, swift, speedy, alert, active.

Çwaith, *adv.* (çwa) Neither; much less.

Ni'm dawr——  
 Na bithau, na çwithau çwaith.

Neither she, nor you neither shall make me concerned. *L. G. Cethi.*

Çwaithaç, *adv.* (çwaith) Much less, so much the less; than; especially.

Çwâl, *s. m.* (çw—al) A spread, a dispersion.

Çwaladwy, *a.* (çwâl) Dissipatable, dispersible.

Çwaldawd, *s. m.* (çwâl) Idle talk, or chat.

Çwaldodawg, *a.* (çwaldawd) Full of chat.

Çwaldodi, *v. a.* (çwaldawd) To prattle, to chat.

Çwaledig, *a.* (çwal) In a scattered condition.

Çwaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwâl) A dissipating, dispersing, or scattering; a dispersion.

Çwaledyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwaliad) A disperser.

Çwalu, *v. a.* (çwâl) To spread, to strew, or disperse; also to babble, or talk idly. Çwalu gwlan, to dress wool.

Çwalwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwalwyr (çwâl—gwr) A scatterer.

Çwan, *s. m.* (çw—an) An impulse, a tendency.

Çwanedig, *a.* (çwan) That is augmented, or added.

Çwanedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwanedig) Addition.

Çwanedigawl



Çwanedigawl, *a.* (çwanedig) Augmentative.  
 Çwaneg, *a.* (çwan) More, greater in quantity, or greater in number.  
 Çwanegawl, *a.* (çwaneg) Additional, additive. Perthynafau çwanegawl, additive ratios.  
 Çwanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaneg) An addition, augmentation, the act of increasing.  
 Çwanegu, *v. a.* (çwaneg) To increase, to add to.  
 Çwanegwr, *s. m.—pl. çwanegwyr* (çwaneg—gwr) One who adds to, or augments.  
 Çwanegyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwaneg) Increaser.  
 Çwanen, *s. f.* (çwain) A flea, an insect so called.  
 Çwannawg, *a.* (çwant) Having a strong desire, or inclination; desirous; ambitious; covetous; apt. Çwannawg i ymlaz, apt to fight.

Beçan teyrnas i çwannawg.

A kingdom is small to the ambitious.

Adage.

Çwannogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwannawg) Avariciousness, or covetousness; ambition.  
 Çwannogawl, *a.* (çwannawg) Exciting desire.  
 Çwannogi, *v. n.* (çwannawg) To become lustful, or craving; to become ambitious.  
 Çwannogrwyz, *s. m.* (çwannawg) An ardent desire, or craving; covetousness; ambitiousness.  
 Çwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwan) Desire, longing, appetite; lust. Çwant bwyd, hunger; çwantau cnawdarol, carnal desires; çwant a digwant, inclination and declination, terms applied to the regulating of the plough.

Dycid çwant tros peiriant pwyll.

Desire will entice beyond the bounds of reason.

Adage.

Çwanta, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust, or to covet.  
 Çwantaç, *s. m.* (çwant) Concupiscence; lust.  
 Çwantaiz, *a.* (çwant) Concupiscible; lustful.  
 Çwantawl, *a.* (çwant) Instigating desire, or lust.  
 Çwantrwyz, *s. m.* (çwant) Covetousness; lust.  
 Çwantu, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust after; to covet.  
 Çwantus, *a.* (çwant) Concupiscible; lustful.  
 Çwanwç, *s. m.* (çwan) Concupiscibleness; lust.  
 Çwanwg, *s. m.* (çwan) Concupiscibleness; lust.  
 Çwap, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwa) A sudden stroke, or blow. *adv.* Instantly. *Dyna vo çwap*, there it is instantly.

Çwapiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwap) A striking.

Çwapiaw, *v. a.* (çwap) To strike smartly.

Çwar, *s. m.* (çw—~~ç~~) A quick rise, or puff.

Çwara, *s. m.—pl. çwarëon* (çwar) Play, sport.

Çwara, *v. a.* (çwar) To play, to disport, to game.

Rhag val ym cozid i yn llys Ogyrvan,  
 Çweris o'i hazaw hi azoed cyran.

Left I should be disgraced in the court of Gogyrrvan, I played on her promising the first assignation.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Çwarau, *s. m.—pl. çwareuon* (çwara) Play.

Çwarau, *v. a.* (çwara) To play, to sport, to game.

Çwarâa ac na vriw, cellwair ac na çywilyzia.

Play and wound not, jest and do not thame.

Adage.

Çwarâwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarâwyr* (çwara—gwr) A player, one who exercises at sports, or games.

Çwarz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A laughter.

Çwarzawl, *a.* (çwarz) Exciting laughter.

Çwarzedig, *a.* (çwarz) Joyous, laughing.

Çwarzedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarzedig) Laughter, the act of laughing out, ridicule.

Çwarzriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarz) A laughing.

Çwarzriad dwyvr tan iâ,

The playing of water under the ice.

Adage.

Çwarzu, *v. a.* (çwarz) To laugh, to rejoice.

Çwerzid bryd wrth a garer.

Let the mind be cheerful to the one beloved,

Adage.

Çwarzus, *a.* (çwarz) Risible, exciting laughter.

Çwarzwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarzwyr* (çwarz—gwr) A laughter, one who laughs at, or ridicules.

Çware, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çwar) A game, play, sport, diversion, or pastime.

Çware Cymro digrivwç,

Çware Sais aneu.

A Welshman's play is merriment, an Englishman's play is death.

Adage.

Çwarëad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çware) A playing.

Çwarëawl, *a.* (çware) Sportive, or blithesome.

Çwarel, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwar) What gives a sudden motion; a dart, a javelin; also a kernel, or moving lump under the skin, a lump from the curdling of milk in the breast; also the curdling of the milk, or the milk fever.

Pan zél ofgel i'r efigyrn,

Angau, a'i çwarelau çwyrn,

Dirvawr vyz hoedyl ar dervyn.

When the bones shall receive the pang of death, with his quickly flizzing darts, then will life be at awful pause.

D. ab Gwilym.

Çwarelaiz, *a.* (çwarel) Apt to fly off suddenly; like a dart; moving like a kernel.

Çwarelawg, *a.* (çwarel) Having darts; kernelly, glandulous, or having kernels.

Çwareliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarel) The motion of a dart, a darting; a kerning, or curdling.

Çwarelu, *v. a.* (çwarel) To move as a dart; to fling a dart; to kern, to curdle. *Llaeth yn çwarelu*, milk a curdling.

Çwaren, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A gland, a kernel, or concretion in the flesh; a botch, or swelling, the plague.

Çwarenaiz, *a.* (çwaren) Like a gland.

Çwarenawg, *a.* (çwaren) Full of glands; botchy.

Çwarenawl, *a.* (çwaren) Glandulous; botchy.

Çwareniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaren) The forming into glands, a kerning.

Çwareniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaren) Glandulosity.

Çwarenig, *s. f. dim.* (çwaren) A glandula.

Çwarenu, *v. a.* (çwaren) To kern, to form into glands; to concrete; to generate pustules.

Çwareu, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çware) Play, sport.

Çwareu hén gi a çolwyn.

The play of the old dog and puppy.

Adage.

Çwareu, *v. a.* (çware) To play, to sport, to gambol; to game; to act. Çwareu fon zwybig, to play at quarter staff, to prevaricate; çwareu mi treç, to play roughly, or at horse-play.

Çwareuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwareu) A playing.

Çwareuaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwareu) A diversion, merriment, or amusement.

Çwareuawl, *a.* (çwareu) Sportive, playful.

Çwareudy, *s. m.—pl. çwareudai* (çwareu—ty) A play-house, or theatre; a place for games.

Çwareuva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (çwareu—ma) A place for sports, or games; a theatre.

Çwareugar, *a.* (çwareu) Playful, blithesome.

Çwareugarwç, *s. m.* (çwareugar) Playfulness.

Çwarëus, *a.* (çware) Playful, blithe, sportive.

Çwarëus yn awr, nid çwarëus yn mlwyzyn.

Playful now, perhaps not playful a year hence.

Adage.

Çwarëufrwyz, *s. m.* (çwarëus) Playfulness.

Çwareuwr, *s. m.—pl. çwareuwyr* (çwareu—gwr) A man who sports, a player.

Çwareuwraig, *s. f.—pl. çwareuwreigez* (çwareu—gwraig) A woman who plays.

Çwarëwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarewyr* (çware—gwr) A player, or one who sports; a gamester.



# CWE

- Çwarëwriaeth, *s. m.* (çwarëwr) Play; gaming.  
 Çwarëyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çware) A player, a gamester; also an actor.  
 Çwarëyzawl, *a.* (çwarëyz) Dramatical.  
 Çwarëyzes, *a.* (çwarëyz) A player, or actress.  
 Çwarëyzva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (çwarëyz—ma) A place for play, or games, a theatre.  
 Çwarëyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarëyz) Play, diversion, or amusement; an acting.  
 Çwarv, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A whirl, a fusée.  
 Çwarian, *a.* (çwar) Gentle, placid, slow, soft, calm, or mild. *Yn çwarian*, slowly.

Mae ev yn çwarian i zigiaw, a farawd i vazeu.  
 He is *slow* to anger, and ready to forgive.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

Ey yn çwarian  
 Ydyw 'n tarian

A'n dawn tiron.

He *gently* is our shield, and our pleasant portion.

*W. Middleton.*

- Çwariena, *v. a.* (çwarian) To slacken, to go slow.  
 Çwarienaç, *v. n.* (çwarian) To be slow, or calm.  
 Çwarienaiz, *a.* (çwarian) Of a slow nature.  
 Çwarieniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarian) A slackening, a becoming calm, or tranquil.  
 Çwarienu, *v. n.* (çwarian) To become gentle, slow, or calm; to tranquilize.  
 Çwarienus, *a.* (çwarian) Tranquil, slow, calm.  
 Çwarienwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarienwyr* (çwarian—gwr) A lingerer, or loiterer.  
 Çwarieny, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwarian) A lingerer, or loiterer, one who is slow.  
 Çwarth, *s. m.* (çwar) A quick turn of the voice, a laugh.  
 Çwarw, *s. m.* (çwar) Disport. *a.* Ludescent.  
 Çwarwva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwarw—ma) A theatre.  
 Çwarwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarwyr* (çwar—gwr) A player, one who sports; one who diverts.  
 Çwarwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarwr) The function of amusing, or playing; a play.  
 Çwarwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çwar) A disport.  
 Çwarwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarwy) A sporting.  
 Çwarwyaw, *v. a.* (çwarwy) To disport; to play.  
 Çwarwyawl, *a.* (çwarwy) Ludicrous, sportive.  
 Çwarwyva, *s. f.—pl. çwarwyvëyz* (çwarwy—ma) A place of entertainment, a theatre.  
 Çwarwyvâawl, *a.* (çwarwyva) Theatrical.  
 Çwaryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwar) A player.  
 Çwaryzawl, *a.* (çwaryz) Ludescent; dramatic.  
 Çwaryzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) A player.  
 Çwaryziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) A playing.  
 Çwaryziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) Diversion, amusement, or play; acting.  
 Çwaw, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwa) A blast, or breeze.  
 Çwawedig, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, or blustering.  
 Çwawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaw) A puffing.  
 Çwawiaw, *v. a.* (çwaw) To blast, to blow.  
 Çwawiawg, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, gusty, stormy.  
 Çwawiawl, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, or blustering.  
 Çwawiogrwyz, *s. m.* (çwawiawg) Squalliness.  
 Çwçwi, *pron. pl.* (çw—çwi) You; and used complaisantly for the singular, as you in English.

Çwçwi yw'r hêv, breifgav bron,  
 Gauav ereill govyron.

You are the summer with breast most prominent, others are winter, short and gloomy.

*Gw. Alaw.*

- Çweban, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çweç—ban) A sextain, or stanza of six verses. *a.* Of six lines.  
 Çwebanawg, *a.* (çweban) Consisting of six lines.  
 Çweblwyz, *a.* (çweç—blwyz) Of six years.  
 Çweblwyzawl, *a.* (çweblwyz) Sexennial.  
 Çweblvnezawl, *a.* (çweç—blynez) Sexennial.

# CWE

- ÇWEC, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au* The number six. *a.* Six.  
 Çweçed, *s. m.* (çweç) A sixth, or sixth part. *a.* Sixth.  
 Çweçedran, *s. f.* (çweçed—rhan) A sixth part.  
 Çweçedwaith, *s. m.* (çweçed—gwaith) The sixth time.  
 Çweçved, *s. m.* (çweç) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.  
 Çwêd, *s. m.* (çw—ed) The faculty of utterance, or speech; a saying, or expression.  
 Çwedeg, *s. m.* (çweç—dêg) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.  
 Çwedegawl, *a.* (çwedeg) Sexagesimal, of sixty.  
 Çwedegved, *s. m.* (çwedeg) A sixtieth part. *a.* Sixtieth.  
 Çwedegwaith, *a.* (çwedeg—gwaith) Sixty times.  
 Çwedi, *adv.* (gwedi) After; succeeding; then.  
 Çwedla, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To talk; to chatter, to gossip.  
 Çwedlai, *s. f.—pl. çwedleion* (çwedyl) A gossip.  
 Çwedlawg, *a.* (çwedyl) Full of discourse, story, or talk; talkative, loquacious.

Çwedlawg trwyzedawg traethodyz,  
 Teyrnez y' ngwez inwys mez mad,  
 Tebyg haul hâv huenyz.

*Talkative* is the privileged orator of kings, in the luxuriant circle of the good mead, like the sun, the warm animator of summer.

*Taliessin.*

Iawn çwedlawg mah.

Sincerely *spoken* is a youth.

*Adage.*

- Çwedlëig, *a.* (çwedla) Much given to talk; gossiping.  
 Çwedleua, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To speak, talk, or discourse together; to chatter, to gossip.  
 Çwedleuaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwedyl) Conversation, discourse.  
 Çwedleuaw, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To converse, or to talk.  
 Çwedleuawg, *a.* (çwedyl) Full of chat, talkative.  
 Çwedleuawl, *a.* (çwedyl) Apt to discourse.  
 Çwedleugar, *a.* (çwedyl) Talkative, garrulous.  
 Çwedleugarwç, *s. m.* (çwedleugar) Garrulosity.  
 Çwedleuwr, *s. m.—pl. çwedleuwyr* (çwedyl—gwr) A discourseser, or talker; a chatterer.  
 Çwedleuyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwedyl) A discourseser.  
 Çwedlgar, *a.* (çwedyl) Talkative, or loquacious.  
 Çwedlgarwç, *s. m.* (çwedlgar) Fabulosity.  
 Çwedliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwedyl) A discoursing.  
 Çwedlwall, *s. m.* (çwedyl—gwall) A catachresis. *a.* Faulty in speech.

Na bo'm yn çwedlwall  
 O weithred arall,  
 Na b'om ry anghall,  
 Erbyn angen.

May we not be *loose* in discourse of other's actions, may we not be too imprudent against death.

*Gr. Ynad.*

- Çwedlwr, *s. m.—pl. çwedlwyr* (çwedyl—gwr) A discourseser, or talker; a reporter.  
 Çwedlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwedyl) A fabulist.  
 Çwedyl, *s. m.—pl. çwedlau* (çwêd) A saying, or sentence; a fable; a discourse, story, or tale; report, news. *Tryçu çwedyl*, to speak brokenly; *Mae hi yn dywedyd çwedlau*, she is telling tales.

Gnawd i zyn ovyn çwedlau.

It is natural for man to ask after news.

*Adage.*

- Çwez, *s. m.* (çw—ez) The faculty of utterance.  
 Çwezyl, *s. m.—pl. çwezlau* (çwez) A saying; the same as *Çwedyl*, and used, with its derivatives, in the S. Wales dialect.  
 Çwevraiz, *a.* (çwevyr) Of a violent quality.  
 Çwevrawl, *a.* (çwevyr) Violent, severe. *s. m.* February, the severe month.  
 Çwevrwr, *a.* (çwevyr) Violent. *s. m.* February.

Çwevraz,



# C W E

Çwevrez, *s. m.* (çwevyr) Violence, severity.  
Çwevriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwevyr) A raging.  
Çwevrin, *a.* (çwevyr) Of a severe quality.

Einioes drang llew gyvrang llawr,  
Anian çwevrin dan çwevrwr.

The transient life of the lion, of violent nature comes to the ground under February.  
*Ll. P. Mof, m. Gr. ab H. ab Owain.*

Çwevru, *v. a.* (çwevyr) To act, or affect severely.

Gorwyn blaen mynyzez, hydyr oervel gawav,  
Crin cawn, crwybyr ar vez;  
Çwevris gwall yn allcudez.

Glittering the tops of mountains, intruding is the winters cold, brittle is the stubble, froth covers the mead, imprudence committed violence in banishment.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

Çwevryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwevyr) A severe one.

Gorwyn blaen avall, amgall pob dedwyz,  
Çwevryz i arall,  
A' gwedi caru gadu gwall.

Glittering is the top of the apple tree, circumspect is every prudent one, a chider of another, and after loving indiscretion leaving it.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

Çwevyr, *s. m.—pl. çwevrau* (çwav) Violence.  
Çweflyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çweg—plyg) Sextuple.  
*a.* Sixfold.

Çwêg, *a.* (çw—eg) Sweet, luscious, pleasant.

Çwêg mez pan yver,  
Çwerw pan daler.

Sweet is the mead when drank, bitter when paid for.  
*Adage.*

Cyvredeg â çwêg çwerw hir ennyd.

Concomitant for a length of time have sweet and bitter been.  
*Cynzelw.*

Çwegaiz, *a.* (çwêg) Dulcet, of a luscious taste.  
Çwegawl, *a.* (çwêg) Of a sweetening tendency.  
Çwegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwêg) A dulcification.  
Çwegrwn, *s. m.* (çwegyr) A father-in-law.

Na cred vyth verç dy çwegrwn.

Never believe the daughter of thy father-in-law.  
*Adage.*

Ni weles da yn nhy ei dâd, â hofes da yn nhy ei çwegrwn.

He that saw no good in his father's house, took a liking to what was good in the house of his father-in-law.  
*Adage.*

Çwegrwyz, *s. m.* (çweg) Sweetness, lusciousness.  
Çwegu, *v. a.* (çweg) To dulcify, or to sweeten.  
Çwegwaith, *a.* (çweg—gwaith) Six times.  
Çwegyr, *s. f.—pl. çwegrau* (çwêg) A mother-in-law.

A garo ei gwr cared ei çwegyr.

Who loves her husband let her love her mother-in-law.  
*Adage.*

Çweiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwai) A giving velocity to, a moving quickly; impulsion.  
Çweiaw, *v. a.* (çwai) To give velocity to; to quicken.  
Çweiawl, *a.* (çwai) Apt to quicken; quickening.  
Çweider, *s. m.* (çwai) Activity; or briskness.  
Çweiez, *s. m.* (çwai) Briskness, or activity.  
Çweina, *v. a.* (çwain) To flea, to catch fleas.  
Çweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwain) A killing fleas.  
Çweinial, *v. a.* (çwain) To leap about as fleas.

Yn ei—  
Gwel çweinial çwyrn.

In her couch there is the brisk skipping of fleas.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Çweiniawg, *a.* (çwain) Abounding with fleas.  
Çweinllyd, *a.* (çwain) Full of, or breeding fleas.  
Çweinllydrwyz, *s. m.* (çweinllyd) Abundance of fleas, or the state of being full of fleas.  
Çweinllys, *s. pl. aggr.* (çwain—llys) Fleabane; called also *Çedotrys*, and *Llyfiau'r çwain*.

# C W E

Çwel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çw—el) A course, a turn.

Rhys rwyfç çwel rhyvel, rwyv nav deyrn,  
Rhwyv cedyru cad worfaw.

Rhys whose pride is the course of war, a leading lord and king, he binds the mighty in the pitched combat.  
*Ph. Brydyz, i R. Ieuanc.*

Çwelawg, *a.* (çwel) Having a tendency to turn.  
Çweledig, *a.* (çwel) That turns; rotated.  
Çweledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çweledig) A rotatory motion; a revolution.  
Çweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwel) A rotation.  
Çweliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çweliad) A rotator.  
Çwelidyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwalu) A disperser.  
Çwelwr, *s. m.—pl. çwelwyr* (çwel—gwr) Turner.  
Çwelyd, *s. m.* (çwel) A detour, a turn back.  
Çwelyd, *v. a.* (çwel) To turn, or overturn.  
Çwelydyr, *s. m.—pl. çwelydrau* (çwelyd) A rotator; the side, or that part of the plough that turns the furrow.

Çwennyc, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust for, to desire.

Ni çwennyc morwyn mynawg baglawg.

A maid will not long for a crutched friar.  
*Adage.*

Çwennycadwy, *a.* (çwennyc) That may be lusted.  
Çwennycawl, *a.* (çwennyc) Desirable, pleasing.  
Çwennycedig, *a.* (çwennyc) That is lusted after.  
Çwennycedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwennycedig) The act of longing, or wishing for.  
Çwennyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwennyc) A craving, or longing after; a desideratum.  
Çwennycoldeb, *s. m.* (çwennycawl) Appetibility, the quality of being desirable.  
Çwennycu, *v. a.* (çwennyc) To long, or lust after, to covet, or desire, to wish.

Troi y dyn, trwy odineb,  
I çwennycu, çwaen ugel,  
Dwyn y dyn gwelw-wyn dan gél.

Inveigling the man through adultery, to wish, with great chance, to steal the delicate fair maid into the grove.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Çwennycwr, *s. m.—pl. çwennycwyr* (çwennyc—gwr) One who longeth after, or covets, a wisher.  
Çweoçraiz, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangular; six-sided.  
Çweoçrawg, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangled, or six-sided.  
Çweoçrawl, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangular; six-sided.  
Çweoçri, *v. a.* (çweoçyr) To make sexangular.  
Çweoçriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çweoçyr) A making, or becoming sexangular.  
Çweoçyr, *s. m.—pl. çweoçron* (çweg—oçyr) A sexangle, a figure with six sides. *a.* Sexangled.  
Çwepyn, *s. m.* (çwap) A sudden pat, or blow. *Dos yn çwepyn*, go instantly, or directly.  
Çwervan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwarv) A fusée, a whirl for a spindle, or for a pulley; a pulley.  
Çwervawl, *a.* (çwarv) Tending to whirl round.  
Çwerviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarv) A whirling.  
Çwervu, *v. a.* (çwarv) To whirl, or turn round.  
Çwervysgu, *v. a.* (çwar—mysgu) To play tumultuously together, to make a confusion.

Tri-çwe-çad varçawg  
Eidyn euryçawg—  
Çwervysgynt elgar.

Three times six legions of cavalry, of Eidyn adorned with gold put in confusion the foe.  
*Amurin.*

Çweriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A playing about.  
Çweriaw, *v. a.* (çwar) To play, or sport about.

Çwevrwr, mis çweiris çwezyl diargel mawr  
Mawr Grufuz vab Hywel.

February, a month when a great unconcealed report played about that Grufuz the son of Hywel was dead.  
*Ll. P. Mof.*

Çweriawl, *a.* (çwar) Playing about; sportive.

Çwerig



# CWE

Çwerig, *a.* (çwar) Lutescent; sportive, play-like, playful. Gwez çwerig, actor-like form.

A çerzed rhagzo yn çwerig argam ei varç.—à orug.  
And he playfully went forwards, with his steed on a walking pace.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Çwern, *a.* (çwyrn) Rapid, with velocity.

Çwerthin, *s. m.* (çwarth) A laugh, or laughter.

Mi â glyw'n gryn fiarad, ac am bob gair y vath hyll greçwen â fe'd vuafai yno bum-cant o gythreuliaid ar vwrw eu cym gan çwerthin.

I then should hear a good deal of talking, and at every word such a terrible roar, as if there had been five hundred devils just ready to cast their horns with laughing.  
*Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

Çwerthin, *v. a.* (çwarth) To laugh. Çwerthin gwatawar, to ridicule, to laugh to scorn.

Llawer bron yn dôn o dy'r brenin hezyw :  
Hawz y gallwn çwerthin :  
Llawer fuis, lleu-bais llibin,  
A'r gro yn do ar ei din.

Many a broken heart on the king's side this day; easily may we laugh: many a lousy-coated ribble of a Saxon lies with the gravel a covering for his arse.  
*T. Tŷmawg Llywelyn ab Gruffudd.*

Çwerthinez, *s. m.* (çwerthin) Laughableness.

Çwerthingar, *a.* (çwerthin) Addicted to laughter.

Çwerthingarwç, *s. m.* (çwerthingar) Laughableness.

Çwerthiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwerthin) A laughing; derision.

Çwerthiniaw, *v. a.* (çwerthin) To cause laughter.

Çwerthiniawg, *a.* (çwerthin) Apt to laugh.

Yn floer dëg unlliw a'r dyz  
A'i çlaer-wîn vin çwerthiniawg.

A luminary, splendid as the day, whose playful lips, in blushing wine are dyed.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Vorruz.*

Çwerthiniawl, *a.* (çwerthin) Tending to laugh.

Çwerthinllyd, *a.* (çwerthin) Given to laughing.

Çwerthinus, *a.* (çwerthin) Laughable; risible.

Çwerthinufrwyz, *s. m.* (çwerthinus) Risibility.

Çwerthinwr, *s. m.—pl. çwerthinwyr* (çwerthin—gwr) A laugher, one given to laughter.

Çwerthwr, *s. m.—pl. çwerthwyr* (çwarth—gwr) A laugher, or one addicted to laughter.

Çwerw, *a.* (çwar) Bitter; sharp, or severe.

Hir y byz çwerw hen alanas.  
Long will an old enmity be bitter. *Adage.*

Ni çeir y mefus heb y çwerw.  
The sweet will not be gotten without the bitter. *Adage.*

Çwerwad, *s. m.* (çwerw) A becoming bitter.

Çwerwaiz, *a.* (çwerw) Of a bitter quality.

Çwerwawl, *a.* (çwerw) Tending to grow bitter.

Çwerwder, *s. m.* (çwerw) Bitterness; sharpness.

Çwerwedig, *a.* (çwerw) That is imbittered.

Çwerwez, *s. m.* (çwerw) Bitterness, acerbity.

Çwerweizdra, *s. m.* (çwerwaiz) Bitterishness.

Çwerweiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwerwaiz) A growing, or becoming bitter; exasperation.

Çwerweiziaw, *v. n.* (çwerwaiz) To imbitter.

Çwerweiziawl, *a.* (çwerwaiz) Apt to imbitter.

Çwerwi, *v. a.* (çwerw) To make bitter; to grow bitter; to imbitter; to snarl, or growl.

Çwerwiall, *s. pl. aggr.* (çwerw—gwiall) Worm-wood.

Çwerwliid, *s. m.* (çwerw—llid) Bitter enmity.

Bu zioval, ni bu ziovid  
Can golovyn Cymry camp ziodid,  
Pan vu yn rhyvel gad gwel çwerwliid.

Void of anxiety, though not void of toil was the pillar of Wales of marchlet's feat, when he was in a war of the conflict where bitter enmity raged.  
*Ph. Brydyz, i Rys Ieuan.*

Çwerwlys, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwerw—llys) Worm-wood. Çwerwlys yr eitbin, Bedwen çwerw; wood sage.

# CWE

Çwerwlyflyn, *s. m.* (çwerwlys—llyn) Worm-wood ale.

Çwerwyn, *s. m.* (çwerw) A bitter one; a tartar.

Çweryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A gland.

Çwefill, *a.* (çweç—fill) Of six syllables.

Çwefillawg, *a.* (çwefill) Having six syllables.

Çwetheg, *a.* (çweç—deg) Sixteen, six above ten.

Çwethegved, *s. m.* (çwetheg) A sixteenth part.

Çwethro, *a.* (çweç—tro) Sextuple, or sixfold.

Çwethröawl, *a.* (çwethro) Sextuple, sixfold.

Çwëu, *v. a.* (çwa) To grow sharp, or four.

ÇWI, *s. m. r.—pl. t. on.* A swift turn, a whirl.

Çwi, *pron. pl.* You; and used in the complaisant style in addressing a single person.

Mez y codawg, ni vynafwn i er à vezwyv, bod arnog eisiau dim ar a allwn i, at ynzangaws hezyw yn debyg i çwi eiç hunan.

Says the old codger, I would not, for all that I have, that you should be in want of any thing that I could afford, towards appearing to day like to you your own self.  
*Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

Çwawg, *a.* (çwi) Full of whirls, or rounds, *s. f.—pl. çwiogod.* A cake, a manchet.

Çwawr, *s. f.—pl. çwioryz* One who turns, or moves about briskly; a fister.

Çwîb, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwi) A pipe, or a tube.

Çwiban, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwîb) A whistle; a trill, a shake. Pen çwiban; giddy headed.

Çwibanawg, *a.* (çwiban) Having a whistling.

Çwibanawl, *a.* (çwiban) Whistling, or hissing.

Çwibanriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiban) A whistling, a hissing.

Pa ryw zim à vu beraç  
Blethiad ei çwibanriad baç.

What was ever sweeter than the trilling of her little whistling.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ffônwrant.*

Çwibanllyd, *a.* (çwiban) Apt to whistle; hissing. Seirf çwibanllyd, hissing serpents.

Çwibanogli, *v. a.* (çwibanogyl) To play the flagelet.

Çwibanogliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwibanogyl) A playing of the flagelet, or flute, a piping.

Çwibanogyl, *s. f.—pl. çwibanoglau* (çwibanawg) A flagelet, flute, or pipe. Çwibanogyl y mynyz, the curlew.

Çwaer Cuhelyn, bevr-zyn baç,  
Çwibanogyl çwe' buanaç.

Sister to Cuhelyn, the little gay one, six times more sprightly her pipe.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Eawz.*

Çwibanu, *v. a.* (çwiban) To whistle; to hiss.

Nadrez yn niwez y nant  
Uwç ei bena çwibanant.  
Snakes in the end of the dingle hiss above his head.  
*D. Llywd Gorleç.*

Çwibanwr, *s. m.—pl. çwibanwyr* (çwiban—gwr) A whistler, or one who whistles; a piper.

Gwas i was çwibanwr.  
A servant of the piper's servant. *Adage.*

Çwibanyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwiban) A whistler; also the bullfinch.

Çwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwîb) A trilling.

Çwibiaw, *v. a.* (çwîb) To trill, or to quaver.

Çwibiawl, *a.* (çwîb) Of a trilling quality.

Çwiblad, *s. m.* (çwibyl) A making, or waxing four.

Çwiblaiz, *a.* (çwibyl) Of a sharp, or acid quality.

Çwiblaw, *v. n.* (çwibyl) To grow sharp, or four.

Çwiblawg, *a.* (çwibyl) Having sharp, or acid quality.

Çwibledig, *a.* (çwibyl) Acidulated; poignant.

Çwibledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwibledig) A turning four, or acid; acidulation.

Çwiblez, *s. m.* (çwibyl) Sharpness, or acidity.

Çwibleian



# Ç W I

Çwibleian, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwîb—lleian) A nymph who appears and disappears.

Oian y parcellan, y parcell dyhez,  
Rym dywaid çwibleian çwedyl enrhyvez;  
A mi zyfigoganav hav gwythlonez,  
Cyvrwg brodorion brad o Wynez.

Listen little pig, thou little pig of peace, I am told by a *fibyl* a wonderful faying; and I will foretell a violent bloody summer, between the treacherous inhabitants of Gwynez.

Myræin.

Çwiblni, *s. m.* (çwibyl) Acerbity, or tartness.

Çwibloer, *a.* (çwibyl—oer) Of a cold sour quality.

Çwibol, *s. m.* (çwîb—ol) A tube, or pipe.

Çwibolawg, *a.* (çwibol) Having a tube; tubular.

Çwibon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwib) A whistler; the stork.

Çwibwrn, *s. m.* (çwîb—gwrn) A reeling about, lightheadedness. *a* Light-headed. *Y bendro çwibwrn*, a reeling giddiness of the head; *mac o yn wyllt çwibwrn*, he is stark staring mad.

Çwibyl, *a.* (çwîb) Sharp, tart, sour, or acid.

Çwid, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwi) A quick turn.

Çwidaw, *v. a.* (çwid) To move quickly; to juggle.

Çwidawg, *a.* (çwid) Having a quick turn. *s. m.—pl. çwidogion.* A juggler; a forcerer.

Çwidogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwidawg) A Juggling.

Çwid çwad çwidogaeth  
Goganwn, gogeynyn' wyth gaeth.

The turn of deceptive juggling I would ridicule, eight slaves would lampoon.

Aneurin.

Çwidogawl, *a.* (çwidawg) Relating to juggling.

Çwidogi, *v. a.* (çwidawg) To practise juggling.

Çwidrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwidyr) A fickle motion; a moving unsteadily; a becoming giddy.

Çwidraw, *v. n.* (çwidyr) To go, or dart backwards and forwards; to become wild; to be giddy.

Çwimmwrth i gwelwç yma,  
Çwidraw, a neidiaw a wna.

Suddenly you shall see it here, for it strays about, and leaps.

T. Pryi, gwc.

Çwidrawg, *a.* (çwidyr) Full of wildness, or giddiness.

Çwidrawl, *a.* (çwidyr) Apt to be wild, flighty, or giddy.

Çwidrez, *s. m.* (çwidyr) Wildness, or giddiness.

Çwidrvrys, *a.* (çwidyr—brys) Precipitant, giddy.

Çwidrwr, *s. m.—pl. çwidrwyr* (çwidyr—gwr) One who goes about giddily, a hairbrained person.

Çwidryn, *s. m. dim.* (çwidyr) A crazy person.

Çwidw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çwid) A forcerer.

Çwidwen, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwidw) A coquette.

Çwidwenwr, *s. m.—pl. çwidwenwyr* (çwidwen) A flighty man, a male coquette.

Çwidyr, *a.* (çwid) Wild, rash; giddy, or hair-brained.

Odid y canvu adyn,  
Çwidraç, anwadalac dyn.

Seldom has he seen a fribble more giddy, a man more unsteady.

Gronw Owain.

Çwiv, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A whirl, or turn.

Çwiviad, *s. m.—pl. çwiviaid* (çwiv) A vagabond.

Byd a vyz byd wrth zillad:  
Cynghaws arglwyz inaer çwiviad;  
Çwaglaw barz, harz ofeiriad.

The world will be a world, as to dress; the counsellor of a lord is a vagrant of a bailiff; empty-handed the bard, gay the priest.

Gwaifgarerz Myræin.

Çwiviaw, *v. a.* (çwiv) To fly about, to wander.

Çwiviawg, *a.* (çwiv) That flies about; vagrant.

# Ç W I

Çwiviawl, *a.* (çwiv) Apt to fly about; wandering.

Çwiviedig, *a.* (çwiv) That flies about; vagabond.

Çwiviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwiviad) A Rambler.

Çwiviwr, *s. m.—pl. çwivwyr* (çwiv—gwr) A wanderer, strayer, or vagabond.

Çwif, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A hiss, a whiff.

Çwifiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwif) A sibilation.

Çwifiaw, *v. a.* (çwif) To hiss; to puff, to whiff.

Çwifiawl, *a.* (çwif) Sibilant; puffing, whiffing.

Çwifwr, *s. m.—pl. çwifwyr* (çwif—gwr) A puffer, a hisser; a smoker.

Çwig, *s. m.* (çwi) Clarified whey, a kind of drink made of whey with sweet herbs, by fermentation.

Çwig, *a.* (çwi) Fermented; also sour, or sharp.

Çwiglen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwigyl) A sharp one, a tartar.

Çwigws, *s. m. dim.* (çwig) Whey-drink. *a.* four.

Çwigyl, *s. m.—pl. çwiglau* (çwig) Acid, tartar.

Çwigyn, *s. m.* (çwig) Fermented whey-drink.

Çwîl, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çw—gil) A beetle, a chafer. *Çwîl y barwai*, the dorr, or hedge chafer.

Magu çwîl yn mynwes.

To breed a lurker in the bosom.

Adage.

Çwîl yn nôs.

A beetle with the night.

Adage.

Çwîl, *a.* (çw—gil) Whirling, twirling, or reeling.

Çwilaft, *s. f.—pl. çwileift* (çwîl) A gossip, a gadder.

Çwilawg, *a.* (çwîl) That whirls about. *s. m.* The lesser guillemot, a sea fowl so called.

Çwilboeth, *a.* (çwîl—poeth) Scorching, or burning hot. *Mac o yn çwilboeth greifion*, it is a burning hot cinder.

Çwildarw, *s. m.—pl. çwildairw* (çwîl—tarw) The dragon-fly; it is called also *Gwâell neidyr*.

Çwildro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwîl—tro) A dizzy turn.

Çwildrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwildro) A turning dizzily; a making giddy.

Çwildroi, *v. a.* (çwildro) To turn dizzily.

Çwilen, *s. f.* (çwîl) A beetle, a chafer. *Çwilen gorniarwg*, the great horned beetle, or bull-fly; *çwilen zu*, a black beetle; *çwilen wyllt*, a *çwilen y dom*, the dung beetle; *budr-çwilen*, the water newt.

Dringasant o wreng isel—  
Çwilen, hed uwç heolysz,  
Ac yn y dom cyn y dyz.

They rose up from a vile canaille—the beetle flies above the streets, and is in the muck, ere the day appears.

S. Tudur.

Çwîlëna, *v. a.* (çwilen) To pry about; to search here and there; to pick, or pilfer.

Çwilenai, *s. c.—pl. çwilenaiod* (çwilenai) A pryer, one who searches about; a pilferer.

Çwilenwr, *s. m.—pl. çwilenwyr* (çwilen—gwr) One who pryeth about; a pilferer.

Çwiler, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwîl) An aurelia.

Çwileryn, *s. m. dim.* (çwiler) An aurelia, or chrysalis; a maggot; a swelling, or blister.

Magu çwileryn gwyn gwâr,  
I'm mynwes o fery meinwar.

Nourishing an aurelia white and mild in my bosom from the love of the slender gentle one.

D. ab Gwilym.

Çwilva, *s. f.—pl. çwilvöyz* (çwîl—ma) A research.

Çwilvriw, *a.* (çwîl—briw) Broken small. *Guna wo yn çwilvriw*, make it all to pieces.

Çwilvriwiad,



# Ç W I

Çwilvriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwilvriw) A flatter-  
 ing.  
 Çwilvriwiau, *v. a.* (çwilvriw) To grind to  
 pieces, to shatter.  
 Çwilvynwg, *s. m.* (çwil—mynwg) The neck  
 joint.  
 Çwilvynwgyl, *s. m.—pl.* çwilvynyglau (çwil-  
 vynwg) The neck joint, on which the head  
 moves.

Cogwrn dy çwilvynwgyl.  
 The bone of thy neck joint. *S. Vygan, Araeth Gwgan.*

Çwilgi, *s. m.—pl.* çwilgwn (çwîl—ci) A search-  
 ing dog; a busy body. *Yr hên çwilgi brwnt, O*  
*you nasty old pilfering dog.*  
 Çwilgorn, *s. m.—pl.* çwilgyrn (çwîl—corn) A  
 whirling cylinder, or horn. *a.* Wheeling, or  
 reeling round. *Çwilgorn-gwzaw, the neck-*  
*bone; mae vo yn wessw çwilgorn, he is topingly*  
*drunk:—Çwilgorn y gwynt, çwilgorn y waen, a*  
*çwilgorn llwyd, the lapwing, or grey plover;*  
*çwilgorn y twyn, a çwilgorn y mynyz, the golden*  
*plower.*  
 Çwiliac, *v. a.* (çwîl) To pry, or look about,  
 to pilfer.  
 Çwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwîl) Scrutation, in-  
 quiry.  
 Çwiliadawl, *a.* (çwiliad) Exploratory, searching.  
 Çwiliadwy, *a.* (çwiliad) Scrutable, or searchable.  
 Çwiliat, *s. m.—pl.* çwiliatod (çwîl) A pryer.  
*Çwiliat ystlom, a pryer into filthiness.*  
 Çwiliaw, *v. a.* (çwîl) To pry about; to search.

Tair forz fyz i çwiliaw calon dyn: fev yn y peth nas tybio; yn  
 y moz nas tybio; ac ar y pryd nas tybio.

There are three ways to *scrutinize* the heart of man: in the  
 thing he is not aware of; in the manner he is not aware of; and  
 at the time he is not aware of. *Barzas.*

Çwiliawg, *a.* (çwîl) Having a tendency to whirl  
 about. *s. m.—pl.* çwilogion. One possessed  
 with a spirit of prophesying; a seer. *L.*  
*Llandav.*  
 Çwiliawr, *s. m.* (çwîl) A pryer, a searcher.  
 Çwilied, *v. a.* (çwîl) To search, to examine.  
 Çwiliedig, *a.* (çwîl) That is searched, or ex-  
 plored.  
 Çwiliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwiliad) A searcher.  
 Çwiliogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawg) Di-  
 vination.  
 Çwilioges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawg) A woman  
 possessed with a spirit of divination, a forcerefs.  
 Çwiliores, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawr) A hornet.  
 Çwilioryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawr) A maggot.  
 Çwiliwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwilwyr (çwîl—gwr) A  
 searcher.  
 Çwilota, *v. a.* (çwîl) To catch beetles; to pry.  
 Çwilotai, *s. c.—pl.* çwiloteiod (çwilota) A pryer.  
 Çwilotwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwilotwyr (çwilota—gwr)  
 One who pryeth about; a pilferer.  
 Çwilitaith, *v. a.* (çwîl—taith) To pry about.  
 Çwim, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) Motion; impulse.  
 Çwimiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwim) Motivity.  
 Çwimiaw, *v. a.* (çwim) To move round briskly.

Oç! am yd ni çwimia un.

Alas! for corn not one *would move.*  
*Lewis Mon, i'r Maen Melin.*

Çwimiawg, *a.* (çwim) Having a power to move.  
 Çwimiawl, *a.* (çwim) Motive, having motion.  
 Çwimiedig, *a.* (çwim) That is put in motion.  
 Çwimiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwimiad) A  
 stirrer.

# Ç W I

Çwimiwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwimwyr (çwim—gwr) One  
 who stirs about briskly; a mover.  
 Çwimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwimyl) A motion.  
 Çwimlaw, *v. a.* (çwimyl) To move briskly.  
 Çwimp, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwim) A turn; a hap.

Tôft yw'r çwimp na çaid impiwr.  
 Bad is the *chance* that a planter cannot be had.

*G. ab Seunyn.*

Çwimpin, *s. m. dim.* (çwimp) A sharp turn.

Blingar ar imp ei çwimpin.  
 Toilsome on the spray his *turn.*  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Vronvraith.*

Çwimpleian, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwimp—lleian) A  
 nymph that appears and disappears; a fairy.  
 Çwimwth, *a.* (çwi—mwth) Nimble, speedy.  
 Çwimyl, *s. m.—pl.* çwimlau (çwim) A motion.  
 Çwimythder, *s. m.* (çwimwth) Nimbleness; ve-  
 locity.  
 Çwin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çw—in) Activity; toil.  
 Çwinfa, *s. m.* (çwin—fa) The evening; the  
 close of the day. *a.* Late. *adv.* Late. *Çware*  
*çwinfa, twmpath çware, a noswaith larwen, a*  
*merry night, or dance.*  
 Çwinfav, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwinfa) The close of  
 evening.  
 Çwinfav, *v. a.* (çwinfa) To draw toward a close;  
 to determine; to grow late.

Pan vo nôs, y çwinfav dy vnyd ti i dwyllaw y gwilwyr gwyr  
 Groeg, yni zelynt ar dalm oziwrth y llu i'm erbyn i, val y cafwyr  
 eu dyvetha.

When it is night, *I settle* that thou shalt go to deceive the cen-  
 tinels of the Grecians, so that they shall come a good space  
 from the camp against me, that I may destroy them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Çwinsang, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwin—sang) A draw-  
 ing to a close; the close of the evening.  
 Çwintan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwin—tan) A hyme-  
 neal game thus acted: A pole is fixt in the  
 ground, with sticks set about it, which the  
 bridegroom and his company take up, and try  
 their strength and activity in breaking them  
 upon the pole.  
 Çwiogen, *s. f. dim.* (çwiawg) A cake, a manchet.  
 In *Môn*, it is a wafer made of milk, flour, and  
 sugar, used by the papists in the communion,  
 and made more particularly on new year's day.  
 Çwiongyl, *s. f.—pl.* çwionglau (çwi—ongyl) A  
 sudden turn; cunning, craft, or intrigue.  
 Çwiorawl, *a.* (çwiawr) Having activity, or life.  
 Çwiori, *v. a.* (çwiawr) To move, or turn briskly.

Rhyvezav na çwiawr  
 Azev nev i lawr,  
 O zyvod rhwyv gawr,  
 Alexander Mawr.

I wonder that the mansion of heaven should not *whirl* down-  
 ward on the coming of the leader of tumult, Alexander the Great.  
*Taliein.*

Çwip, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A quick flirt, or  
 turn. *a.* Flit, quick. *adv.* Quickly, instantly.

Byz di gynnil ar dy geiniawg;  
 Çwip yr aa, hi zaw yn ziawg.  
 Be thou saving of thy penny; *quickly* it goes; it comes lazily.  
*Adage.*

Çwipiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwip) A moving very  
 briskly; a impelling suddenly; a whipping.  
 Çwipiaw, *v. a.* (çwip) To move briskly; to whip.  
 Çwipyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwip) A sudden turn, an  
 instant. *a.* Quick: *In çwipyn, instantly.*  
 Çwired, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwi—rhêd) A sudden  
 start, or turn; craft, deceit, or cunning.  
 Çwiredawl, *a.* (çwired) Having fly tricks.  
 Çwiredu, *v. a.* (çwired) To play fly tricks.  
 Çwiredus, *a.* (çwired) Sly, cunning, or deceitful.  
 Çwiredwr



# Ç W Y

Çwiredwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwiredwyr (çwired—gwr) A cunning, or fly person; a tricker.  
 Çwiredyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwired) A fly tricker.  
 Çwistrell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwi—yftrell) A syringe.  
 Çwistrelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwistrell) A squirting.  
 Çwistrellu, *v. a.* (çwistrell) To syringe, to squirt.  
 Çwistrellyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwistrell) Squirter.  
 Çwitçwat, *s. m.* (çwid—çwad) A fly pilferer.

Pôb çwitçwat yn lledrata  
 Pennillion prydizion da.

Every fly pilcher stealing the verses of good poets. *s. Tudur.*

Çwittavad, *s. m.* (çwid—tavad) Small drink.  
 Çwith, *a.* (çw—ith) Left, sinister, not right; awkward; untoward; unaccustomed; unusual. *Llaw çwith*, left hand; *llaw-çwith*, left handed; *bys yn çwith iso*, it will be awkward to him; i. e. he will repent it.  
 Çwithaw, *v. n.* (çwith) To be in a dilemma; to be astonished, or amazed. *Çwithboez a synoerz arno welled ellyll*, he became astonished and amazed at seeing a phantom.  
 Çwithawl, *a.* (çwith) Sinistrous; perverse.  
 Çwithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwith) A making sinister.  
 Çwithig, *a.* (çwith) Sinister, left, left-handed; awkward; untoward.  
 Çwithigrwyz, *s. m.* (çwithig) Sinisterness.  
 Çwithrwd, *s. m.* (çwi—trwd) A rustling noise.  
 Çwithrwd, *v. a.* (çwi—trwd) To rustle; to hiss.  
 Çwiw, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A whirl, or quick turn; an attack, or fit of any disorder; a shortness of breath; a fever. *Çwiw o'r annwyd*, a fit of a cold; *mae rhyw çwiw arno*, he has a fit of some disorder upon him.  
 Çwiwbigaw, *v. a.* (çwiw—pigaw) To pilfer.  
 Çwiwdwll, *s. m.—pl.* çwiwdyllau (çwiw—twll) A hole to run in and out of; a retreat.  
 Çwiwedig, *a.* (çwiw) Endued with a power to turn.  
 Çwiwell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiw) What has the quality of whirling round; an epithet applied to some birds, the widgeon, and *çwiwvaid*, widgeons; the female of salmon; called also *camawg*, *bwywell*, and *çwiwell*.  
 Çwiwgi, *s. m.—pl.* çwiwgwn (çwiw—ci) A prying dog, or one apt to thief; a pilferer.  
 Çwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiw) A turning about.  
 Çwiwian, *v. a.* (çwiw) To turn, or dart about, to fly here and there; to pry; to pilfer.  
 Çwiwiau, *v. a.* (çwiw) To turn about; to pilfer.  
 Çwiwiawl, *a.* (çwiw) Apt to twirl; frisky.  
 Çwiwladrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiw—lladrad) A fly pilfering, petty larceny, or small theft.  
 Çwiwladradaiz, *a.* (çwiwladrad) Apt to pilfer.  
 Çwiwladrata, *v. a.* (çwiwladrad) To pilfer.  
 Çwiwladrones, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiw—lladrones) A female pilferer, one given to pilfer flyly.  
 Çwiwleidy, *s. m. dim.* (çwiwleidy) A pilferer.  
 Çwiwleidy, *s. m.—pl.* çwiwladron (çwiw—lleidy) One who pryeth about to steal; a pilferer.  
 Çwiws, *s. pl. aggr.* (çwi) Widgeons, water fowls.  
 Çwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çw) A tendency to move.  
 Çwyçwi, *pron. pl.* (çwyçwi) You; and used in civility in addressing a single person.  
 Çwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwy) Ejection; vomit.  
 Çwydalen, *s. f.* (çwy—dalen) A watery blister.  
 Çwydalu, *v. a.* (çwy—dal) To raise blisters.  
 Çwydaw, *v. n.* (çwyd) To gesticulate; to trick.

# Ç W Y

Çwydawiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwydaw) A gesticulation, antick tricks, or buffoonery.  
 Çwydawyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwydaw) A merry andrew.  
 Çwydawyr, *s. m.* (çwyd—awyr) A kind of viscous matter, or jelly, supposed to be dropt from meteors.  
 Çwydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyd) Ejection; a vomiting.  
 Çwydrez, *s. m.* (çwydyr) Ejected, or vomited matter; corruption, or rottenness.  
 Çwydu, *v. a.* (çwyd) To vomit, to spue, to eject.  
 Çwydus, *a.* (çwyd) Apt to vomit; sick; sickening.  
 Çwydwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwydwyr (çwyd—gwr) A vomiter.  
 Çwydyr, *s. m.—pl.* çwydroz (çwyd) Ejected matter.  
 Çwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwy) A swelling, a swell.  
 Çwyzadwy, *a.* (çwyz) Having a tendency to swell.  
 Çwyzain, *a.* (çwyz) Having a tendency to swell.  
 Çwyzaint, *s. m.* (çwyzain) A tendency to swell.  
 Çwyzaw, *v. a.* (çwyz) To swell, to grow big.  
 Çwyzawl, *a.* (çwyz) Swelling, apt to swell.  
 Çwyzedig, *a.* (çwyz) That is swelled; bloated.  
 Çwyzedigaeth, *s. m.* (çwyzedig) Bloatedness.  
 Çwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyz) A swelling up.  
 Çwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwy) Motion, stir or action. *Çwyv a çwyv*, motion and motion, i. e. by degrees.  
 Çwyvadwy, *a.* (çwyv) Agitable, or moveable.  
 Çwyvaiz, *a.* (çwyv) Of a moving tendency.  
 Çwyvain, *a.* (çwyv) Abounding with motion; fluctuating; fluctuant, or waving.  
 Çwyvaint, *s. m.* (çwyvain) Plenitude of motion; fluctuation.  
 Çwyvan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyv) A stirring. *Maen y çwyvan*, a stone of motion, a rocking stone.  
 Çwyvan, *v. a.* (çwyv) To move, to agitate, to stir, to fluctuate, to waver.  
 Çwyvaw, *v. a.* (çwyv) To move, to agitate, to stir.

Mae 'y mun a mi'n un-iaith,  
 Ac ni çwyv ei genau çwaith.

My charmer and me are of one speech, yet nevertheless her lips will not move. *D. ab Edmond, i Fudanes.*

Çwyvawl, *a.* (çwyv) Motive, apt to agitate.  
 Çwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyv) Motion, agitation.  
 Çwyviedig, *a.* (çwyv) Endued with motion.  
 Çwyviedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyviedig) Motion.  
 Çwyviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwyviad) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.  
 Çwyvwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwyvwyr (çwyv—gwr) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.  
 Çwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çwy) A turn; a course; a while; a turning; an event. *Çwyl y vluwyzn*, the course of the year.

Cerzws Grufuz parth ag Arwylli—ac i llazoez y gwerin, ac i hofges eu tai; a'u gwreigez a'u morwynion a zug y'ng haethiwd; ac y velly i taiws y çwyl i Trahaearn.

Grufuz marched towards Arglwyf i—and he slew the people, and burnt their houses; and their wives and virgins he took into captivity; and thus he retaliated the turn on Trahaearn. *Bugez Gr. ab Cynan.*

Çwyl, *adv.* (çwy) While, as long, as long as *Çwyl* (tra, tro) y pery yr binon, while the fine weather lasteth.  
 Çwyladwy, *a.* (çwyl) Capable of turning round.  
 Çwylaw, *v. a.* (çwyl) To turn, to revolve, to run a course; to bustle about; to work. *Adar yn çwylaw*, birds hovering about.  
 Çwyldaith, *s. f.—pl.* çwyldaithiau (çwyl—taith) A revolutionary course, or turn; a circuit.  
 Çwyldro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwyl—tro) A circular turn; a vortex.



Çwyldrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyldro) Circumgyration.

Çwyldrôawl, *a.* (çwyldro) Circumrotatory.

Çwyldröedig, *a.* (çwyldro) Circumrotatory.

Çwyldroedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyldröedig) Circumrotation; rotation.

Çwyldroedigawl, *a.* (çwyldröedig) Circumrotatory.

Çwyldroi, *v. a.* (çwyldro) To revolve; to whirl.

Çwylva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (çwyl—ma) An orbit, a course.

Çwylgnaw, *s. m.* (çwyl—cnaw) A mumping fast.

Çwylgnôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwylgnaw) Mumping.

Çwylgnoi, *v. a.* (çwylgnaw) To mump, or chew quick.

Çwylïad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyl) Circumition; a turning round, a rotation.

Çwylus, *a.* (çwyl) Rotative, or rotatory.

Çwylwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (çwyl—gwib) Orbit, motion.

Çwylwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwylwib) Circumerration.

Çwylwibiaw, *v. a.* (çwylwib) To wander round about.

Çwylwibiawl, *a.* (çwylwib) Apt to wander about.

Çwÿn, *s. m. aggr.* (çwy) A stir; a chaos, a mixture; weeds, also a single weed.

Çwynan, *s. f.* (çwyn) A whirler; a fly wheel.

Çwynaw, *v. a.* (çwyn) To move, or to stir about.

Çwynawg, *a.* (çwyn) Abounding with weeds.

Traeth rhîau golau hælon,  
Nîth ogyveirç o çwynogion.

Splendid and liberal chiefs declare, that thou shalt not be addressed by vulgar ones. *Taliesin.*

Çwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyn) A weeding.

Çwynogli, *v. a.* (çwynogyl) To grub weeds.

Çwynogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwynogyl) A hoeing.

Çwynoglyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwynogyl) A hoer.

Çwynogyl, *s. f.*—*pl. çwynoglau* (çwynawg) A weeding hook, a grubbing hoe.

Çwynogyl, pedwaren â dâl.

A grubbing hoe, its value is a farthing. *Welsh Laws.*

Çwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwy) A strong impulse.

Çwyrn, *s. m.* (çwyr) A quick force, or motion; a whirl; a whiz, a snort.

Çwyrn, *a.* (çwyr) Fleet, rapid, speedy; nimble, active; stout, strenuous.

Y Tâd o'r degeuad çwyrn—  
A lywia'r byd.

The Father from the active beginning regulates the world. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Pan vo çwyrn cedyrn yn codi i ymlaz  
Amlywg y drygioni.

When the mighty ones are active rising up to fight then iniquity is manifest. *Gr. Philip.*

Çwyrnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyrn) A whirling; a whizzing; a snoring; a snarling.

Çwyrnain, *a.* (çwyrn) Of a rapid nature; whizzing.

Çwyrnawg, *a.* (çwyrn) Full of fierceness; snarling.

Ci çwyrnawg halawg ei bais.

A snarling dog's coat is polluted. *Adage.*

Çwyrnawl, *a.* (çwyrn) Whirling; whizzing.

Çwyrnawr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwyrnorion* (çwyrn) Whirler.

Çwyrnder, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, impetuosity.

Çwyrndra, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

Çwyrned, *s. m.* (çwyrn) A rapid action; a snarling; a bickering, wrangling, or quarrelling.

Çwyrnez, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

Çwyrnell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyrn) A whirl; a whirlingig.

Anav gwenwynig—

Llun çwyrnell, llai na çornwyd.

A tormenting botch, of the form of a whirl, less than the plague. *T. Alad, i'r gibws.*

Çwyrnelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyrnell) A whirling round rapidly; a brandishing; a whizzing.

Çwyrnellu, *v. a.* (çwyrnell) To whirl rapidly; to move with a whizzing noise; to whiz; to brandish.

Çwyrnvor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (çwyrn—môr) A strong eddy.

Çwyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. çwyrniaid* (çwyrn) One of rapid motion; a snorter; a snarler.

Bid wlyb rhyç, bid vynç maç,

Bid gwyn clav, bid lawen iag,

Bid çwyrniad colwyn, bid wenwyn gwraç.

Let the furrow be wet; let there be frequent bail; let the sick be complaining, let the hearty be merry; let the lapdog be a snarler; let the old woman be peevish. *Llywarc Hen.*

Çwyrnlyd, *a.* (çwyrn) Apt to whiz; snarling.

Çwyrnogli, *v. a.* (çwyrnogyl) To rattle; to whiz.

Çwyrnogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyrnogyl) A rattling.

Çwyrnogyl, *s. f.*—*pl. çwyrnoglau* (çwyrnawg) A rattle. *Çwyrnogyl meton gwrzteg*, a rattle in the throat.

Çwyrnolad, *v. a.* (çwyrnawl) To snort, to snore; to roar. *s. m.* A snoring, or snorting; a roaring.

Çwyrnolawd, *s. m.* (çwyrnawl) A snorting.

Çwyrnoli, *v. a.* (çwyrnawl) To rattle, to snort.

Çwyrnolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwyrnawl) A snorter.

Çwyrnores, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyrnawr) A hornet.

Çwyrnu, *v. a.* (çwyrn) To move with rapidity; to whiz in motion; to snore, to snarl, to growl.

Çwyrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwyrnwyr* (çwyrn—gwr) A snorer.

Çwys, *s. m.* (çwy) Sweat, or perspiration. *Çwys Mair*, the butter-flower.

Çwysadwy, *a.* (çwys) Perspirable, apt to sweat.

Çwysawg, *a.* (çwys) Full of sweat, or sweaty.

Çwysawl, *a.* (çwys) Tending to sweat; sweating.

Çwysbair, *a.* (çwys—pair) Sudoriferous.

Çwysdwl, *s. m.*—*pl. çwysdyllau* (çwys—twll) A sweat pore.

Çwysdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwys—ty) A sweating house.

Çwysdyllawg, *a.* (çwysdwl) Having sweat pores.

Çwysva, *s. f.*—*pl. çwysfeyz* (çwys—ma) A sudatory.

Çwysgar, *a.* (çwys) Diaphoretic, sudoriferous.

Çwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwys) A sweating.

Çwysig, *a.* (çwys) Apt to pass through, like sweat.

Çwysigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwysig) A bladder, a blister.

Çwysigenaiz, *a.* (çwysigen) Like a bladder.

Çwysigenawg, *a.* (çwysigen) Full of blisters.

Çwysigenawl, *a.* (çwysigen) Apt to blister.

Çwysigeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwysigen) A blistering, a raising a blister, or bladder.

Çwysigenu, *v. n.* (çwysigen) To rise in blisters.

Çwysiglen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwysigyl) A blister.

Çwysigyl, *s. f.*—*pl. çwysiglau* (çwysig) A blister.

Çwyslyd, *a.* (çwys) Sweaty, apt to perspire.

Çwysoglen, *s. f.* (çwysogyl) The oxylapathon.

Çwysogyl, *s. m. aggr.* (çwysawg) Oxylapathum.

Çwysu, *v. a.* (çwys) To sweat, or to perspire.

Çwyswr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwyswyr* (çwys—gwr) A sweater.

Çwyth



# C W Y

Çwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwy) A puff, or blast, a gale; breath; life. *Çwyth cyllion*, fly blow.  
Çwythad, *s. m.* (çwyth) A puff, or blast; breath.  
Çwythadwy, *a.* (çwyth) That can blow, or breathe.  
Çwythain, *a.* (çwyth) Windy; having breath.  
Çwythaint, *s. m.* (çwythain) Wind, respiration.  
Çwythawg, *a.* (çwyth) Having wind, or breath.  
Çwythawl, *a.* (çwyth) Pneumatic; breathing.  
Çwythbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyth—pren) A tube used for blowing a fire; bellows.  
Çwythedig, *a.* (çwyth) That is made to blow.  
Çwythez, *s. m.* (çwyth) The act of blowing.  
Çwythell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyth) A whistle.  
Çwythelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwythell) A whistling; a shrill sound, the call of a whistle.  
Çwythellu, *v. a.* (çwythell) To whistle; to blast.

# C W Y

Çwythgorn, *s. m.*—*pl. çwythgyrn* (çwyth—corn) A cornet, or a shawm; a horn.  
Canu—  
Ar yr ydgyrn a'r çwythgyrn pres.  
To rejoice on the trumpets and the brazen shawms. *E. Prys.*  
Çwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyth) A blowing.  
Çwythiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwythiad) A blower.  
Çwythig, *a.* (çwyth) Having wind; inflated.  
Çwythigell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwythig) A blown bladder.  
Çwythigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwythig) A bottle.  
Çwythlyd, *a.* (çwyth) Full of blowing, or puffing.  
Çwythlydrwyz, *s. m.* (çwythlyd) Flatulency.  
Çwythu, *v. a.* (çwyth) To blow; to breathe.  
Çwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwythwyr* (çwyth—gwr) A blower, or blaster.  
Çwÿthyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwyth) A small blast, or gust.

# D

## D A

**D**A, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oz.* A produce, or what is had; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels. *Da bywiawol*, live stock; *da marwawol*, dead stock; *da cyfraw*, moveable goods; *da digyfraw*, immoveable goods; *da duon*, black cattle; *da blithion*, milch kine; *da*, cattle; *da byzo a da bathawol*, live stock and coined specie.—*Da gwahanedig, a da dirwahanedig*, divisible stock, and indivisible stock; amongst the divisible may be reckoned such things as money and corn; and things which could not be divided are, a book, a vessel, a horse, and the like. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyn, a da'r byd a zervyz  
Da newawl tragwyzawl yvz.

Man, and worldly good shall fade away, celestial good shall be eternal. *Gut. Owain.*

**Da**, *a.* Good. *Dyn da*, a good man; *mae gair da iawn iso*, he has a very good word; *mae bron yn sa dros ben*, this is superlatively good; *Gelwid ew Ddew yr eilen rhug daed y canni*, he was called the God of Music because he sang so well.

Da oez hwn dyziau henwr,  
Da, obu da yn y byd wr.

He was good through the days of old age, good, if in the world good hath been. *Wat. Clywedawg.*

**Da**, *adv.* Well, good. *Da da* very well. *Inter.* Well. *Da zyn!* well done man! *Da'r eneth!* That's a good girl! *Da waggen!* That's a good boy!

**Dabre**, *v. a. used imperatively*, (dabred) Come; Hasten! Come hither quickly.

Dabre genyv i'm tyno,  
Athwyd gwin gofgytello.

Come with me to my dwelling, thou wilt have wine, that will briskly sparkle. *Ygnac ab Iddno.*

**Dabred**, *v. a.* (abred) To move, or hasten; to come.

Dabreda genyv i'r zinas,  
Athwyd mez.

Hasten along with me to the city, thou shalt have wine. *Ygnac ab Iddno.*

**Dabredawl**, *a.* (dabred) Tending to move, or pass.  
**Dabrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dabred) A passing on.  
**Dabredu**, *v. a.* (dabred) To pass on, to move, to hasten.

## D A D

**Dacw**, *adv.* (dy—acw) There is, yonder is. *Dacw zyn neu zynes*, Yonder is a man or woman.

**Dad**, *a prefix in composition* (dy—ad) It has the power of *Re* and *Un*, in the English.

**Dadadeiladu**, *v. a.* (adeiladu) To unbuild.

**Dadadeilaw**, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To take down a building.

**Dadavaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gavaeliad) A letting go a hold, a loosening, or letting go.

**Dadavaelu**, *v. a.* (gavaelu) To let go a hold; to relaxate.

**Dadanhuz**, *s. m.* (dadenhuz) A disclosure, or discovery; investigation of a right, or title; the admission to a right, or title. Also a claim-aint to a right of inheritance. *Cwyn dadanhuz*, a suit for the recovery of inheritance.

Pedwar dyn a zyly Zadanhuz o gorff y neb a vu varw yn bergen eidre mab, ac wyr, a gorwyr, ac etivez cyfsevinawl o'r lliaws etivezion.

There are four persons intitled to the claim of inheritance from the body of him that shall have died possessed of his land: a son, a grand child, a great grand child, and the primary heir of all the several heirs. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dadanhuzaw**, *v. a.* (dadanhuz) To disclose, to educe; to investigate a title.

Enhuzwyd aelwyd; Duw a welo  
Dodi un hezyw a'i dadanhuzo.

A hearth has been extinguished: may God see good to grant one this day that shall rekindle it! *L. G. Cothi.*

**Dadanhuzawl**, *a.* (dadanhuz) Tending to disclose.

Dadanhuzawl hawl yw hywlezw Owain.

The liberal feat of Owain has a tendency to discover a claim. *See nym.*

**Dadanhuzed**, *s. f.* (dadanhuz) A disclosure; education.

**Dadanhuziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadanhuz) A disclosing, discovering, or investigating.

**Dadanhuzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dadanhuzwyr* (dadanhuz—gwr) A discloser; one who claims a right of inheritance, or possession.

**Dadannel**, *s. m.* (annel) An unstretched state. *Bwa ar ei zadanannel*, a bow in its unbent state.

**Dadanneliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadannel) The act of unstretching, or loosening a bow.

**Dadannely**, *v. a.* (dadannel) To take off a stretch; to unbend a bow; to cease from aiming.



Dadanfozawl, *a.* (anfozawl) Tending to divest of a quality, or property.  
 Dadan. *ozi*, *v. a.* (anfozi) To divest of a quality.  
 Dadanfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfoziad) A divesting of a quality.  
 Dadangori, *v. a.* (angori) To disanchor.  
 Dadangoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angoriad) A disanchoring, or weighing of the anchor.  
 Dadarviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arviad) A disarming.  
 Dadarvogi, *v. a.* (arvogi) To unarm, to disarm.  
 Dadarvogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arvogiad) A disarming.  
 Dadarvu, *v. a.* (arvu) To disarm, to unarm.  
 Dadawçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awçiad) A blunting.  
 Dadawçiauw, *v. n.* (awçiauw) To become blunt.  
 Dadawçu, *v. a.* (awçu) To take off a sharpness.  
 Dadblan, *s. m.* (plan) What is displanted.  
 Dadblaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblan) Displantation.  
 Dadblanu, *v. a.* (dadblan) To displant; to root up.  
 Dadblyg, *a.* (plyg) That is unfolded, or unbent.  
 Dadblygadwy, *a.* (dadblyg) That may be unfolded.  
 Dadblygawl, *a.* (dadblyg) Tending to unfold.  
 Dadblygedig, *a.* (dadblyg) That is unfolded; displayed.  
 Dadblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblyg) An unfolding.  
 Dadblygu, *v. a.* (dadblyg) To unfold; to unbend.  
 Dadblygwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblygwr) One who unfolds; one who unbends.  
 Dadboenawl, *a.* (poenawl) Tending to ease pain.  
 Dadboeni, *v. a.* (poeni) To alluage a pain.  
 Dadboeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (poeniad) A easing.  
 Dadbrawv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrowvion) A second taste, or relish of; a disproof.  
 Dadbrovadwy, *a.* (dadbrawv) Refutable, confutable.  
 Dadbrovedig, *a.* (dadbrawv) That is disproved.  
 Dadbrovi, *v. a.* (dadbrawv) To disprove.  
 Dadbroviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrawv) A refutation.  
 Dadbroviant, *s. m.* (dadbrawv) A refutation.  
 Dadbroviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadbroyiad) A refuter.  
 Dadbrovwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrowvwr) One who disproves, or refutes.  
 Dadbryn, *s. m.* (pryu) A second purchase of.  
 Dadbrynadwy, *a.* (dadbryn) That may be rebought.  
 Dadbrynawl, *a.* (dadbryn) Tending to re-purchase.  
 Dadbrynedig, *a.* (dadbryn) That is re-purchased.  
 Dadbrynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrynedig) The act of re-purchasing, or of redeeming back.  
 Dadbryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbryn) A re-purchasing, a buying back; redemption.  
 Dadbryniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadbryniad) A re-purchaser, or one who buys again.  
 Dadbrynu, *v. a.* (dadbryn) To re-purchase.  
 Dadbrynwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrynwr) A re-purchaser, a buyer over again.  
 Dadbwythaw, *v. a.* (pwythaw) To unitch; to rip.  
 Dadbwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwythiad) A ripping, or unitching.  
 Dadbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pyniad) A disburthening.  
 Dadbyniaw, *v. a.* (pyniaw) To disburthen.  
 Dadçwaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaeth) A distaste.  
 Dadçwaethawl, *a.* (dadçwaeth) Apt to disrelish.

Dadçwaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwaeth) A depriving of taste, or savour, a distasting.  
 Dadçwaethu, *v. a.* (dadçwaeth) To deprive of taste.  
 Dadçwaethus, *a.* (dadçwaeth) Apt to cause distaste.  
 Dadçwaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaliad) A putting together what is scattered, or dispersed.  
 Dadçwalu, *v. a.* (çwalu) To gather up again.  
 Dadçwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwant) A disgust.  
 Dadçwantu, *v. a.* (dadçwant) To raise distaste.  
 Dadçwedliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwedyl) A saying over again, or recapitulation.  
 Dadçwedlu, *v. a.* (dadçwedyl) To recapitulate.  
 Dadçwedyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwedlau) De-tail, or relation recapitulated; a repeat.  
 Dadçwegawl, *a.* (çwegawl) Tending to dis-sweeten.  
 Dadçwegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwegiad) A dis-sweetening.  
 Dadçwegu, *v. a.* (çwegu) To deprive of sweetness.  
 Dadçwel, *s. m.* (çwêl) A motion backward; retrogression.  
 Dadçweladwy, *a.* (dadçwel) Revertible.  
 Dadçwelawg, *a.* (dadçwel) Having retrograde motion.  
 Dadçweledig, *a.* (dadçwel) Retroceding, reversed.  
 Dadçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwel) Retrocession, or the act of going back; reversion.  
 Dadçwelyd, *v. a.* (dadçwel) To retrocede.  
 Dadçwennyç, *v. n.* (dadçwant) To cease from desiring, or wishing for; to disincline.  
 Dadçwennyçawl, *a.* (dadçwennyç) Tending to eradicate a desire; tending to disincline.  
 Dadçwennyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwennyç) A casting off, or ceasing from desire; a relinquishing.  
 Dadçwennyçu, *v. a.* (dadçwennyç) To relinquish, to leave off longing, or craving after.  
 Dadçwerwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwerwad) A dis-embittering, or a freeing from bitterness.  
 Dadçwerwawl, *a.* (çwerwawl) Disembittering.  
 Dadçwerwi, *v. a.* (çwerwi) To disembitter.  
 Dadçwiblaw, *v. a.* (çwiblaw) To deprive of acerbity.  
 Dadçwibliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwibliad) A taking off a sourness, sharpness, or acerbity.  
 Dadçwiv, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çwiv) A remigration.  
 Dadçwiviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwiv) Remigration, a roving, or rambling back again.  
 Dadçwiviaw, *v. a.* (dadçwiv) To remigrate.  
 Dadçwiviawl, *a.* (dadçwiv) Apt to remigrate.  
 Dadçwîl, *s. f.* (çwîl) A sudden turn, or twirl back.  
 Dadçwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwil) A re-searching.  
 Dadçwiliaw, *v. a.* (dadçwil) To search again.  
 Dadçwiliad, *v. a.* (dadçwil) To make a research.  
 Dadçwiliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwilwr) One who searches again; a researcher.  
 Dadçwimiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwimiad) A moving back; a retroaction.  
 Dadçwimiaw, *v. a.* (çwimiaw) To move back.  
 Dadçwimiawl, *a.* (çwimiawl) Retroactive.  
 Dadçwimiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwimiwr) One who impels, or who recedes back.  
 Dadçwiw, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çwiw) A whirl back.  
 Dadçwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadçwiw) A whirling, or revolving back; retrogression.  
 Dadçwiwiaw, *v. a.* (dadçwiw) To whirl back.  
 Dadçwiwiawl, *a.* (dadçwiw) Tending to turn back.  
 Dadçwiwiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadçwiwiad) One that makes a retrograde course, or turns back.  
 Dadçwyz, *s. m.* (çwyz) A dispersed tumor.

Dadçwyzaw,



# D A D

Dadgwyzaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyz) To disperse a tumor.

Dadgwyzawl, *a.* (dadgwyz) Tending to dissipate, abate, or disperse a swelling.

Dadgwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyz) The act of dissipating, or dispersing a swelling.

Dadgwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwyv) Renewed motion; a motion back, or returned.

Dadgwyvaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyv) To move back.

Dadgwyvawl, *a.* (dadgwyv) Retroactive.

Dadgwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyv) Retroaction, the act of moving back.

Dadgwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwyl) Renewed course.

Dadgwylaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyl) To retrocede.

Dadgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyl) Retrogradation, the act of moving, or revolving back.

Dadgwyliant, *s. m.* (dadgwyl) A retrogradation.

Dadgwyliedy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgwyliad) One that makes a retrograde motion, or revolves back.

Dadgwylus, *a.* (dadgwyl) Tending to revolve back.

Dadgwys, *s. m.* (gwys) Perspiration abated.

Dadgwysawl, *a.* (dadgwys) Tending to stop sweat.

Dadgwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwys) A stopping of sweat.

Dadgwysu, *v. a.* (dadgwys) To abate, or stop sweat.

Dadgwyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) A blast, or the breath renewed.

Dadgwythawl, *a.* (dadgwyth) Tending to renew a blast.

Dadgwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyth) A blowing back; a renewing of a blast; respiration.

Dadgwythu, *v. a.* (dadgwyth) To blow back, or again.

Daddaen, *s. m.* (taen) A renewed spreading.

Daddaenawl, *a.* (daddaen) Apt to spread anew.

Daddaenedig, *a.* (daddaen) That is spread anew.

Daddaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddaen) A re-spreading, or stretching out anew; a re-sprinkling.

Daddaenu, *v. a.* (daddaen) To spread out anew.

Daddaith, *s. f.—pl.* daddeithiau (taith) A renewed journey; a journey back.

Daddal, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tâl) A re-payment.

Daddaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddal) A re-paying.

Daddaliedy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddaliad) One who pays again, or repays, a reimbursing.

Daddalu, *v. a.* (daddal) To repay, to reimburse.

Daddanawl, *a.* (tanawl) Tending to quench.

Daddaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taniad) A quenching.

Daddaniaw, *v. a.* (taniaw) To quench a fire.

Daddaraw, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike back, to repulse.

Daddarawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddaraw) A striking again; repulsion, repercussion.

Daddarz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tarz) A check springing out, eruption, or budding; deciduousness.

Daddarzawl, *a.* (daddarz) Tending to stop, or cease from breaking out, or budding.

Daddarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddarz) The act or state of stopping from breaking out.

Daddarziant, *s. m.* (daddarz) A stopping from erupting, springing, or breaking out.

Daddarzu, *v. a.* (daddarz) To cease from budding, or springing out.

Daddarth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tarth) Vapor dissipated.

Daddarthawl, *a.* (daddarth) Tending to clear of mist.

# D A D

Daddarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddarth) A ceasing from being vaporous, or misty.

Daddarthu, *v. a.* (daddarth) To clear of vapor.

Daddawd, *v. a.* (tawd) To loosen, to unbind, to untye, to undo, to unfold, to unravel, to disentangle.

A zaddodi di rwymanu Orion?  
Wilt thou loosen the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.

Daddawz, *s. m.* (tawz) A second melting.

Daddawz, *v. a.* (tawz) To melt back; to redissolve.

Daddawl, *s. m.—pl.* daddolion (tawl) A retrenching.

Daddebygawl, *a.* (tebygawl) Apt to be unlike.

Daddebygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tebygiad) A making unlike, or dissimilar, the act of becoming unlike.

Daddebygu, *v. a.* (tebygu) To render dissimilar.

Daddeç, *s. m.* (teç) A return from sculking.

Daddeçawl, *a.* (daddeç) Tending to cease from sculking; disposed to take fresh courage.

Daddeçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddeç) A returning.

Daddeçu, *v. a.* (daddeç) To cease from sculking.

Daddeimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A check of the sense of feeling.

Daddeimladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddeimlad) A ceasing from feeling; the act of benumbing.

Daddeimladrwyz, *s. m.* (daddeimlad) The state of being deprived of feeling; benumbedness.

Daddeimladwy, *a.* (daddeimlad) Capable of depriving of feeling, or of making torpid.

Daddeimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To cease feeling.

Daddeithiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (daddaith) A journeying back; retrogradation.

Daddeithiaw, *v. a.* (daddaith) To retrocede.

Daddeithiawl, *a.* (daddaith) Apt to retrocede.

Daddervynawl, *a.* (tervynawl) Tending to do away a limit, or separation.

Daddervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tervyniad) A taking away a boundary, or limit.

Daddervynu, *v. a.* (tervynu) To take away a boundary, limit, or separation.

Daddervysgawl, *a.* (tervysgawl) Tending to appease, or refrain from tumult.

Daddervysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tervysgiad) A ceasing from tumult; a stilling, or assuaging.

Daddervysgu, *v. a.* (tervysgu) To cease to riot.

Dadderwynawl, *a.* (terwynawl) Cooling.

Dadderwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (terwyniad) The act of taking away, or leaving off fierceness.

Dadderwynu, *v. a.* (terwynu) To quench heat.

Daddefawl, *a.* (tefawl) Tending to allay heat.

Daddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tefiad) A allaying of heat.

Daddefu, *v. a.* (tefu) To cease being sultry.

Daddirviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tirviad) A taking away freshness, or briskness; a distempering.

Daddirviaw, *v. a.* (tirviaw) To take away freshness.

Daddirviawl, *a.* (tirviawl) Tending to deaden.

Daddirionawl, *a.* (tirionawl) Apt to allay love.

Daddirioni, *v. n.* (tirioni) To become unlovely.

Daddirioniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tirioniad) The act of making, or of becoming unamiable.

Daddirionwç, *s. m.* (tirionwç) The state of being made unamiable, or unpleasant.

Daddoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töad) A unroofing.

Daddöawl, *a.* (töawl) That is unroofed, or bare.

Daddöçawl, *a.* (toçawl) Tending to dry up vapor.

Daddöçi, *v. a.* (toçi) To exiccate, or dry vapor.

Daddöçiad,



Daddoſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toſiad) Exiccation.  
 Daddodadwy, *a.* (daddawd) That may be looſened, untyed, unravelled, or diſentangled.  
 Daddodawl, *a.* (daddawd) Loofe, diſentangled.  
 Daddodedig, *a.* (daddawd) Untyed, diſentangled.  
 Daddodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddodedig) The act of loo-ening, or unbinding; diſſolution.  
 Daddodi, *v. a.* (daddawd) To looſen, to unbind.  
 Daddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawd) A looſening, untying, diſentangling, or unravelling.  
 Daddodiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddodiad) One who looſeneth, or untyeth; a diſentangler.  
 Daddodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddodwyr* (daddawd—gwr) One who diſentangleth, a looſener.  
 Daddodyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddawd) A looſener.  
 Daddozadwy, *a.* (daddawz) Diſſolvable anew.  
 Daddozawl, *a.* (daddawz) Tending to melt anew.  
 Daddozedig, *a.* (daddawz) That is melted anew.  
 Daddozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddozedig) The act of melting, or diſſolving anew.  
 Daddozi, *v. a.* (daddawz) To melt, or diſſolve anew.  
 Daddoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawz) A melting, or diſſolving anew; a re-ſolution.  
 Daddoziant, *s. m.* (daddawz) A melting anew.  
 Daddoziedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoziad) A reſolvent, a diſſolvent, or what diſſolves.  
 Daddoi, *v. a.* (toi) To take off a covering.  
 Daddolciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tolciad) A taking out irregularities, or creaſes in yielding bodies.  
 Daddolciaw, *v. a.* (tolciaw) To take out dents.  
 Daddoli, *v. a.* (daddawl) To leſſen again; to re-trench.  
 Daddoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawl) A retrenching.  
 Daddoliaw, *v. a.* (daddawl) To diminifh anew.  
 Daddoliedig, *a.* (daddawl) That is retrenched.  
 Daddoliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoliad) A re-trencher.  
 Daddorſedig, *a.* (torſedig) That is unwreathed.  
 Daddorſi, *v. a.* (torſi) To unwreathe, to untwine.  
 Daddorſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torſiad) Unwreathing, or the act of untwining.  
 Daddorſiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddorſiad) One who unwreathes, or untwines.  
 Daddorſwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddorſwyr* (torſwr) One who untwiſeth, or freeeth from an involution.  
 Daddoredig, *a.* (toredig) That is broken anew.  
 Daddori, *v. a.* (tòri) To break anew; to reſract.  
 Daddoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tòriad) Refraction.  
 Daddoriedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoriad) Refractor; one that breaks again.  
 Daddraethawl, *a.* (traethawl) Recapitulary.  
 Daddraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) A reciting, or ſpeaking anew; recapitulation.  
 Daddraethiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddraethiad) One who details anew, a recapitulator.  
 Daddraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recapitulate.  
 Daddravodawl, *a.* (travod) Tending, or inclining to ceaſe from buſtle.  
 Daddravodi, *v. a.* (travodi) To ceaſe toiling.  
 Daddravodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (travod ad) A ceaſing from toil, labour, or ſtrife.  
 Daddraferthawl, *a.* (traferthawl) Tending, or inclining to ceaſe from buſineſs.  
 Daddraferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traferthiad) A ceaſing from buſtle, toil, or buſineſs.  
 Daddraferthu, *v. a.* (traferthu) To ceaſe toiling.  
 Daddraiz, *s. m.* (traiz) A repuſing back.  
 Daddraigyl, *s. f.*—*pl. daddreillion* (traigyl) A retrograde movement; retroceſſion.

Daddrail!, *s. f.*—*pl. daddreillion* (trail!) A revolution, or turn back; retroceſſion.  
 Daddramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tramwy) A remigration, regreſs, or the act of paſſing back again.  
 Daddramwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddramwy) Retrogreſſion, or a travelling back; recursion.  
 Daddramwyaw, *v. a.* (daddramwy) To regreſs.  
 Daddramwyawl, *a.* (daddramwy) Apt to remigrate, regreſs, or rove back again.  
 Daddrevnawl, *a.* (daddrevyn) Apt to diſorder, or to diſcompoſe.  
 Daddrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrevyn) A putting out of order, a diſcompoſing.  
 Daddrevnu, *v. a.* (daddrevyn) To diſcompoſe.  
 Daddrevnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddrevnwyr* (daddrevyn—gwr) One who puts in diſorder; a diſcompoſer.  
 Daddrevyn, *s. f.* (revyn) A diſcompoſure.  
 Daddreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddraiz) A repaſſing through; a penetrating back.  
 Daddreiziaw, *v. a.* (daddraiz) To re-penetrates.  
 Daddreiziawl, *a.* (daddraiz) Apt to repaſs.  
 Daddreiziedig, *a.* (daddraiz) That is repaſſed.  
 Daddreiziw, *s. m.*—*pl. daddreizwyr* (daddraiz—gwr) One who penetrates back again.  
 Daddreiglaw, *v. a.* (daddraigyl) To revolve back.  
 Daddreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddraigyl) A receding, or revolving back; retrogradation.  
 Daddreigliedig, *a.* (daddraigyl) Retrogreſſive.  
 Daddreiglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddreiglwr* (daddraigyl—gwr) One who recedes back.  
 Daddreilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrail!) A revolving, or turning back; retroceſſion.  
 Daddreilliaw, *v. a.* (daddrail!) To retrocede.  
 Daddreilliedig, *a.* (daddrail!) That is rolled back.  
 Daddrethawl, *a.* (trethawl) Tending to untax.  
 Daddrethedig, *a.* (trethedig) Freed from tax.  
 Daddrethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trethiad) A taking off, or annulling a tax.  
 Daddrethu, *v. a.* (trethu) To take off taxes.  
 Daddro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A turn, or twiſt back; a contrary turn. Dyro zaddro ynzò.  
 Daddröawl, *a.* (daddro) Tending to turn back, or untwiſt; tending to recurve; recurved.  
 Daddröediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (troediad) Remigration, or the act of roving back.  
 Daddröediaw, *v. a.* (troediaw) To pace back.  
 Daddröediawl, *a.* (troediawl) Apt to remigrate.  
 Daddröedig, *a.* (daddro) That is turned back.  
 Daddröedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddröedig) The act of turning back, the act of untwifting.  
 Daddroi, *v. a.* (daddro) To turn back, to untwine, to untwiſt, to unwreathe, to unfold; to diſtort.  
 Daddroiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddro) A retwifting.  
 Daddroiiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddroiad) A diſtorter; one that untwifts, or unwreathes.  
 Daddrws, *s. m.* (trws) Diſhabille, or undreſs.  
 Daddrwfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrws) A diſrobing.  
 Daddrwfiadu, *v. a.* (daddrwfiad) To diſrobe.  
 Daddrwfiadus, *a.* (daddrwfiad) Fond of diſhabille.  
 Daddrwfiaw, *v. a.* (daddrws) To diſarray.  
 Daddrwſiedig, *a.* (daddrws) That is diſrobed.  
 Daddrwſiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddrwſwyr* (daddrws—gwr) One who diſarrays, or diſrobes.  
 Daddrwyzed, *s. f.* (trwyzed) Revoked privilege.  
 Daddrwyzedawg, *a.* (daddrwyzed) Having a privilege, or franchise revoked.  
 Daddrwyzedawl, *a.* (daddrwyzed) Diſfranchiſed.  
 Daddrwyzediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrwyzed) A revoking a privilege; diſfranchiſing.

Daddrwyzedu



## D A D

**Daddrwyzedu**, *v. a.* (daddrwyzed) To abrogate a privilege, or licence; to disfranchise.  
**Daddrwyzedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddrwyzed) One who revokes a privilege, a disfranchiser.  
**Dadduzidwy**, *a.* (tuzadwy) That may be denuded, disclosed, exposed, or uncovered.  
**Dadduzaw**, *v. a.* (tuzaw) To uncover, to disclose, to denude, or to denude.  
**Dadduzawl**, *a.* (tuzawl) Apt to disclose.  
**Dadduzediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuzediad) A disarraying, or putting off garments.  
**Dadduzedig**, *a.* (tuzedig) That is disclosed.  
**Dadduzedu**, *v. a.* (tuzedu) To disarray.  
**Dadduzedwr**, *s. m.—pl. dadduzedwyr* (tuzedwr) One who disarrays, or disrobes.  
**Dadduziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuziad) A disclosing, or uncovering; denudation.  
**Dadduezawl**, *a.* (tuezawl) Tending to disinclose.  
**Dadduezedig**, *a.* (tuezedig) That is unbiassed.  
**Daddueziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tueziad) Unbiasing.  
**Dadduezu**, *v. a.* (tuezu) To unbiass; to uprise.  
**Dadduezwr**, *s. m.—pl. dadduezwyr* (tuezwr) One who becomes unbiassed, or impartial.  
**Daddwythadwy**, *a.* (twythadwy) Capable of destroying elasticity; that can lose elasticity.  
**Daddwythaw**, *v. a.* (twythaw) To deprive of elastic power; to lose elasticity.  
**Daddwythawl**, *a.* (twythawl) Tending to destroy elasticity; apt to lose elasticity.  
**Daddwythedig**, *a.* (twythedig) Having elasticity destroyed, that has lost elasticity.  
**Daddwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (twythiad) The act of depriving of, or of losing elasticity.  
**Daddyb**, *s. m.* (tyb) An opinion reversed.  
**Daddybiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddyb) A conviction.  
**Daddybiaw**, *v. a.* (daddyb) To reverse an opinion.  
**Daddybiawl**, *a.* (daddyb) Tending to recant.  
**Daddybiwr**, *s. m.—pl. daddybwyr* (daddyb—gwr) One who reverses his opinion.  
**Daddynâad**, *s. m.* (tynâad) A loosing of tension.  
**Daddynâawl**, *a.* (tynâawl) Tending to relaxate.  
**Daddynâu**, *v. a.* (tynâu) To relaxate; to abate, to lose the power of tension; to abate the cohesion.  
**Daddynawl**, *a.* (tynawl) Tending to relaxate.  
**Daddÿnedig**, *a.* (tÿnedig) That is unstretched.  
**Daddÿniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tÿniad) A slackening.  
**Daddÿniedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddÿniad) One that slackens, or unstretches.  
**Daddÿnu**, *v. a.* (tÿnu) To draw back: to relax.  
**Daddÿrawl**, *a.* (tÿrawl) Tending to disperse.  
**Daddÿriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tÿriad) The act of throwing down a heap, or pile.  
**Daddÿru**, *v. a.* (tÿru) To scatter a heap, or pile.  
**Daddywynadwy**, *a.* (tywynadwy) Capable of breaking, or throwing off reflection; refrangible.  
**Daddywynawl**, *a.* (tywynawl) Tending to refract, or throw back rays; reflective, refractive.  
**Daddywynedig**, *a.* (tywynedig) Refrangible.  
**Daddywyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tywyniad) A reflecting back of rays; refraction; refrangibility.  
**Daddywynu**, *v. a.* (tywynu) To reflect rays.  
**Daddywyfaw**, *v. a.* (tywyfaw) To reconduct.  
**Daddywyfawl**, *a.* (tywyfawl) Reconducting.  
**Daddywyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tywyfiad) A conducting, or leading back, a reconducting.  
**Dadzaearawl**, *a.* (daearawl) Tending to liberate from, or leave the earth, to disinter.  
**Dadzaeariad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daeariad) A taking out of the earth; a disinterment.

## D A D

**Dadzaearu**, *v. a.* (daearu) To disinter.  
**Dadzal**, *v. a.* (dal) To desist from holding.  
**Dadzalliedig**, *a.* (dadzal) That is disengaged.  
**Dadzaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzal) A holding back; a refraining from, a withholding.  
**Dadzalliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dalliad) A doing away, or dissipating blindness; recovery of sight.  
**Dadzalliedig**, *a.* (dalliedig) Cured of blindness.  
**Dadzallu**, *v. a.* (dallu) To cure of blindness.  
**Dadzanvon**, *v. a.* (danhvon) To send back.  
**Dadzanvonadwy**, *a.* (dadzanvon) That may be sent back again, or returned.  
**Dadzanvonawl**, *a.* (dadzanvon) That is sent back.  
**Dadzanvoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzanvon) A sending back again, or a returning back with.  
**Dadzanhezawl**, *a.* (danhezawl) Tending to deprive of teeth, or notches.  
**Dadzanheziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danheziad) A depriving of teeth, points, or notches.  
**Dadzanhezu**, *v. a.* (danhezu) To deprive of teeth.  
**Dadzanfawz**, *s. f.—pl. dadzanfozion* (danfawz) Discongruity, want of order.  
**Dadzanfozadwy**, *a.* (dadzanfawz) Capable of depriving of property, or quality.  
**Dadzanfozawl**, *a.* (dadzanfawz) Tending to make incongruous, or inconsistent.  
**Dadzanfozi**, *v. a.* (dadzanfawz) To discompose, or deprive of appropriate qualities.  
**Dadzanfoziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzanfawz) The act of discomposing qualities.  
**Dadzarymçwel**, *v. a.* (darymçwel) To recur again.  
**Dadzarymçweliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzarymçwel) A recurring over again.  
**Dadzarymçwelyd**, *v. a.* (dadzarymçwel) To recur or to return a second time.  
**Dadzarymred**, *v. a.* (darymred) To crawl back, to wander, or crawl loiteringly back.  
**Dadzarymredawl**, *a.* (dadzarymred) Apt to crawl back, having a tendency to rove back.  
**Dadzarymrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzarymred) A crawling back, a remigration.  
**Dadzedwyzaw**, *v. a.* (dedwyzaw) To discomfort.  
**Dadzedwyzawl**, *a.* (dedwyzawl) Discomforting.  
**Dadzedwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dedwyziad) A depriving of happiness, a discomforting.  
**Dadzezvawl**, *a.* (dezvawl) Tending to annul, or disuse a settled custom.  
**Dadzezviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dezviad) The act of annulling, or repealing a law.  
**Dadzezvu**, *v. a.* (dezvu) To annul a law.  
**Dadzevnyzawl**, *a.* (devnyzawl) Tending to be void of substance, or matter; immaterialized.  
**Dadzevnyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devnyziad) A making void of substance, or immaterial.  
**Dadzevnyzu**, *v. a.* (devnyzu) To immaterialize.  
**Dadzevodawl**, *a.* (devodawl) Tending to abolish a settled custom, or usage.  
**Dadzevodi**, *v. a.* (devodi) To abolish a custom.  
**Dadzevodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devodiad) The act of abrogating a custom, or usage.  
**Dadzeiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deiliad) A shedding of leaves, the fall of leaves.  
**Dadzeiliaw**, *v. a.* (deiliaw) To shed the leaves.  
**Dadzeiliawg**, *a.* (deiliawg) Bereft of leaves.  
**Dadzeiliedig**, *a.* (deiliedig) That is made leafless.  
**Dadzenawl**, *a.* (denawl) Apt to allure back.  
**Dadzeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deniad) A drawing, alluring, or enticing back.  
**Dadzenu**, *v. a.* (denu) To allure, or draw back.  
**Dadzerbyn**, *v. a.* (derbyn) To cease receiving.

Dadzerbyniad



# D A D

Dadzerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (derbyniad) A ceasing from receiving, or taking; a renouncing.  
 Dadzerbyniawl, *a.* (derbyniawl) Apt to renounce.  
 Dadzewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose over again.  
 Dadzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzewis) A re-choosing, or a rejecting one choice for another.  
 Dadzieithraw, *v. a.* (dieithraw) To familiarize.  
 Dadzieithrawl, *a.* (dieithrawl) Apt to familiarize.  
 Dadzieithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieithriad) A leaving off being strange, or unacquainted.  
 Dadzilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilliad) A unfolding.  
 Dadzilliaw, *v. a.* (dilliaw) To unfold; to expand.  
 Dadzilliawg, *a.* (dilliawg) Unfolded, or expanded.  
 Dadzilliawl, *a.* (dilliawl) Tending to unfold.  
 Dadzilliedig, *a.* (dilliedig) That is unfolded.  
 Dadzilliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadzilliad) One that unfolds, or expands; an expander.  
 Dadzilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadzillwyr* (dilliwr) One who takes out folds; an expander.  
 Dadzillynawl, *a.* (dillynawl) Tending to deprive of smartness, or gaity.  
 Dadzillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dillyniad) A depriving of smartness, or gaity.  
 Dadzillynu, *v. a.* (dillynu) To deprive of gayety.  
 Dadzinafawl, *a.* (dinafawl) Disfranchised.  
 Dadzinasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinafiad) A disfranchising, or annulling the privilege of a city.  
 Dadzinafu, *v. a.* (dinafu) To disfranchise a city.  
 Dadzinafyzawl, *a.* (dinafyzawl) Disfranchised.  
 Dadzinafyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinafyziad) A disfranchising, or annulling a citizenship.  
 Dadzinafyzu, *v. a.* (dynafyzu) To disfranchise.  
 Dadzirgeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirgeliad) A discovering.  
 Dadzirgelu, *v. a.* (dirgelu) To discover, to reveal.  
 Dadzirieidiad, *s. m.* (dirieidiad) A ceasing from, or leaving off a mischievous course.  
 Dadzirieidiaw, *v. a.* (dirieidiaw) To leave off a mischievous course, or habit.  
 Dadzirieidiawl, *a.* (dirieidiawl) Tending to reform, or leave off ill habits.  
 Dadzirprwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A revoked power, or authority deputed.  
 Dadzirprwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirprwy) A revoking a deputed power, or authority.  
 Dadzirprwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirprwy) The revocation of a deputed power.  
 Dadzirprwyaw, *v. a.* (dadzirprwy) To annul a deputation, or authority, to disauthorize.  
 Dadzirprwyawl, *a.* (dadzirprwy) Disauthorized.  
 Dadzirwyn, *v. a.* (dirwyn) To unwind.  
 Dadzirwynawl, *a.* (dadzirwyn) Apt to unwind.  
 Dadzirwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirwyn) The act of separating what has been wound.  
 Dadzirwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirwyad) The act of annulling a fine, or penalty.  
 Dadzirwyaw, *v. a.* (dirwyaw) To annul a fine.  
 Dadzirwyawl, *a.* (dirwyawl) Freed of a fine.  
 Dadzodawl, *a.* (dodawl) Tending to unplace.  
 Dadzodi, *v. a.* (dodi) To displace; to place back.  
 Dadzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodiad) A displacing.  
 Dadzodrevnawl, *a.* (dodrevnawl) Disfurnished.  
 Dadzodrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodrevniad) A disfurnishing, or taking away furniture.  
 Dadzodrevnu, *v. a.* (dodrevnu) To disfurnish.  
 Dadzognawl, *a.* (dognawl) Tending to dissatisfy.  
 Dadzogni, *v. a.* (dogni) To dissatisfy; to make unequal.  
 Dadzogniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dogniad) A dissatisfying; a rendering inadequate.

# D A D

Dadzolenawl, *a.* (dolenawl) Tending to unbend.  
 Dadzoleniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doleniad) The act of straightening what is curved.  
 Dadzolenu, *v. a.* (dolenu) To uncurve; to recurve.  
 Dadzoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doniad) The act of depriving of any endowment, or grace.  
 Dadzoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To deprive of grace.  
 Dadzoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Deprived of grace.  
 Dadzosparthawl, *a.* (dosparthawl) Disorganized.  
 Dadzosparthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosparthiad) The act of depriving of order; disorganization.  
 Dadzosparthu, *v. a.* (dosparthu) To disorganize.  
 Dadzringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To return from climbing, to come down after climbing.  
 Dadzringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dringiad) A returning, or coming down after climbing.  
 Dadzryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dryciad) A looking back.  
 Dadzryciawl, *a.* (dryciawl) Looking backwards.  
 Dadzrycu, *v. a.* (drycu) To look back.  
 Dadzulliaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dulliaw) A disforming.  
 Dadzulliaw, *v. a.* (dulliaw) To disform; to disfigure.  
 Dadzulliawl, *a.* (dulliawl) Tending to disform.  
 Dadzwyfaw, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To lighten what is condensed, pressed down, or become heavy.  
 Dadzwyfawl, *a.* (dwyfawl) Tending to lighten.  
 Dadzwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyfiad) A raising, or lightening what is pressed together.  
 Dadzyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) A fold turned back; a recurve; the being unfolded.  
 Dadzyblygawl, *a.* (dadzyblyg) Recurved.  
 Dadzyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzyblyg) The act of unfolding, or taking out of folds.  
 Dadzyblygu, *v. a.* (dadzyblyg) To unfold.  
 Dadzyglamawl, *a.* (dyglamawl) Resilient.  
 Dadzyglamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyglamiad) A recoiling, or leaping back; resilience.  
 Dadzyglamu, *v. a.* (dyglamu) To start back.  
 Dadzygludaw, *v. n.* (dygludaw) To separate, or carry off what is heaped together.  
 Dadzygludawl, *a.* (dygludawl) Having a tendency to dissipate, or separate from a heap.  
 Dadzygludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygludiad) A carrying off, or separating from a collection.  
 Dadzygweledig, *a.* (dygweledig) Reverted back.  
 Dadzygweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygweliad) A reverting, or returning back again.  
 Dadzygwelyd, *v. n.* (dygwelyd) To revert back.  
 Dadzyvysgawl, *a.* (dyvysgawl) Apt to unblend.  
 Dadzyvysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvysgiad) A becoming un compounded, unmixed, or separate.  
 Dadzyvysgu, *v. n.* (dyvysgu) To become unmixed.  
 Dadzygnawl, *a.* (dygnawl) Apt to leave off toil.  
 Dadzygniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygniad) A desisting from toil, hardship, or perseverance.  
 Dadzygnu, *v. a.* (dygnu) To desist from toil.  
 Dadzyliwaw, *v. n.* (dylivaw) To flow, or run back.  
 Dadzyliwawl, *a.* (dylivawl) Apt to flow back.  
 Dadzyliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyliviad) A flowing, or streaming back; a reflux.  
 Dadzymgyrçawl, *a.* (dymgyrçawl) Tending to desist from collecting, or resorting to.  
 Dadzymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymgyrçiad) A desisting from collecting, or resorting.  
 Dadzymgyrçu, *v. a.* (dymgyrçu) To desist from resorting together, or congregating.  
 Dadzynyzawl, *a.* (dynyzawl) Apt to untwist.  
 Dadzynyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dynyziad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.

Dadzynyzu,



Dadzynyzu, *v. a.* (dynyzu) To untwist.  
 Dadzyryfawl, *a.* (dyryfawl) Apt to disentangle.  
 Dadzyryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyryfiad) A disentangling, unravelling, or loosening.  
 Dadzyryfu, *v. a.* (dyryfu) To disentangle, to loosen.  
 Dadzyfgu, *v. a.* (dyfgu) To unteach, to unlearn.  
 Dadzywediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywediad) The act of unfaying, or recalling a word.  
 Dadzywedyd, *v. a.* (dywedyd) To unfay a word.  
 Dadebrawl, *a.* (ebrawl) Refuscitative; reviving.  
 Dadebriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ebriad) A refuscitation.  
 Dadebru, *v. a.* (ebru) To refuscitate; to revive, to recover life; to awake.  
 Dadebrwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (debrwr) A refuscitator; one who revives, or awakes.  
 Dadeḡwyn, *s. m.* (eḡwyn) What is lent, or borrowed back. *a.* Being lent back.  
 Dadeḡwynaw, *v. a.* (dadeḡwyn) To return a loan.  
 Dadeḡwynawl, *a.* (dadeḡwyn) Redemised.  
 Dadeḡwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadeḡwyn) A lending, or borrowing back, a returning a loan.  
 Dadeḡwyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeḡwyniad) One who returns what is lent, or borrowed.  
 Dadeḡwynwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadeḡwynwr) One who returns what is lent.  
 Dadeḡwynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeḡwyn) Retaliator, one who returns what is lent.  
 Dadedvryd, *s. m.* (edvryd) A restoring back.  
 Dadedvryd, *v. a.* (edvryd) To restore again.  
 Dadedvrydawl, *a.* (dadedvryd) Apt to restore again.  
 Dadedvrydedig, *a.* (dadedvryd) That is restored back.  
 Dadedvrydwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadedvrydwr) One who restores back.  
 Dadedw, *s. m.* (edw) What is recovered from a withered state. *a.* Having renewed life.  
 Dadedwi, *v. n.* (dadedw) To recover from a withered, or faded state.  
 Dadedwinaw, *v. n.* (edwinaw) To recover from a faded, or withered state; to refuscitate.  
 Dadedwinawl, *a.* (edwinawl) Refuscitative.  
 Dadedwiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (edwiniad) A recovering from a faded, or withered state.  
 Dadevryzawl, *a.* (evryzawl) Tending to heal.  
 Dadevryziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (evryziad) A recovering from a lameness, or blemish.  
 Dadevryzu, *v. a.* (evryzu) To recover from lameness, to cast off lameness.  
 Dadeḡluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To make indistinct, to deprive of lustre, to obscure.  
 Dadeḡlurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Tending to obscure.  
 Dadeḡluriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egluriad) A depriving of clearness, or lustre.  
 Dadeḡniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egniad) A ceasing from exertion, toil, or labour; relaxation.  
 Dadeḡniaw, *v. a.* (egniaw) To cease from toil.  
 Dadeḡniawl, *a.* (egniawl) Apt to relax toiling.  
 Dadeḡriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egriad) A recovering, or making brisk what is flat, or stale.  
 Dadeḡru, *v. a.* (egru) To recover a briskness.  
 Dadeizigaw, *v. a.* (eizigaw) To cease from jealousy; to make void of jealousy.  
 Dadeizigawl, *a.* (eizigawl) Apt to stop, or eradicate jealousy.  
 Dadeizigezu, *v. n.* (eizigezu) To cease, or desist from being jealous.  
 Dadeizigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizigiad) A ceasing from being jealous.

Dadeizunaw, *v. n.* (eizunaw) To cease from wishing, or desiring.  
 Dadeizunawl, *a.* (eizunawl) Tending to destroy longing, or desire.  
 Dadeizuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizuniad) A ceasing from wishing, or desiring.  
 Dadeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eiliad) The act of undoing what is wattled, or plaited.  
 Dadeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To unwattle, or undo.  
 Dadeiliawg, *a.* (eiliawg) That is unplaited.  
 Dadeiliedig, *a.* (eiliedig) That is unwattled.  
 Dadeiliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeiliad) One who unwattles, one who pulls down what is built.  
 Dadeiliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadeiliwr) One who undoeth what is wattled, or put together.  
 Dadeisiwaw, *v. a.* (eisiwaw) To relieve from want, necessity, or poverty.  
 Dadeisiwawl, *a.* (eisiwawl) Tending to relieve from want, or poverty.  
 Dadeisiwed, *s. m.* (eisiwed) Relief from want.  
 Dadenhuz, *s. m.* (enhuz) A disclosure; a discovery, or investigation of a right.  
 Dadenhuzaw, *v. a.* (dadenhuz) To disclose.  
 Dadenhuzawl, *a.* (dadenhuz) Tending to disclose.  
 Dadenhuzed, *s. f.* (dadenhuz) Disclosure, education.  
 Dadenhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadenhuz) A disclosing, a bringing to light, or investigating.  
 Dadenhuzwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadenhuzwr) One who discloses; one who examines a right, or a claimant to a title.  
 Dadeni, *s. m.* (geni) Rejuvenescency; second birth; renovation.

Dezyv dy dād daioni a'th glŷn,  
 Dadeni haelioni Heilyn.

The custom of thy fire, thou to whom goodness will adhere,  
 the renovation of the liberality of Heilyn.

*Ll. P. Mof, i L. ab Ierwerth.*

Ev yw—  
 Pair dadeni pob rhi rhyz.

He is the cauldron of renovation of every liberal chief.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Roffyr.*

Dadeni, *v. a.* (geni) To regenerate, to renovate.

Darogan Myrzin,  
 Dyvod breienin,  
 O Gymry Werin  
 O gamwri;  
 Dywawd derwyzon,  
 Dadeni haelon,  
 O hil eryron.  
 O Eryri.

Myrzin doth foretel, that a king shall come of the Welsh Nation  
 in oppression; Druids say, that liberality shall be renovated in  
 the lineage of the eagles of Snowden.

*Ll. P. Mof.*

Dadennylu, *v. a.* (dadannel) To unstretch.  
 Dadennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To extinguish.  
 Dadennynawl, *a.* (dadennyn) Tending to quench what is kindled, or to extinguish.  
 Dadennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadennyn) The act of extinguishing what is kindled.  
 Dadennynu, *v. a.* (dadennyn) To extinguish.  
 Daderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive back.  
 Daderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daderbyn) A receiving, or taking back again.  
 Daderbyniaw, *v. a.* (daderbyn) To receive back.  
 Daderbyniawl, *a.* (daderbyn) That is received back, or taken again.  
 Daderbyniwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daderbyniwr) One who receives back.  
 Dadergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ergyd) A repulsion.  
 Dadergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadergyd) The act of repelling, or throwing back.  
 Dadergydiaw, *v. a.* (dadergyd) To fling back.



Dadergydiawl, *a.* (dadergyd) Apt to repel.  
 Dadergydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadergydwyr (dadergyd—gwr) One who throws back; a repeller.  
 Dadergyr, *s. m.* (ergyr) A push back, a retort.  
 Dadergyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadergyr) The act of pushing back again; a retorting.  
 Dadergyriaw, *v. a.* (dadergyr) To drive back.  
 Dadergyriawl, *a.* (dadergyr) Apt to drive back.  
 Dadesmwythaw, *v. a.* (esmwythaw) To cease giving ease; to cause irritation.  
 Dadesmwythawl, *a.* (esmwythawl) Tending to cease giving ease; irritating.  
 Dadesmwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esmwythiad) The act of rendering uneasy.  
 Dadeuogawl, *a.* (euogawl) Tending to clear from guilt, or to make honest.  
 Dadeuogi, *v. a.* (euogi) To clear of guilt.  
 Dadeuogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (euogiad) The act of clearing from guilt; a making honest.  
 Dadewyllyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ewyllyfiad) A ceasing from willing, or desiring.  
 Dadewyllyfiaw, *v. n.* (ewyllyfiaw) To cease from willing, desiring, or wishing.  
 Dadewyllyfiawl, *a.* (ewyllyfiawl) Tending to cease from willing, or desiring.  
 Dadvaç, *s. m.* (baç) The state of being unhooked.  
 Dadvaçawl, *a.* (dadvaç) Tending to unhook.  
 Dadvaçelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadvaç) The act of ungrappling; a disentangling.  
 Dadvaçellu, *v. a.* (baçellu) To ungrapple.  
 Dadvaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadvaç) The act of unhooking, or unhitching.  
 Dadvaçu, *v. a.* (dadvaç) To unhook, to unhitch.  
 Dadvagliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (magliad) The act of disentangling, or extricating.  
 Dadvaglu, *v. a.* (maglu) To disentangle, to free.  
 Dadvagwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bagwyad) The act of separating clusters, or bunches.  
 Dadvagwyaw, *v. a.* (bagwyaw) To uncluster.  
 Dadvagwyawl, *a.* (bagwyawl) Tending to separate clusters, or bunches.  
 Dadvalçiïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (balçiïad) A ceasing from being proud, or haughty.  
 Dadvalçiïaw, *v. n.* (balçiïaw) To become humble.  
 Dadvalçiïawl, *a.* (balçiïawl) Apt to rid of pride.  
 Dadvanawl, *a.* (manawl) Tending to clear of spots, or to render emaculate.  
 Dadvancawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bancawiad) The act of unbinding, or unlacing.  
 Dadvancawiaw, *v. a.* (bancawiaw) To unbind what is laced, or tyed to.  
 Dadvaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maniad) Emaculation, a divesting of spots.  
 Dadvanu, *v. a.* (manu) To take out spots.  
 Dadvaranawl, *a.* (baranawl) Tending to withdraw a presence; evanescent.  
 Dadvaraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (baraniad) A withdrawing of presence.  
 Dadvaranu, *v. a.* (baranu) To disappear.  
 Dadvarn, *s. f.* (barn) A reversed judgment.  
 Dadvarnawl, *a.* (dadvarn) That revokes, or annuls a judgment.  
 Dadvarnedig, *a.* (dadvarn) That is rejudged.  
 Dadvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadvarn) A reversing a judgment, or sentence.  
 Dadvarnu, *v. a.* (dadvarn) To revoke a judgment; to recant, or withdraw a sentence.

Nid barz ai dadvarn, heiz ai dadver.  
 It is not a bard that shall rejudge it, bards shall restore it,  
*Cynzelw.*

Dadvarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadvarnwyr (dadvarn—gwr)  
 One who revokes a sentence.  
 Dadvarwâad, *s. m.* (marwâad) A raising from death; resuscitation.  
 Dadvarwâawl, *a.* (marwâawl) Resuscitative.  
 Dadvarwâu, *v. n.* (marwâu) To resuscitate.  
 Dadvarweiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (marweiziad) A raising from death; resuscitation.  
 Dadvarweiziaw, *v. a.* (marweiziaw) To recover from death; to reanimate; to resuscitate.  
 Dadvarweiziawl, *a.* (marweiziawl) Tending to raise from death; reanimating.  
 Dadvawz, *s. m.* (bawz) Emerfion, emergence.  
 Dadveçniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (meçniad) The act of clearing, or exonerating bail.  
 Dadveçniaw, *v. a.* (meçniaw) To exonerate bail.  
 Dadveçniawl, *a.* (meçniawl) That clears the bail.  
 Dadveziannawl, *a.* (dadveziant) Tending to dispossess, or deprive of possession.  
 Dadveziannu, *v. a.* (dadveziant) To dispossess; to cause to be dispossessed.  
 Dadveziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadveziannau (meziant) A disseisin, or dispossession.  
 Dadvezwad, *s. m.* (mezwad) A recovering from intoxication; a getting sober.  
 Dadvezwi, *v. a.* (mezwi) To recover from intoxication, or to sleep away the fumes of liquor.  
 Dadveiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (beiad) A clearing of fault.  
 Dadveiaw, *v. a.* (beiaw) To clear from fault.  
 Dadveiawl, *a.* (beiawl) That clears of faults.  
 Dadveïiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (beïiad) A disburthening, a clearing from a load, or burden.  
 Dadveïiaw, *v. a.* (beïiaw) To disburden.  
 Dadveïiawl, *a.* (beïiawl) That disburdeneth.  
 Dadveiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (beiliad) A falling to ruin; the act of falling down, or decaying.  
 Dadveiliaw, *v. a.* (beiliaw) To fall to ruin.  
 Dadveiliawg, *a.* (beiliawg) Ruinous, decayed.  
 Dadver, *s. m.* (mer) What is resolved back; what is dissolved; a thaw; what is restored back.

Marw mawr-zraig mawr-zrwg y dadver.  
 The mighty dragon being dead, very direful the lot returned.  
*Cynzelw.*

Dadverawl, *a.* (dadver) Tending to restore.  
 Dadveredig, *a.* (dadver) That is restored back.  
 Dadveredigaeth, *s. m.* (dadveredig) A restoration.  
 Dadveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadver) A resolution; a thawing; a restoration; a restoring back.  
 Dadverth, *s. m.* (merth) A revival; reanimation.  
 Dadverthawl, *a.* (dadverth) Tending to revive.  
 Dadverthu, *v. a.* (dadverth) To revive.  
 Dadveru, *v. a.* (dadver) To resolve back; to dissolve; to thaw; to restore back.

Yn ei vyw ni vyzai over;  
 Yni varw i varz-ai dadver;  
 Teilwng ym talu a rozer,  
 Treth volawd—

In his life he was not wont to be useless; in his death his bard will restore him; it is justice for me to repay what is given, a tribute of praise!  
*Cynzelw, m. E. ab M. ab Izm.*

Dadverwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadverwyr (dadver—gwr)  
 One who restores back; a restorer.  
 Dadveryd, *v. a.* (dadver) To restore back again.  
 Dadvlaenawl, *a.* (blaenawl) Tending to blunt.  
 Dadvlaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaeniad) A depriving of point; a blunting.  
 Dadvlaenu, *v. a.* (blaenu) To blunt a point.  
 Dadvlasawl, *a.* (blasawl) That deprives of taste.  
 Dadvlasiad,



Dadvlasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blasiaid) A depriving of taste, favour, or relish.  
 Dadvlasu, *v. a.* (blasu) To deprive of taste.  
 Dadvlinad, *s. m.* (blinad) A recovering from fatigue, a refreshing.  
 Dadvlinaw, *v. a.* (blinaw) To rid of fatigue.  
 Dadvlinawl, *a.* (blinawl) Tending to refresh.  
 Dadvlinedig, *a.* (blinedig) That is refreshed.  
 Dadvlisgaw, *v. a.* (blisgaw) To cast off the shell.  
 Dadvlisgawl, *a.* (bliisgawl) Tending to shell off.  
 Dadvlisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bliisgiad) A casting off the shell; a taking off the shell.  
 Dadvlodeuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blodeuad) A casting off the blossoms, or flowers.  
 Dadvlodeuaw, *v. n.* (blodeuaw) To drop blossoms.  
 Dadvlodeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Tending to cast off, or drop blossoms.  
 Dadvlyngâad, *s. m.* (blyngâad) A becoming divested of fullness, or austerity.  
 Dadvlyngâawl, *a.* (blyngâawl) Tending to divest of fullness, or harshness.  
 Dadvlyngâu, *v. n.* (blyngâu) To become mild.  
 Dadvlysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blysiad) A ceasing from longing, or wishing.  
 Dadvlysiaw, *v. n.* (blysiaw) To cease longing.  
 Dadvlysiawl, *a.* (blysiawl) Tending to satiate.  
 Dadvozadwy, *a.* (dadvawz) That may be immersed, or raised above the surface.  
 Dadvozawl, *a.* (dadvawz) Tending to immerse.  
 Dadvozedig, *a.* (dadvawz) That is immersed.  
 Dadvozi, *v. a.* (dadvawz) To emerge, to rise up.  
 Dadvoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadvawz) A rising to the surface, or emerging; emersion.  
 Dadvozlonawl, *a.* (bozlonawl) Dissatisfactory.  
 Dadvozloni, *v. a.* (bozloni) To dissatisfy.  
 Dadvozloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bozloniad) A rendering unpleasing; dissatisfaction.  
 Dadvraenawl, *a.* (braenawl) Tending to divest of a tendency to corruption.  
 Dedvraeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braeniad) A rendering free from putrescence.  
 Dadvraenu, *v. n.* (braenu) To become fresh.  
 Dadvreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breiniad) A divesting of privilege; a disfranchisement.  
 Dadvreiniaw, *v. a.* (breiniaw) To disfranchise.  
 Dadvreiniawl, *a.* (breiniawl) Tending to divest of privilege, or immunity.  
 Dadvreiniedig, *a.* (breiniedig) Disfranchised.  
 Dadvreiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breiniwr) One who divests of privilege.  
 Dadvreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breuad) A divesting of a tendency to brittleness, or fragility.  
 Dadvreuaw, *v. n.* (breuaw) To become unbrittle.  
 Dadvreuawl, *a.* (breuawl) Tending to toughen.  
 Dadvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (briiad) A dishonouring.  
 Dadvriaw, *v. a.* (briiaw) To dishonour, to disgrace.  
 Dadvriawl, *a.* (briiawl) Tending to dishonour.  
 Dadvrigaw, *v. a.* (brigaw) To lop off the tops.  
 Dadvrigawl, *a.* (brigawl) Decapitated.  
 Dadvrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brigiad) A cutting off the top, a depriving of tops; decapitation.  
 Dadvroçawl, *a.* (broçawl) Tending to become divested of turbulence, or passion.  
 Dadvroçi, *v. n.* (broçi) To become unruffled; to allay turbulence; to tranquilize.  
 Dadvroçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (broçiad) A being, or becoming divested of turbulence.  
 Dadvrwyfaw, *v. n.* (brwyfaw) To become sober.

Dadvrwyfaw, *a.* (brwyfaw) Tending to make steady, or recover from ebriety.  
 Dadvrwyfriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwyfriad) A becoming steady, or free from drunkenness.  
 Dadvrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydiad) A stopping, or allaying of heat; a mitigation of heat.  
 Dadvrydiannawl, *a.* (dadvrydiant) Having a tendency to become uninflamed.  
 Dadvrydiannu, *v. n.* (dadvrydiant) To become uninflamed; to abate throbbing.  
 Dadvrydiant, *s. m.* (brydiant) Alluagement of heat, deservescence.  
 Dadvrydiaw, *v. a.* (brydiaw) To allay heat.  
 Dadvrydiawl, *a.* (brydiawl) Apt to allay heat.  
 Dadvrythawl, *a.* (brythawl) Apt to stop ire.  
 Dadvrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brythiad) A divesting, or a becoming free from tumult.  
 Dadvrythu, *v. a.* (brythu) To allay a tumult.  
 Dadvuarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (buarthiad) A letting out of a fold, the unfolding of a flock.  
 Dadvuarthu, *v. a.* (buarthu) To unfold a flock.  
 Dadvyazarawl, *a.* (byzarawl) Apt to cure deafness.  
 Dadvyziariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byzariad) A divesting, or curing of deafness.  
 Dadvyziaru, *v. a.* (byzaru) To rid of deafness.  
 Dadvyziaw, *v. a.* (byziaw) To disband an army.  
 Dadvyziawl, *a.* (byziawl) Apt to disband.  
 Dadvyziiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byziniad) A disbanding, or breaking up of an army.  
 Dadfawz, *s. m.* (fawz) What is extinguished.  
 Dadferawl, *a.* (ferawl) Tending to dissolve.  
 Dadferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (feriad) A dissolving.  
 Dadferu, *v. n.* (feru) To disincorporate.  
 Dadfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (finiad) A divesting, or pulling down of bounds.  
 Dadfiniaw, *v. a.* (finiaw) To divest of bounds.  
 Dadfiniawl, *a.* (finiawl) divested of bounds.  
 Dadfozawl, *a.* (dadfawz) Being extinguished.  
 Dadfozi, *v. a.* (dadfawz) To extinguish.  
 Dadfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadfawz) Extinction.  
 Dadfrwythaw, *v. n.* (frwythaw) To become abortive; to become enfeebled.  
 Dadfrwythawl, *a.* (frwythawl) Tending to deprive of vigour, or to enfeeble.  
 Dadfrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frwythiad) A becoming abortive, a becoming feeble.  
 Dadfrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frydiad) Refluxion up  
 Dadfrydiant, *s. m.* (frydiant) A reflux.  
 Dadfrydiaw, *v. a.* (frydiaw) To flow back.  
 Dadfrydiawl, *a.* (frydiawl) That flows back.  
 Dadfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (furviad) A divesting of form, a deformation.  
 Dadfurviaw, *v. a.* (furviaw) To disfigure.  
 Dadfurviawl, *a.* (furviawl) Disfigured.  
 Dadgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarnâad) A disenabling.  
 Dadgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarnâawl) Having a tendency to destroy vigour, or to enervate.  
 Dadgadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarnâu) To disenable.  
 Dadgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To unchain.  
 Dadgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwynawl) Disenthralled.  
 Dadgadwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) The act of unchaining or loosening of bonds.  
 Dadgazugaw, *v. a.* (cazugaw) To divest of darkness, to render inobscure; to clear up.  
 Dadgazugawl, *a.* (cazugawl) Tending to clear up.  
 Dadgazugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cazugiad) A clearing up, a rendering inobscure.  
 Dadgaeadu, *v. a.* (caeadu) To take off a cover.



Dadgaeawl, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to unclofe.  
 Dadgaenawl, *a.* (caenawl) That is rid of surface.  
 Dadgaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeniad) A taking off the surface, or skin; decortication.  
 Dadgaenu, *v. a.* (caenu) To take off a surface.  
 Dadgaerawl, *a.* (caerawl) That is dismantled.  
 Dadgaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeriad) A dismantling.  
 Dadgaeru, *v. a.* (caeru) To dismantle a fort.  
 Dadgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Freed of restraint.  
 Dadgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) A liberating, or a bringing out of confinement.  
 Dadgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To disenthral.  
 Dadgaethiwawl, *a.* (caethiwawl) Disenthralled.  
 Dadgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To disenthral; to free.  
 Dadgàmawl, *a.* (càmawl) Apt to step back.  
 Dadgàmiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (càmiad) A stepping back.  
 Dadgàmu, *v. a.* (càmu) To step backward.  
 Dadgan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cân) A recital.  
 Dadgan, *v. a.* (cân) To recite, to pronounce, to say, to rehearse; to recite, or sing what has been composed beforehand; to declare.  
 Dadganadwy, *a.* (dadgan) That may be recited.  
 Dadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Recitative; chaunting.  
 Dadganedig, *a.* (dadgan) That is recited.  
 Dadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgan) A reciting, repeating, or pronouncing; a declaration.  
 Dadganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To dispraise.  
 Dadganmoledig, *a.* (dadganmawl) Depreciated.  
 Dadganmoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadganmawl) A dispraising, or depreciating; disrecommenda-  
 tion.  
 Dadgannerthawl, *a.* (cannerthawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or support.  
 Dadgannerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cannerthiad) A depriving of support, or assistance.  
 Dadgannerthu, *v. a.* (cannerthu) To withdraw aid, assistance, or support.  
 Dadgannorthwyad, *s. m.* (cannorthwyad) A withdrawing of support, or assistance.  
 Dadgannorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cannorthwyaw) To withdraw, or withhold assistance.  
 Dadgannorthwyawl, *a.* (cannorthwyawl) Tending to withdraw, or withhold assistance.  
 Dadganu, *v. a.* (dadgan) To recite, rehearse, or say; to declare, to pronounce.

Cymmered yr yngnad y zwy gynghawfaeth, a dadganed wy: a gwedy a's dadgano, aent yr yngnoid allan—i ymgynghori.  
 Let the Judge take the two sides of the issue, and let him recapitulate them; and after he shall have recapitulated, let the judges go out to deliberate.  
 Welsh Laws.

Dadganwr, *s. m.—pl. dadganwyr* (dadgan—gwr) A reciter, a rehearser; a declarer.  
 Dadganyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgan) A reciter, one who recites, or relates.  
 Dadgangenawl, *a.* (cangenawl) Having the branches cut away.  
 Dadgangeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cangeriad) A lopping off, or divesting of branches.  
 Dadgangu, *v. a.* (cangu) To divest of branches, or boughs.  
 Dadgarçarawl, *a.* (carçarawl) Tending to liberate.  
 Dadgarçariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carçariad) A liberating from confinement; a setting free.  
 Dadgarçaru, *v. a.* (carçaru) To disincarcerate, to free from prison; to liberate, or to set at large.  
 Dadgarçarwr, *s. m.—pl. dadgarçarwyr* (dadgarçar—gwr) One who liberates from prison.  
 Dadgarzawl, *a.* (carzawl) Tending to cease from, or hinder from wandering abroad.

Dadgarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carziad) A returning from exile, or banishment.  
 Dadgarzu, *v. a.* (carzu) To recal from exile.  
 Dadgaregawl, *a.* (caregawl) Tending to divest of a petrified quality.  
 Dadgaregiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caregiad) A divesting of a stony, or petrified quality.  
 Dadgaregu, *v. a.* (caregu) To unpetrify.  
 Dadgasglawl, *a.* (casglawl) Dissipating.  
 Dadgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) The act of dispersing what is heaped together.  
 Dadgasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To spread a heap.  
 Dadgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. dadgeiniad* (dadgan) A reciter, or relator; a singer. Dadgeiniad Pen-pastwn.  
 Dadglazawl, *a.* (clazawl) Tending to lay open.  
 Dadglazedig, *a.* (clazedig) That is disinterred.  
 Dadglazedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadglazedig) A disinterment, a digging up.  
 Dadglaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claziad) A disinter-  
 ring, the act of unburying.  
 Dadglazu, *v. a.* (clazu) To disinter. *Dadglazwyd y bez*, the grave was dug open.  
 Dadgloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) The act of filling up a pit, or trench.  
 Dadgloziaw, *v. a.* (cloziaw) To fill up a trench.  
 Dadglöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clöad) A unlocking.  
 Dadglöadwy, *a.* (dadglöad) that may be unlocked.  
 Dadglöawl, *a.* (clöawl) Tending to unlock.  
 Dadglöedig, *a.* (clöedig) That is unlocked.  
 Dadgloi, *v. a.* (cloi) To unlock; to unfasten.  
 Dadgrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to efface.  
 Dadgrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) Obliteration.  
 Dadgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To obliterate, to efface.  
 Dadgrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to unparch.  
 Dadgrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A divesting of aridity, or crispness.  
 Dadgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To divest of crispness.  
 Dadgroenawl, *a.* (croenawl) Apt to peel off.  
 Dadgroeni, *v. a.* (croeni) To decorticate.  
 Dadgröeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cröeniad) Decrusta-  
 tion.  
 Dadgrönawl, *a.* (crönawl) Tending to let out.  
 Dadgröni, *v. a.* (cröni) To undam, to let out.  
 Dadgröniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cröniad) A letting out, or undamming a collection.  
 Dadgryçawl, *a.* (cryçawl) Tending to uncrinkle.  
 Dadgryçedig, *a.* (cryçedig) That is smoothed.  
 Dadgryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryçiad) A divest-  
 ing of wrinkles, or crinkles.  
 Dadgryçu, *v. a.* (cryçu) To unwrinkle; to smooth.  
 Dadgrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Tending to unbend.  
 Dadgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A divest-  
 ing of a bending position, a straightening.  
 Dadgrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To unbend, to straight-  
 en, or to make erect.  
 Dadgrynâad, *s. m.* (crynâad) A divesting of round-  
 ness, or globosity.  
 Dadgrynâawl, *a.* (crynâawl) Tending to divest of ro-  
 tundity, or globosity.  
 Dadgrynâu, *v. a.* (crynâu) To divest, and to be-  
 come divested of rotundity.  
 Dadguçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuçiad) The act of unwrinkling the brow.  
 Dadguçiawl, *a.* (cuçiawl) Apt to unwrinkle.  
 Dadguz, *s. m.* (cuz) The state of being revealed.

Gwae vi vod llawryz, llawen uz gwen-dorv  
 Gwyn-deyrn heb zaeguz!

It is misery to me that the liberal-handed, and joyful defence of  
 the blessed tribz, the benign prince should be without a dissipation  
 of darkness!

Ll. P. A. G. m. G. ab. H. ab. Gwain.

Dadguziad



# D A D

Dadguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadguz) Revelation.  
 Dadguziadawl, *a.* (dadguziad) Apocalyptic.  
 Dadguziadwy, *a.* (dadguziad) That may be revealed, manifested, or brought to light.  
 Dadguziaw, *v. a.* (dadguz) To reveal; to manifest.  
 Dadguziawl, *a.* (dadguz) Tending to reveal.  
 Dadguziedig, *a.* (dadguz) That is revealed.  
 Dadguziedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadguziedig) The act of revealing, or making manifest.  
 Dadguziedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadguziad) A revealer.

Gwn mai sic Duw gwi yw Duw y duwiau—a dadguziedyz dirgel-edigaethau, o herwyd medru o honot zadguzio'r dirgelwys hwn.

I know that your God is the God of Gods—and the revealer of secrets, because thou hast been able to reveal this secret.

Daniel ii. 47.

Dadguziwr, *s. m.—pl. dadguzwyr* (dadguz—gwr) One who brings to light, a revealer.  
 Dadgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiad) A disjunction.  
 Dadgydiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To disjoin, to disunite.  
 Dadgydiawl, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to disjoin.  
 Dadgyvanawl, *a.* (cyvanawl) Having a tendency to become divested of integrality.  
 Dadgyvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvaniad) A divesting of integrality; disruption.  
 Dadgyvannezawl, *a.* (cyvannezawl) Tending to divest of inhabitants.  
 Dadgyvanneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvanneziad) A quitting a habitation.  
 Dadgyvannezu, *v. a.* (cyvannezu) To leave off inhabiting; to depopulate.  
 Dadgyvanfawz, *s. m.—pl. dadgyvanfozion* (cyvanfawz) The state of being disorganized.  
 Dadgyvanfozawl, *a.* (dadgyvanfawz) Tending to disunite the component parts.  
 Dadgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (dadgyvanfawz) To separate the component parts.  
 Dadgyvanfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgyvanfawz) A discription, a separation of parts.  
 Dadgyvanu, *v. a.* (cyvanu) To disincorporate.  
 Dadgyvartaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvartaliad) A rendering, or becoming disproportionate.  
 Dadgyvartalu, *v. a.* (cyvartalu) To disproportion.  
 Dadgyvlogawl, *a.* (cyvlogawl) Tending to annul a covenant, contract, or hire.  
 Dadgyvlogi, *v. a.* (cyvlogi) To annul a covenant; to annul a contract for hire.  
 Dadgyvlogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlogiad) The abrogating a covenant, or condition of service.  
 Dadgyvluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvluniad) A divesting of conformation; deformation.  
 Dadgyvluniaw, *v. a.* (cyvluniaw) To divest of conformation, or connexion of parts.  
 Dadgyvluniawl, *a.* (cyvluniawl) Having a tendency to divest of conformation.  
 Dadgyvnerthawl, *a.* (cyvnerthawl) Tending to divest of, or to withdraw support.  
 Dadgyvnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnerthiad) A divesting of, or withdrawing assistance.  
 Dadgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (cyvnerthu) To divest of, or to withhold assistance.  
 Dadgyvrodezawl, *a.* (cyvrodezawl) Tending to untwine, or untwist.  
 Dadgyvrodeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvrodeziad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.  
 Dadgyvrodezu, *v. a.* (cyvrodezu) to untwine.  
 Dadgylgawl, *a.* (cylgawl) Tending to unhoop,

# D A D

Dadgylgedig, *a.* (cylgedig) That is unhooped.  
 Dadgylgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylgiad) Unhooping.  
 Dadgylgu, *v. a.* (cylgu) To uncircle; to unhoop.  
 Dadgylgynawl, *a.* (cylgynawl) Tending to divest of what furrounds.  
 Dadgylgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylgyniad) The act of taking away what furrounds.  
 Dadgylgynu, *v. n.* (cylgynu) To cease from surrounding, or circumscribing.  
 Dadgymmaledig, *a.* (cymmaledig) Disjointed.  
 Dadgymmalriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmalriad) A disjointing, or dislocating; dislocation.  
 Dadgymmalu, *v. a.* (cymmalu) To disjoint, to dislocate, or to luxate; to break the joints.  
 Yr wyvi yr hyn yr ydwyti yn ei ovyn a ydwyvi; Páam ynteu y dadgymmalu di vi ar gam?  
 I am that which thou dost ask if I am; wherefore then dost thou dismember me unjustly?  
 C. Edward., H. y Fydz.  
 Dadgymmysgawl, *a.* (cymmysgawl) Tending to unmix, or separate what is mixed.  
 Dadgymmysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmysgiad) The act of unmingling, or separating things mixed.  
 Dadgymmysgu, *v. a.* (cymmysgu) To unmix.  
 Dadgynllwynawl, *v. a.* (cynllwynawl) To break up an ambush, to leave off laying in wait.  
 Dadgynllwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynllwyniad) The act of breaking up an ambush.  
 Dadgynllwyniaw, *a.* (cynllwyniaw) Tending to break up an ambush.  
 Dadgynllwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynllwyniad) The act of breaking up an ambush.  
 Dadgynnorthwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnorthwyad) A withdrawing or assistance, or help.  
 Dadgynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cynnorthwyaw) To withdraw support, or assistance.  
 Dadgynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cynnorthwyawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or help.  
 Dadgynnyred, *v. a.* (cynnyred) To unfrequent.  
 Dadgyfddawl, *a.* (cyfddawl) Apt to divest, or causing to divest of competition.  
 Dadgyfddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfddiad) A divesting of competition, or dispute.  
 Dadgyfddlu, *v. n.* (cyfddlu) To cease from competition, contention, or dispute.  
 Dadgyfddodawl, *a.* (cyfddodawl) Apt to unshelter.  
 Dadgyfddodi, *v. a.* (cyfddodi) To unshelter.  
 Dadgyfddodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfddodiad) A divesting of shelter, or cover.  
 Dadgyfionawl, *a.* (cyfionawl) Apt to discord.  
 Dadgyfioni, *v. a.* (cyfioni) To make dissonant.  
 Dadgyfioniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfioniad) A rendering dissonant, or discordant.  
 Dadgyfylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfylltiad) A disjoining, disjunction, divulsion.  
 Dadgyfylltiawl, *a.* (cyfylltiawl) Disjunctive.  
 Dadgyfylltiedig, *a.* (cyfylltiedig) Disjoined.  
 Dadgyfylltu, *v. a.* (cyfylltu) To disjoin.  
 Dadgyfuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfuziad) A ceasing from tormenting, or afflicting.  
 Dadgyfuziaw, *v. a.* (cyfuziaw) To free from affliction, or torture; to comfort.  
 Dadgyfuziawl, *a.* (cyfuziawl) Tending to cease from tormenting, or torturing.  
 Dadgyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) A divesting of order; disorganization.  
 Dadgyweiriaw, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To render disorderly; to disorganize.  
 Dadgyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Apt to confuse.  
 Dadgyweiriedig, *a.* (cyweiriedig) Disorganized.  
 Dadhadawl, *a.* (hadawl) Apt to divest of seed.  
 Dadhadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hadiad) A divesting of seed, a rendering seedless.

Dadhadu,



# DAD

Dadhadu, *v. a.* (hadu) To divest of seed.  
 Dadhagrâad, *s. m.* (hagrâad) A divesting of ugliness.  
 Dadhagrâawl, *a.* (hagrâawl) Tending to adorn.  
 Dadhagrâu, *v. a.* (hagrâu) To divest of ugliness.  
 Dadhalogawl, *a.* (halogawl) Apt to divest of filth.  
 Dadhalogi, *v. a.* (halogi) To divest of pollution.  
 Dadhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (halogiad) A divesting, or purifying from pollution.  
 Dadhalltawl, *a.* (halltawl) Apt to divest of salt.  
 Dadhalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (halltiad) A divesting of saline quality; a purging from salt.  
 Dadhalltu, *v. a.* (halltu) To divest of saltiness.  
 Dadhanvod, *v. a.* (hanvod) To divest of being.  
 Dadhanvodawl, *a.* (dadhanvod) Annihilating.  
 Dadhanvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadhanvod) A divesting of existence, or being.  
 Dadharzawl, *a.* (harzawl) Tending to divest of ornament, or beauty.  
 Dadharziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (harziad) A divesting of beauty, or ornament.  
 Dadharzu, *v. a.* (harzu) To divest of beauty.  
 Dadhezyçawl, *a.* (hezyçawl) Peace-breaking.  
 Dadhezyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hezyçiad) A depriving of tranquillity, or of peace.  
 Dadhezyçu, *v. a.* (hezyçu) To divest of peace.  
 Dadheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heidiad) The act of separating from a swarm.  
 Dadheidiaw, *v. n.* (heidiaw) To cease swarming.  
 Dadheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Having a tendency to cease from swarming.  
 Dadheigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heigiad) The act of separating, or dispersing of a shoal.  
 Dadheigiaw, *v. a.* (heigiaw) To part a shoal.  
 Dadheigiawl, *a.* (heigiawl) Having a tendency to disperse from a shoal.  
 Dadheiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heiniad) A clearing from disorder, or pestilence.  
 Dadheiniaw, *v. a.* (heiniaw) To clear of disease.  
 Dadheiniawl, *a.* (heiniawl) Having a tendency to dissipate a disease.  
 Dadhelaethawl, *a.* (helaethawl) Tending to straiten, or to circumscribe.  
 Dadhelaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (helaethiad) A rendering strait, or reducing of extent.  
 Dadhelaethu, *v. a.* (helaethu) To reduce extent.  
 Dadheneiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heneiziad) A divesting of age; renovation; a growing young.  
 Dadheneiziaw, *v. a.* (heneiziaw) To divest of age; to renovate; to become young.  
 Dadheneiziawl, *a.* (heneiziawl) Renovating.  
 Dadhiraethawl, *a.* (hiraethawl) Tending to divest of longing; tending to console.  
 Dadhiraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hiraethiad) A divesting of, or ceasing from longing.  
 Dadhiraethu, *v. n.* (hiraethu) To cease longing.  
 Dadhofawl, *a.* (hofawl) Apt to make unlovely.  
 Dadhofi, *v. n.* (hofi) To cease from loving.  
 Dadhofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hofiad) A disliking.  
 Dadholedig, *a.* (holedig) That is re-examined.  
 Dadholi, *v. a.* (holi) To examine over again.  
 Dadholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (holiad) A re-examining, a questioning over again.  
 Dadhualawg, *a.* (hualawg) That is unfettered.  
 Dadhualiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hualiad) The act of unfettering, or freeing from shackles.  
 Dadhualu, *v. a.* (hualu) To unfetter.  
 Dadhudaw, *v. a.* (hudaw) To entice back again.  
 Dadhudawl, *a.* (hudawl) Tending to allure back.

# DAD

Dadhudiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hudiad) A drawing back.  
 Dadhuzaw, *v. a.* (huzaw) To uncover.  
 Dadhuzawl, *a.* (huzawl) Tending to uncover.  
 Dadhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huziad) Development.  
 Dadhuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huliad) A uncovering.  
 Dadhuliaw, *v. a.* (huliaw) To strip of the cover.  
 Dadhuliawl, *a.* (huliawl) Tending to uncover.  
 Dadhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To leave off sleeping.  
 Dadhunawl, *a.* (hunawl) Apt to divest of sleep.  
 Dadhuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huniad) A divesting of sleep.  
 Dadiaçâad, *s. m.* (iaçâad) A becoming unwell.  
 Dadiaçâawl, *a.* (iaçâawl) Tending to relapse.  
 Dadiaçâu, *v. n.* (iaçâu) To become unwell.  
 Dadiain, *s. m.* (iain) A renovated condition.

Dadiain cain cynnyz  
 Dyz diwaethav.

A renovation of a glorious increase the last day.  
*G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Yn Iwerzwn yr oez pair â elwid pair dadiain; a fa gelain bynag a veirwid ynzo, ev a gyvodai yn wr byw dragevyn, ond na's medrai zyweddyd.

In Ireland there was a cauldron that was called the cauldron of renovation; and whatever corpse was boiled therein, it would rise up a living man again, only that he could not speak.  
*Mabinogion.*

Dadiain, *a.* (iain) Renovated; reanimated.

Prydvawr Llywelyn pryd dyn dadiain—  
 A lluoç y'ng wiçoz yn ymosgrain,  
 A'r llinyn ar dÿn ar du celain,  
 A llinon rhag bron rhag bro Eurgain.

The comely Llywelyn with the aspect of a renovated man—with hoſts fairly arrayed attending on his train, having the bow-string on the stretch towards a corpse, and the aſhen ſpear couched to the breast on the borders of the vale of Eurgain.  
*Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Dadiafawl, *a.* (iafawl) Tending to divest of a pervading quality, or power.  
 Dadiafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (iafiad) A ceasing to affect, impress, or pervade.  
 Dadiafu, *v. a.* (iafu) To divest of power, or quality that pervades, and affects.  
 Dadi euad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ieuad) Dejugation.  
 Dadi euaw, *v. a.* (ieuaw) To unyoke; to loosen.  
 Dadi euawl, *a.* (ieuawl) That is unyoked.  
 Dadi euwr, *s. m.—pl.* dadi euwyr (ieuwr) One who unyokes, or loosens.  
 Dadi reiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ireiziad) A becoming void of succulency, or moisture.  
 Dadi reiziaw, *v. n.* (ireiziaw) To become divested of moisture, or succulency.  
 Dadi reiziawl, *a.* (ireiziawl) Apt to become divested of moisture, or to grow rigid.  
 Dadlaefawl, *a.* (llaefawl) Apt to draw up.  
 Dadlaefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llaefiad) A curtailing.  
 Dadlaefu, *v. a.* (llaefu) To curtail; to tuck up.  
 Dadlai, *s. c.—pl.* dadleion (dadyl) A disputant.  
 Dadlaith, *s. m.* (llaith) A re-dissolved ſtate, a thaw.  
 Dadlam, *s. m.* (llam) A rebound, or ſtep back.  
 Dadlamawl, *a.* (dadlam) Apt to rebound back.  
 Dadlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadlam) A bounding back, or rebounding.  
 Dadlamu, *v. a.* (dadlam) To bound backward.  
 Dadlamwr, *s. m.—pl.* dadlamwyr (dadlam—gwr) One who bound, or leaps back, a rebounder.  
 Dadlanaſtrawl, *a.* (llanaſtrawl) Gathered up.  
 Dadlanaſtriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llanaſtriad) A gathering together what is ſpread.  
 Dadlanaſtru, *v. a.* (llanaſtru) To heap, or gather up what is ſpread abroad.

Dadlarieiziad,



# DAD

Dadlarieiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llarieiziad) A becoming divested of mildness.  
 Dadlarieiziaw, *v. n.* (llarieiziaw) To become divested of mildness, or meekness.  
 Dadlarieiziawl, *a.* (llarieiziawl) Having a tendency to be divested of mildness.  
 Dadlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Reflecting a glare.  
 Dadlathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llathriad) A reflection of a glittering, or gleaming.  
 Dadlathru, *v. n.* (llathru) To reflect a glitter.  
 Dadlawç, *s. m.* (llawç) A state divested of aid.  
 Dadlawl, *a.* (dadyl) Controversial, polemical.  
 Dadldraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* dadldreithiau (dadyl—traith) A polemical discourse.  
 Dadleâad, *s. m.* (lleâad) A displacing, a dislodging.  
 Dadleâawl, *a.* (lleâawl) Tending to displace.  
 Dadleâu, *v. a.* (lleâu) To divest of locality.  
 Dadleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) That ceases hiding.  
 Dadleçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A coming to view, a coming out of concealment.  
 Dadleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To cease from hiding.  
 Dadledawl, *a.* (lledawl) That causes to close up.  
 Dadlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llediad) A divesting of expansion; a straitening.  
 Dadledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To draw up what is spread.  
 Dadlezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Tending to divest, or become void, of obliquity.  
 Dadlezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llezviad) A divesting of obliquity, or flatness.  
 Dadlezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To divest of obliquity, or flatness; to sharpen up.  
 Dadleithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlaith) A resolving to liquid; a thawing; dissolution.

Pa vath zadleithiad a thawz y fy yn awr yn ei galon edieiriawl?

What a *dissoluti* n and a melting are now in his penitent heart.  
*S. Treuredyn.*

Dadleithiaw, *v. n.* (dadlaith) To become humid, or moist again; to thaw.  
 Dadleithiawl, *a.* (dadlaith) Tending to become moist again, tending to thaw.  
 Dadlenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llenwad) Depletion.  
 Dadlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Tending to empty.  
 Dadlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To empty, to pour out.  
 Dadlesâad, *s. m.* (llesâad) A divesting of good.  
 Dadlesâawl, *a.* (llesâawl) Apt to divest of good.  
 Dadlesâu, *v. a.* (llesâu) To divest of benefit.  
 Dadlesawl, *a.* (llesawl) Apt to divest of benefit.  
 Dadlesgâad, *s. m.* (llesgâad) A divesting of weakness; a recovering of strength.  
 Dadlesgâawl, *a.* (llesgâawl) Apt to strengthen.  
 Dadlesgâu, *v. a.* (llesgâu) To divest of weakness.  
 Dadlesmeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llesmeiriad) A recovering from a fainting fit.  
 Dadlesmeiriaw, *v. a.* (llesmeiriaw) To recover from a fainting fit, or swoon.  
 Dadlesmeiriawl, *a.* (llesmeiriawl) Tending to recover from a fit, or swoon.  
 Dadlesteiiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llesteiiriad) A clearing from obstruction, or hinderance.  
 Dadlesteiiriawl, *a.* (llesteiiriawl) Tending to divest of obstruction, or hinderance.  
 Dadlesu, *v. a.* (llesu) To deprive of benefit.  
 Dadleu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dadyl) A debate, or argument; a debating, or disputing a matter.

Dadleu wedi barn.

Argument after sentence.

Adage.

# DAD

Dadleu, *v. a.* (dadyl) To argue, dispute, or reason; to tattle; to contend, or wrangle.

A vo caled y'ng nghyghaws  
 Dadleued ar bob açaws.

He that is powerful in pleading *let him argue* on every occasion.  
*Adage.*

Dadleuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleu) Disputation.

A glyweiti â gant Lliaws,  
 Mab Nwyvre, milwr hynaws?  
 "Dadleuad ar bob açaws."

Hast thou heard what was sung by Llios the son of Nwyvre, a generous warrior; *argument* on every occasion.  
*Engl. y Glywed.*

Dadleuadawl, *a.* (dadleuad) Controversial.

Dadleuadwy, *a.* (dadleuad) Disputable, controversial, contestible; actionable.

Dadleuaw, *v. a.* (dadleu) To dispute, to argue.

Dadleuawl, *a.* (dadleu) Controversial.

Dadleuawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadleuorion (dadleu) An arguist, disputer, or contender; an advocate.

Dadleudy, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadleudai (dadleu—ty) A hall, a court-house, or judgment hall.

Dadleuedig, *a.* (dadleu) That is disputed.

Dadleuva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dadleu—ma) A place of disputation; a forum.

Dadleugar, *a.* (dadleu) Disputative; captious.

Dadleugarwç, *s. m.* (dadleugar) Contentiousness.

Dadleuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadleuwyr (dadleu—gwr) A disputer, or arguer; an advocate. In the laws, the parties who litigate are called *Dadleuwyr*, *Cynbenusfon*, and *Pleidiau*.

Dadleuwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* dadleuwreigez (dadleu—gwraig) A woman who disputes, or argues.

Dadleuwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleuwr) Advocateship, or advocacy.

Dadleüyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadleu) An arguist.

Dadleuyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleüyz) A female disputant, or pleader; a female advocate.

Dadleuyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleüyz) The office of a pleader, an advocateship.

Dadleuyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleuawr) Advocateship, or the office of a pleader.

Dadlewyç, *s. m.* (llewyç) Refraction of light.

Dadlewyçawl, *a.* (dadlewyç) Refrangible.

Dadlewyçedig, *a.* (dadlewyç) Reflected back.

Dadlewyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlewyç) A returning of light, reflection.

Dadlewyçu, *v. a.* (dadlewyç) To reflect; to clear up.

Dadlewygawl, *a.* (llewygawl) Tending to recover from a fainting fit.

Dadlewygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewygiad) A recovering, from a fit, or swoon.

Dadlewygu, *v. n.* (llewygu) To recover from a fit, or swoon; to revive.

Dadlid, *s. m.* (llîd) Anger, or wrath assuaged.

Dadlidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlid) A divesting of anger, or wrath; an appeasing.

Dadlidiaw, *v. n.* (dadlid) To cease from anger, to become reconciled, or pacified.

Dy gynniv dylid dedlid gymmain',  
 Dy gymmri gymm'ryd,  
 Dywyn dy wynnyd.

Thy continual toil so much *it will assuage*, thy assumptive privilege *it will harmonize thy bliss*.  
*Gwalchmai, i Rodri.*

Dadlidiawg, *a.* (dadlid) That is appeased.

Dadlidiawl, *a.* (dadlid) Tending to appease.

Dadliv, *s. m.* (lliv) A reflux, a refluence.

Dadlivaw, *v. a.* (dadliv) To flow backward.

Dadlivawl, *a.* (dadliv) Tending to flow back.

Dadliviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadliv) A reflowing.

Dadliviant, *s. m.* (dadliv) A refluence, a reflux.

Dadlithraw, *v. a.* (lithraw) To slide back.

Dadlithrawl,



Dadlithrawl, *a.* (llithrawl) Apt to slide back.  
 Dadlithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llithriad) A sliding, or slipping back.  
 Dadliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A discolouring; a divesting of colour.  
 Dadliwiaw, *v. a.* (lliwiaw) To discolour.  
 Dadliwiawl, *a.* (lliwiawl) That discolours.  
 Dadloḡawl, *a.* (dadlawḡ) Tending to divest of patronage, or protection.  
 Dadloḡi, *v. a.* (dadlawḡ) To divest of patronage.  
 Dadloḡiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlawḡ) A divesting, or withdrawing of patronage.  
 Dadlogi, *v. a.* (llogi) To annul a covenant.  
 Dadlogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llogiad) The act of annulling a covenant, or obligation.  
 Dadloywad, *s. m.* (gloywad) A clearing anew.  
 Dadloywawl, *a.* (gloywawl) Apt to clear again.  
 Dadloywi, *v. n.* (gloywi) To grow clear again.  
 Dadludaw, *v. a.* (gludaw) To deglutinate.  
 Dadludawl, *a.* (gludawl) Apt to deglutinate.  
 Dadludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gludiad) Deglutination.  
 Dadluzedawl, *a.* (lluzedawl) Refreshing.  
 Dadluzediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluzediad) A divesting, a recovering, from fatigue.  
 Dadluzedu, *v. a.* (lluzedu) To divest of fatigue.  
 Dadluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) Deformation.  
 Dadluniaw, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To divest of form.  
 Dadluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) Apt to deform.  
 Dadluniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlunwyr* (lluniwr) One who divests of form, or figure.  
 Dadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlwyr* (dadyl—gwr) A disputant, arguist, or controvertist.  
 Dadlwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlwr) A pleader's profession; pleading; disputation.  
 Dadlwriaethawl, *a.* (dadlwriaeth) Polemical.  
 Dadlwythaw, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To unload.  
 Dadlwythawl, *a.* (llwythawl) Disburdening.  
 Dadlwythedig, *a.* (llwythedig) Disburdened.  
 Dadlwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A disburdening, or unloading; discarcation.  
 Dadlwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlwythwyr* (llwythwr) One who unloads, or disburdens.  
 Dadlyvrâad, *s. m.* (llyvrâad) A divesting, or a becoming divested of cowardice.  
 Dadlyvrâawl, *a.* (llyvrâawl) Tending to divest of cowardice; encouraging.  
 Dadlyvrâu, *v. n.* (llyvrâu) To become divested of cowardice; to give courage.  
 Dadlygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) Having a tendency to divest, or become divested of corruption.  
 Dadlygriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llygriad) A divesting of corruption, or pollution.  
 Dadlygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To divest of corruption.  
 Dadlymâad, *s. m.* (llymâad) A divesting of point.  
 Dadlymâawl, *a.* (llymâawl) Apt to blunt.  
 Dadlymâu, *v. a.* (llymâu) To divest of point.  
 Dadlymhunaw, *v. a.* (llymhunaw) To recover from a swoon, or fainting fit.  
 Dadlymhunawl, *a.* (llymhunawl) Tending to recover from a fainting, or swoon.  
 Dadlymhuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llymhuniad) A recovering from a swoon, or fainting.  
 Dadlymhurtiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llymhurtiad) A recovering from a stupified, or deranged state.  
 Dadlymhurtiaw, *v. n.* (llymhurtiaw) To recover from a stupefaction; to come to one's self.  
 Dadlymhurtiawl, *a.* (llymhurtiawl) Tending to recover from a stupified state.  
 Dadlythyrawl, *a.* (llythyrawl) Obliterative.

Dadlythyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llythyriad) A taking out letters; obliteration.  
 Dadlythyru, *v. a.* (llythyru) To obliterate.  
 Dadlywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llywiad) A ceasing from guiding, or steering.  
 Dadlywiaw, *v. a.* (llywiaw) To divest of guide.  
 Dadlywiawl, *a.* (llywiawl) Divested of guide.  
 Dadnaid, *s. f.*—*pl. dadneidiau* (naid) A rebound, or a leap back; resilience.  
 Dadnawz, *s. m.* (nawz) A being divested of protection, or patronage.  
 Dadnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Indisposition.  
 Dadnawfeiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nawfeiziad) A divesting of natural propensity.  
 Dadnawfeiziaw, *v. n.* (nawfeiziaw) To become divested of nature, or uncongenial.  
 Dadnawfeiziawl, *a.* (nawfeiziawl) Tending to divest of a natural propensity.  
 Dadnawsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnaws) A divesting of nature, or propensity; indisposition.  
 Dadnawsiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaws) To divest of nature, inclination, or disposition; to indispose.  
 Dadnawsiawl, *a.* (dadnaws) Apt to indispose.  
 Dadneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnaid) Resiliency.  
 Dadneidiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaid) To leap, or bound back.  
 Dadneidiawl, *a.* (dadnaid) Apt to leap back.  
 Dadnerthawl, *a.* (nerthawl) Apt to enervate.  
 Dadnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nerthiad) A divesting of strength, or vigour; enervation.  
 Dadnerthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) To divest of strength.  
 Dadnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To re-exchange.  
 Dadnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnewid) A re-changing; a changing back again.  
 Dadnewidiawl, *a.* (dadnewid) Re-changeable.  
 Dadnewyzawl, *a.* (newyzawl) Renewing.  
 Dadnewyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (newyziad) A renewing; a renewal; a regeneration.  
 Dadnewyzu, *v. a.* (newyzu) To renew.

Trwy y gwynnydedig wr hwnw y dadnewyzwyd fyz y swirgriftnogaeth y'mhith y Prydeiniaid.

Through that blessed man the belief in true christianity was renewed amongst the Britons.

Gr. ab Arthur, i Garmen.

Dadnidrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nidrad) A disentangling, a disencumbering, or disengaging.  
 Dadnidraw, *v. a.* (nidraw) To disentangle.  
 Dadnidrawl, *a.* (nidrawl) Disentangling.  
 Dadniweidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (niweidiad) A divesting of a hurtful quality.  
 Dadniweidiaw, *v. a.* (niweidiaw) To divest of a power to hurt; to make harmless.  
 Dadniweidiawl, *a.* (niweidiawl) Tending to divest of harm; that is made harmless.  
 Dadnodawl, *a.* (nodawl) That obliterates.  
 Dadnodi, *v. a.* (nodi) To obliterate a mark.  
 Dadnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nodiad) Obliteration.  
 Dadnozawl, *a.* (dadnawz) Bereft of protection.  
 Dadnozi, *v. a.* (dadnawz) To divest of protection.  
 Dadnoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnawz) A divesting, or withdrawing of protection.  
 Dadnoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Tending to envelop.  
 Dadnoethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To divest of nakedness.  
 Dadnoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (noethiad) A divesting of nakedness.  
 Dadnwyvaw, *v. a.* (nwyvaw) To divest of vigour.  
 Dadnwyvawl, *a.* (nwyvawl) Apt to enervate.  
 Dadnwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nwyviad) Enervation, or a divesting of vigour.  
 Dadnwythaw, *v. a.* (nwythaw) To divest of whims.

Dadnwythawl



# DAD

Dadnwythawl, *a.* (nwythawl) Divested of freaks.  
 Dadnwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nwythiad) A divesting of freaks, whimsies, or oddities.  
 Dadnyçawl, *a.* (nyçawl) Apt to divest of grief.  
 Dadnyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nyçiad) A recovering from grief, or agony of mind.  
 Dadnyçu, *v. a.* (nyçu) To divest of vexation.  
 Dadnyzawl, *a.* (nyzawl) That is untwisted.  
 Dadnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nyziad) A untwisting.  
 Dadnyzu, *v. a.* (nyzu) To untwist, to untwine.  
 Dadobeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gobeithiad) A divesting of hope; a despairing.  
 Dadobeithiaw, *v. n.* (gobeithiaw) To despair.  
 Dadobeithiawl, *a.* (gobeithiawl) Bereft of hope.  
 Dadozev, *v. a.* (gozev) To suffer, or bear again.  
 Dadozevawl, *a.* (dadozev) That suffers again.  
 Dadozeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadozev) A suffering, or bearing over again.  
 Dadozevu, *v. a.* (dadozev) To suffer over again.  
 Dadocerawl, *a.* (oerawl) Tending to divest of cold.  
 Dadoeri, *v. a.* (oeri) To divest of a coldness.  
 Dadoeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oeriad) A divesting of cold.  
 Dadoethawl, *a.* (oethawl) Tending to assuage.  
 Dadoethi, *v. a.* (oethi) To divest of severity; to calm.  
 Dadoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oethiad) A divesting of severity, ardency, or vehemence.  
 Dadovaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (govaliad) A divesting, or a becoming divested of care.  
 Dadovalu, *v. a.* (govalu) To divest of solicitude.  
 Dadovalus, *a.* (govalus) Apt to divest of care.  
 Dadovidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (govidiad) A divesting of affliction; a ceasing from grief.  
 Dadovidiaw, *v. n.* (govidiaw) To leave off grief.  
 Dadovidiawl, *a.* (govidiawl) Tending to sooth.  
 Dadovnawl, *a.* (ovnawl) Apt to divest of fear.  
 Dadovni, *v. n.* (ovni) To become fearless, or bold.  
 Dadovniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ovniad) A divesting of fear; a becoming fearless, or undaunted.  
 Dadovwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (govwyad) A revisiting.  
 Dadovwyaw, *v. a.* (govwyaw) To visit anew.  
 Dadovwyawl, *a.* (govwyawl) Apt to revisit.  
 Dadogwyzaw, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To disincline.  
 Dadogwyzawl, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Made unbiaffed.  
 Dadogwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogwyziad) A divesting of inclination; a becoming erect.  
 Dadoleu, *v. a.* (goleu) To rekindle, to relume.  
 Dadoleuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadoleu) A lighting anew.  
 Dadoleuaw, *v. a.* (dadoleu) To illume anew.  
 Dadoleuawl, *a.* (dadoleu) Tending to relume.  
 Dadoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oliad) A taking out a track, print, or mark; obliteration.  
 Dadoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oliaeth) Obliteration.  
 Dadoliaw, *v. a.* (oliaw) To expunge; to obliterate.  
 Dadolöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (golöad) A developing.  
 Dadolöawl, *a.* (golöawl) Tending to develop.  
 Dadolöez, *s. m.* (golöez) A development.  
 Dadolöi, *v. a.* (golöi) To develop, to reveal.  
 Dadolrain, *v. a.* (olrain) To retrace, to trace anew.  
 Dadoirheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadolrain) A tracing over again, a retracing.  
 Dadolrheiniaw, *v. a.* (dadolrain) To retrace.  
 Dadolrheiniawl, *a.* (dadolrain) That retraces.  
 Dadolrheiniedig, *a.* (dadolrain) Being retraced.

# DAD

Dadolwç, *s. m.* (iolwç) Deprecation, a prayer for deliverance; amends for evil done; satisfaction.  
 Llys vry hy hwyl-blwyv,  
 Lles gne de diglwyv,  
 Llwyz rwyz rwyv delwyv  
 Drwy zadolwç.  
 The court above free for the course of the throng, beneficial to the complexion of the undiseased stranger, to the free prosperity of the chief may I come through *satisfaction*.  
*Cashodyn:*  
 Dedwyz â gâr zadolwç.  
 The prudentis fond of atonement.  
*Adage.*  
 Deçreuoçz Davyz adeilad temyl i'r Arglwyz yn zadolwç am ei beçodau.  
 David began to build a temple to the Lord, as an *expiation* for his sins.  
*Eveng. Nicodemus.*  
 Dadolwçawl, *a.* (dadolwç) Expiatory; deprecative, deprecatory, or apologizing; tending to satisfy.  
 Dadolwçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadolwç) A deprecating; a making amends, or satisfying.  
 Dadolwçu, *v. a.* (dadolwç) To deprecate; to make amends, or to give satisfaction; to apologize.  
 Gwaith dedwyz yw dadolwçu,  
 Cyn cyftwng clwyv cyvyng glazt;  
 It is a happy thing to *make atonement*, ere the fated wound is given that buries in the narrow grave.  
*Elidyr Sais.*  
 Dadolwçuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadolwçuwr (dadolwç—gwr) A deprecator; an apologizer; a satisfier.  
 Dadollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To loosen anew.  
 Dadollyngawl, *a.* (dadollwng) Apt to loosen anew.  
 Dadollyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadollwng) A loosening, or a letting go anew; a relapsing.  
 Dadorbwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorbwyllaw) To recover the senses again; to divest of flightiness.  
 Dadorbwyllawg, *a.* (gorbwyllawg) That has recovered the senses, or is divested of madness.  
 Dadorbwyllawl, *a.* (gorbwyllawl) Tending to recover the senses, or divest of madness.  
 Dadorbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorbwylliad) A recovering the senses; convalescence.  
 Dadorçestawl, *a.* (gorçestawl) Emulating anew.  
 Dadorçestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorçestiad) A striving, contending, or emulating again.  
 Dadorçestu, *v. a.* (gorçestu) To emulate anew.  
 Dadorçuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorçuz) Development.  
 Dadorçuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadorçuz) A developing, or divesting of obscurity.  
 Dadorçuziaw, *v. a.* (dadorçuz) To develop.  
 Dadorçuziawl, *a.* (dadorçuz) Tending to develop.  
 Dadorçuziwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadorçuzwyr (dadorçuz—gwr) One who developeth; a revealer.  
 Dadorçwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorçwyliad) A labouring, or working anew; a reacting.  
 Dadorçwyliaw, *v. a.* (gorçwyliaw) To labour anew.  
 Dadorçwyliawl, *a.* (gorçwyliawl) That works anew.  
 Dadorçwylyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorçwylyz) One who labours, or works over again.  
 Dadorzwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorzwyad) A ceasing to domineer, rule, or bear sway.  
 Dadorzwyaw, *v. a.* (gorzwyaw) To cease swaying.  
 Dadorzwyawl, *a.* (gorzwyawl) That ceases to rule, bear sway, or tyrannize.  
 Dadorefgyn, *v. a.* (gorefgyn) To reconquer.  
 Dadorefgynadwy, *a.* (dadorefgyn) Reconquerable.  
 Dadorefgynawl, *a.* (dadorefgyn) That reconquers.  
 Dadorefgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadorefgyn) A bringing under subjection anew; a reconquering.  
 Dadorefgynnu, *v. a.* (dadorefgyn) To reconquer.  
 Dadorefgynyż, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dadorefgyn) One who brings under subjection, or conquers anew.  
 Dadorvod,



Dadorvod, *v. a.* (gorvod) To overcome again.  
Dadorvodawl, *a.* (dadorvod) Tending to re-vanquish.  
Dadorvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadorvod) A getting the upper hand, or vanquishing anew.  
Dadorfwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorfwyllaw) To recover the senses, or to recover from distraction.  
Dadorfwyllawl, *a.* (gorfwyllawl) Convalescent.  
Dadorfwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorfwylliad) A recovering from distraction; convalescence.  
Dadorfwysaw, *v. a.* (gorfwysaw) To leave off resting.  
Dadorfwysawl, *a.* (gorfwysawl) That ceases to rest.  
Dadorfwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorfwysiad) A ceasing to take rest, a ceasing to be still.  
Dadormeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gormeiliad) A ceasing from oppressing, or troubling.  
Dadormeiliaw, *v. a.* (gormeiliaw) To cease vexing.  
Dadormeiliawl, *a.* (gormeiliawl) That ceases to vex.  
Dadormesawl, *a.* (gormesawl) That ceases troubling.  
Dadormesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gormesiad) A ceasing from troubling, or intruding.  
Dadormesfu, *v. a.* (gormesfu) To cease intruding.  
Dadorfezawl, *a.* (gorfezawl) That breaks up a sitting, meeting, or convention.  
Dadorfeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorfeziad) A breaking up a sitting, convention, or assembly.  
Dadorfezu, *v. a.* (gorfezu) To break up a sitting.  
Dadorthôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthôad) A uncovering.  
Dadorthôawl, *a.* (gorthôawl) Tending to uncover.  
Dadorthôi, *v. a.* (gorthôi) To take off a covering.  
Dadorthreçawl, *a.* (gorthreçawl) Tending to cease from, or to do away oppression.  
Dadorthreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthreçiad) A ceasing from oppression, or tyranny.  
Dadorthreçu, *v. a.* (gorthreçu) To leave off oppressing; to desist from vanquishing.  
Dadorthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Having a tendency to do away oppression.  
Dadorthrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A divesting of oppression, or tyranny.  
Dadorthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) To cease, or desist from oppressing.  
Dadofawd, *v. a.* (gofawd) To displace, to unplace.  
Dadofglawl, *a.* (ofglawl) Having the boughslopt.  
Dadofgli, *v. a.* (ofgli) To strip of branches.  
Dadofgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ofgliad) A lopping off the branches; a pruning.  
Dadofgôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ofgôad) To desist from flinching, or starting out of the way.  
Dadofgôawl, *a.* (ofgôawl) That ceases to flinch.  
Dadofgôi, *v. a.* (ofgôi) To turn from flinching.  
Dadofgorzawl, *a.* (gofgorzawl) Divested of a train, or being deprived of retinue.  
Dadofgorzi, *v. a.* (gofgorzi) To divest of a train.  
Dadofgorziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gofgorziad) A divesting of a train, or retinue.  
Dadofodawl, *a.* (dadofawd) Tending to displace.  
Dadofodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadofawd) A displacing, or the act of unplacing.  
Dadoftegawl, *a.* (goftegawl) That breaks silence.  
Dadoftegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (goftegiad) A breaking of silence.  
Dadoftegu, *v. a.* (goftegu) To break a silence.

Dadran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhan) A subdivision;  
*Rhai'n zadranau tona tan;  
Rhai'n zrwg a'r lien zarogan.*  
Some as *subdivisions* of waves of fire; some were filled with evil, from ancient prophecy. *S. Tudor, i'r 12 Arwyx.*  
Dadranadwy, *a.* (dadran) That may be subdivided.  
Dadranawl, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.  
Dadranedig, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.  
Dadraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadran) A subdividing, or a dividing a second time.  
Dadranu, *v. a.* (dadran) To subdivide.  
Dadranyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadran) A subdivider.  
Dadrangawl, *a.* (rhangawl) Dissatisfying.  
Dadrangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhangiad) A dissatisfying, or displeasing.  
Dadrangu, *v. a.* (rhangu) To dissatisfy.  
Dadred, *s. f.* (rhêd) Recurrency. *a.* Recurrent.  
Dadredawl, *a.* (dadred) Recurrent, running back.  
Dadredegr, *v. a.* (dadred) To run back, to retreat.  
Dadrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadred) A recurring.  
Dadredwr, *s. m.—pl. dadredwyr* (dadred—gwr) One who runs back, a retreator.  
Dadrebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhebiad) A disenchanting, a freeing from fascination.  
Dadrebiaw, *v. a.* (rhebiaw) To disenchant.  
Dadrebiawl, *a.* (rhebiawl) That disenchant.  
Dadrebiwr, *s. m.—pl. dadreibwyr* (rhebiwr) One who divests of fascination; a disenchanter.  
Dadreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A divesting of necessity, or want; a rendering unnecessary.  
Dadreidiawl, *a.* (rheidiawl) Tending to be unnecessary.  
Dadreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheiziad) A repenetrating, a piercing, or passing through again.  
Dadreiziaw, *v. a.* (rheiziaw) To repenetrates.  
Dadreiziawl, *a.* (rheiziawl) That repenetrates.  
Dadreithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheithiad) A divesting of right, rule, or regulation; an outlawing.  
Dadreithiaw, *v. a.* (rheithiaw) To divest of right.  
Dadreithiawl, *a.* (rheithiawl) Tending to outlaw.  
Dadrefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhefiad) A putting out of rank, or range, a scattering of rows.  
Dadrefiaw, *v. a.* (rhefiaw) To put out of rank.  
Dadrefiawl, *a.* (rhefiawl) That is put out of rank.  
Dadrefrawl, *a.* (rhefrawl) That is disarranged.  
Dadrefriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhefriad) A putting out of rank, or range; a disarraying.  
Dadrefru, *v. a.* (rheftru) To disarrange.  
Dadrin, *v. a.* (rhin) To divulge a mystery.  
*Y gyvrinaç awenawl—ni's gellir ei dadrin heb awen.*  
The mystery of genius, it cannot be made manifest without genius. *Llywelyn, o Langwyn.*  
Dadriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadrin) A revealing.  
Dadriniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadrin) Revelation.  
Dadriniaw, *v. a.* (dadrin) To clear up a mystery.  
Dadriniawl, *a.* (dadrin) Tending to reveal.  
Dadriniedig, *a.* (dadrin) That is revealed.  
Dadriniedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadriniedig) A developement of a mystery, or secret.  
Dadriniwr, *s. m.—pl. dadrinwyr* (dadrin—gwr) One who reveals a mystery, or secret.  
Dadrisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhisgiad) Decoration.  
Dadrisgiaw, *v. a.* (rhisgiaw) To decorticate.  
Dadrisgiawl, *a.* (rhisgiawl) That decorticates.  
Dadrisgiedig, *a.* (rhisgiedig) That is decorticated.  
Dadrith,



- Dadrith, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhith) A phantom.  
**Dadrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadrith) A divesting of appearance, or form, a taking a new form.  
**Dadrithiaw, v. a.** (dadrith) To disappear; to cause to disappear; to put off, or change a form.

A'n deilas blaen bedw,  
 A'n dadrith, a'n dadedw.

The tops of the birch covered us with leaves, and transformed us, and changed our faded state.

*Taliesin.*

- Dadroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhoz) What is given back.  
**Dadrozawl, a.** (dadroz) Tending to return back.  
**Dadrozedig, a.** (dadroz) That is given back.  
**Dadrozi, v. a.** (dadroz) To give back, restore, or return.

Gan zadrozi, dyro ei wyfyl i zo, pan vacludo yr haul.

In restoring back, give him his pledge, when the sun sets.

*Deut. xxiv. 13.*

- Dadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadroz) Reddition.  
**Dadrozwr, s. m.—pl. dadrozwyr** (dadroz—gwr) One who gives back, remits, or returns.  
**Dadroi, v. a.** (rhoi) To give back, or to return.  
**Dadrwydaw, v. a.** (rhwydaw) To disentangle; to free.  
**Dadrwydawl, a.** (rhwydawl) Tending to let out of a net.

- Dadrwydedig, a.** (rhwydedig) That is disentangled.  
**Dadrwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwydiad) A disengaging from a net, a disentangling.

- Dadrwyzâad, s. m.** (rhwyzâad) A divesting of free course; a rendering unprosperous; a hindering.

- Dadrwyzâawl, a.** (rhwyzâawl) Tending to hinder.  
**Dadrwyzâu, v. a.** (rhwyzâu) To obstruct.  
**Dadrwyzaw, v. a.** (rhwyzaw) To cause obstacles.  
**Dadrwyzawl, a.** (rhwyzawl) Tending to obstruct.  
**Dadrwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyziad) Obstruction.

- Dadrwyvaw, v. a.** (rhwyvaw) To row backwards.

- Dadrwyvawl, a.** (rhwyvawl) Tending to row back.

- Dadrwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyviad) A rowing back.

- Dadrwyvwr, s. m.—pl. dadrwyvwyr** (rhwyvwr) One that rows backward, or the contrary way.

- Dadrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwym) The state of being unbound, or liberated; defeasance.

- Dadrwymaw, v. a.** (dadrwym) To disband, to untye.

- Dadrwymawl, a.** (dadrwym) Tending to disband.

- Dadrwymedig, a.** (dadrwym) That is liberated.

- Dadrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadrwymedig) The act of unbinding, or disbanding; liberation.

- Dadrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadrwym) A disbanding, untying, loosening, or liberating.

- Dadrwymwr, s. m.—pl. dadrwymwyr** (dadrwym—gwr) One who disbands, or liberates; a loosener.

- Dadrwyfaw, v. a.** (rhwyfaw) To divest of impulse; to take away vigour, or strength; to enervate.

- Dadrwyfawl, a.** (rhwyfawl) Tending to enervate.

- Dadrwyfgaw, v. a.** (rhwyfgaw) To divest of power, sway, or authority; to cease swaying, or ruling.

- Dadrwyfgawl, a.** (rhwyfgawl) That divests of sway.

- Dadrwyfgedig, a.** (rhwyfgedig) Divested of power.

- Dadrwyfgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyfgiad) A divesting of power, sway, or rule; a ceasing to sway.

- Dadrwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyfiad) A divesting of impulse, or inclination; enervation.

- Dadrwyfstraw, v. a.** (rhwyfstraw) To disencumber.

- Dadrwyfstrawl, a.** (rhwyfstrawl) That disembarraetheth.

- Dadrwyfiredig, a.** (rhwyfiredig) That is freed of lets.

- Dadrwyftriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwyftriad) A divesting of obstruction, or hinderance, a disencumbering.

- Dadryzâad, s. m.** (rhyzâad) A releasing, or freeing anew.

- Dadryzâawl, a.** (rhyzâawl) Tending to liberate anew.

- Dadryzâu, v. a.** (rhyzâu) To release, or free anew.

- Dadryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhyw) Degeneracy, or a departure from its kind. *a.* Degenerate.

- Dadrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadryw) A degenerating.

- Dadrywiaw, v. a.** (dadryw) To degenerate; to grow base.

- Dadrywiawl, a.** (dadryw) Degenerous, degenerated.

- Dadrywiedig, a.** (dadryw) That is degenerated.

- Dadrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadrywiedig) The state of being degenerated, degeneration.

- Dadfaethawl, a.** (faethawl) Apt to shoot back.

- Dadfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (faethiad) A shooting back.

- Dadfaethu, v. a.** (faethu) To shoot back again.

- Dadfav, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (fav) The state of standing, or stopping anew; a reposition.

Tri dadfav gwaed y fyz: gwaed o ben hyd gwl, gwaed o gwll hyd wregys, a gwaed o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three stoppages of blood: blood from the head to the stomach, blood from the stomach to the girdle, and blood from the girdle to the ground.

*Welsh Laws.*

- Dadfavawl, a.** (dadfav) Tending to take another position, or stand; tending to stop, or obstruct.

- Dadfavedig, a.** (dadfav) That stands anew.

- Dadfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadfav) A reposition; a taking another stand; a stopping anew.

- Dadfain, s. f.—pl. dadfeiniau** (fain) Reverberation.

- Dadfang, s. f.—pl. t. au** (fang) A tread back.

- Dadfangawl, a.** (dadfang) That treads backward.

- Dadfangedig, a.** (dadfang) That is retrodden.

- Dadfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadfang) A retreading, or a treading over again.

- Dadfangu, v. a.** (dadfang) To tread over again.

- Dadfarâad, s. m.** (farâad) Amends for an affront.

- Dadfarâawl, a.** (farâawl) Apt to do away affront.

- Dadfarâu, v. a.** (farâu) To do away an affront.

- Dadfarzawl, a.** (farzawl) That stops rebuke.

- Dadfarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (farziad) A doing away reproof, or anger; a ceasing to rebuke.

- Dadfarzu, v. a.** (farzu) To cease from reproving.

- Dadfarugaw, v. a.** (farugaw) To divest of asperity, or sourness of temper; to become mild, or kind.

- Dadfarugawl, a.** (farugawl) That softens asperity.

- Dadfarugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (farugiad) A divesting of, or softening the ferocity of temper.

- Dadfathrawl, a.** (fathrawl) Treading backwards.

Dadfathriad,



# DAD

**Dadfathriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fathriad) A re-treading.  
**Dadfathru**, *v. a.* (fathru) To tread over again.  
**Dadfevydlawl**, *a.* (fevydlawl) Tending to unfix.  
**Dadfevydliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fevydliad) The act of unfixing, or depriving of stability.  
**Dadfevydllu**, *v. a.* (fevydllu) To deprive of stability.  
**Dadfeiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadfain) Reverberation, or a resounding.  
**Dadfeiniaw**, *v. a.* (dadfain) To reverberate.  
**Dadfeiniawl**, *a.* (dadfain) Apt to reverberate.  
**Dadfeiniedig**, *a.* (dadfain) That is rebounded.  
**Dadfeirgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (feirgiad) The act of unharneſſing; a diſarraying.  
**Dadfeirgiaw**, *v. a.* (feirgiaw) To unharneſs.  
**Dadfeirgiawl**, *a.* (feirgiawl) That is unharneſſed.  
**Dadfergawl**, *a.* (fergawl) That diſveſts of love.  
**Dadfergiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fergiad) A diſveſting of love, or affection; a ceasing to love.  
**Dadfergu**, *v. a.* (fergu) To diſveſt of affection.  
**Dadſiderawg**, *a.* (ſiderawg) That is ſtriped of fringe.  
**Dadſiderawl**, *a.* (ſiderawl) That ſtrips of fringe.  
**Dadſideriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ſideriad) A diſveſting of fringe; a ſtripping of finery.  
**Dadſideru**, *v. a.* (ſideru) To unfringe; to ſtrip.  
**Dadſomawl**, *a.* (ſomawl) Tending to undeceive.  
**Dadſomi**, *v. a.* (ſomi) To undeceive; to deal plainly.  
**Dadſomiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ſomiad) A undeceiving.  
**Dadſomiant**, *s. m.* (ſomiant) The act of undeceiving.  
**Dadsòrawl**, *a.* (sòrawl) Tending to appeaſe anger.  
**Dadsòredig**, *a.* (sòredig) That is freed of diſpleaſure.  
**Dadsòri**, *v. a.* (sòri) To diſveſt of diſpleaſure.  
**Dadsòriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sòriad) A freeing of diſguſt, or diſpleaſure; a coming to again.  
**Dadsòriant**, *s. m.* (sòriant) A ſoftening of anger.  
**Dadſwynaw**, *v. a.* (ſwynaw) To diſenchant.  
**Dadſwynawl**, *a.* (ſwynawl) Tending to diſenchant, or to do away the power of a charm.  
**Dadſwynedig**, *a.* (ſwynedig) That is diſenchanted.  
**Dadſwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ſwyniad) A diſenchanted; the breaking of a charm.  
**Dadunaw**, *v. a.* (unaw) To diſunite; to diſagree.  
**Dadunawl**, *a.* (unawl) Tending to diſunite.  
**Dadundeb**, *s. m.* (undeb) Diſunion; variance.  
**Dadunedig**, *a.* (unedig) That is diſunited.  
**Daduniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (uniad) A diſuniting.  
**Dadurzaw**, *v. a.* (urzaw) To deprive of a degree.  
**Dadurzawl**, *a.* (urzawl) Tending to degrade.  
**Dadurzedig**, *a.* (urzedig) That is degraded.  
**Dadurziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (urziad) A depriving of orders, or degrees; degradation.  
**Dadurziant**, *s. m.* (urziant) A deprivation of rank, or degree; degradation.  
**Dadwazolawg**, *a.* (gwazolawg) That is made deſtitute of a portion, or dower.  
**Dadwazoli**, *v. a.* (gwazoli) To deprive of a dower.  
**Dadwazoliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwazoliad) A taking away a portion, or dower.

# DAD

**Dadwain**, *s. f.—pl.* dadweiniau (gwain) A reſerve.  
*Gogwn addreynawr  
 Rhwng nêv a llawr—  
 Py zadwain y ſyz yn awr lliant.*  
*I know of the regulator betwixt heaven and earth—What reſerve there is in the hour of flowing.*  
**Dadwarçâad**, *s. m.* (gwarçâad) A ceasing to guard, ſurround, or beſiege; a raiſing a ſiege.  
**Dadwarçâawl**, *a.* (gwarçâawl) Tending to ceaſe inveſting, or laying ſiege to.  
**Dadwarçâedig**, *a.* (gwarçâedig) Having a ſiege raiſed.  
**Dadwarçâu**, *v. a.* (gwarçâu) To ceaſe beſieging.  
**Dadwaſgawl**, *a.* (gwaſgawl) That ceaſes to preſs.  
**Dadwaſgedig**, *a.* (gwaſgedig) Diſveſted of preſſure.  
**Dadwaſgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwaſgiad) A ceaſing to compreſs; the taking away a preſſure.  
**Dadwaſgodawl**, *a.* (gwaſgodawl) Tending to diſveſt of ſhelter, ſhade, or covering.  
**Dadwaſgodi**, *v. a.* (gwaſgodi) To unſhelter.  
**Dadwaſgodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwaſgodiad) A depriving of ſhelter, or a rendering expoſed.  
**Dadwaſgu**, *v. a.* (gwaſgu) To diſveſt of preſſure.  
**Dadweiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwain) A unſheathing, a taking off the ſheath.  
**Dadweiniaw**, *v. a.* (dadwain) To unſheath.  
**Dadweiniawl**, *a.* (dadwain) That unſheathes.  
**Dadweiniedig**, *a.* (dadwain) That is unſheathed.  
**Dadweithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweithiad) A un-doing a work; a pulling down.  
**Dadweithiaw**, *v. a.* (gweithiaw) To unwork.  
**Dadweithiawl**, *a.* (gweithiawl) That undoeth.  
**Dadweithiedig**, *a.* (gweithiedig) That is undone.  
**Dadwenwynaw**, *v. a.* (gwenwynaw) To expel a poiſon; to give an antidote.  
**Dadwenwynawl**, *a.* (gwenwynawl) Having a tendency to expel poiſon.  
**Dadwenwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwenwyniad) The act of expelling poiſon.  
**Dadwerſylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwerſylliad) A breaking up an encampment; a ſtriking of tents.  
**Dadwerſylliawl**, *a.* (gwerſylliawl) Tending to break up an encampment.  
**Dadwerſyllu**, *v. a.* (gwerſyllu) To break up a camp.  
**Dadweu**, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave; to unknot.  
**Dadweuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadweu) A unweaving.  
**Dadweuawl**, *a.* (dadweu) Tending to unweave.  
**Dadweuedig**, *a.* (dadweu) That is unwoven.  
**Dadwîb**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwîb) A retrogradation.  
**Dadwibiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwîb) A darting back.  
**Dadwibiaw**, *v. a.* (dadwîb) To dart, or fly back.  
**Dadwibiawl**, *a.* (dadwîb) That darts, or flies back.  
**Dadwiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A diſveſting of truth, or veracity.  
**Dadwiriaw**, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To diſveſt of truth.  
**Dadwiriawl**, *a.* (gwiriawl) That diſveſts of truth.  
**Dadwiſgaw**, *v. a.* (gwiſgaw) To undreſs, to diſarray.  
**Dadwiſgawl**, *a.* (gwiſgawl) Tending to diſarray.  
**Dadwiſgedig**, *a.* (gwiſgedig) That is diſarrayed.  
**Dadwladeiziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwladeiziad) A diſveſting, or a becoming diſveſted, of ruſticity.  
**Dadwladeiziaw**, *v. a.* (gwladeiziaw) To diſveſt of ruſticity; to become diſveſted of ruſticity.  
**Dadwladeiziawl**, *a.* (gwladeiziawl) Tending to diſveſt of ruſticity, or booriſhneſs.  
**Dadwlithaw**,



# D A D

Dadwlithaw, *v. a.* (gwlithaw) To dry up a dew.  
 Dadwlithawl, *a.* (gwlithawl) Tending to divest of, or exhale a dew.  
 Dadwlithedig, *a.* (gwlithedig) Divested of dew.  
 Dadwlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwlithiad) A divesting of, or clearing from dew.  
 Dadwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwnneuthur) To undo.  
 Dadwneuthurawl, *a.* (dadwneuthur) Having a tendency to undo, or to disorganize.  
 Dadwneuthuredig, *a.* (dadwneuthur) That is undone, or disorganized.  
 Dadwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwneuthur) The act of disorganizing, or undoing.  
 Dadwneuthyd, *v. a.* (gwnneuthyd) To undo.  
 Dadwnêyd, *v. a.* (gwnêyd) To undo; to disorganize.  
 Dadwnîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwnîad) A unsewing.  
 Dadwnîaw, *v. a.* (gwnîaw) To unsew, to seam-rend.  
 Dadwnîawl, *a.* (gwnîawl) Tending to unsew.  
 Dadwnîedig, *a.* (gwnîedig) That is unsewed.  
 Dadwnîedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadwnîad) A ripper, or one who unseweth.  
 Dadwnîedyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwnîedyz) A ripper, or one who unseweth.  
 Dadwnîyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwnîyz) One that rips.  
 Dadwnîyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwnîyz) A ripper.  
 Dadwraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwraeth) Unmanliness.

Py'r na'm enrhegyd;  
 Unawr na'm herlynyd;  
 Py zadwraeth mwy?

Since thou wouldst not present me gifts; at anytime that thou wouldst not follow me; what greater *degeneration of manhood.*  
*Taliessin.*

Dadwraiz, *a.* (gŵraiz) Tending to emasculate.  
 Dadwrawl, *a.* (gwrawl) Tending to emasculate.  
 Dadwrz, *s. m.—pl. dadyrzau* (gwrz) A stir, bustle, or noise; a hubbub, or uproar.  
 Dadwrz, *v. a.* (gwrz) To make a noise, or stir; to prate.  
 Dadwregyfawl, *a.* (gwregyfawl) Tending to ungird.  
 Dadwregyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregyfiad) The act of ungirding, or loosening a girdle.  
 Dadwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregysu) To ungird, to ungirdle.  
 Dadwrêiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrêiziad) Eradication; a taking out by the roots.  
 Dadwrêiziaw, *v. a.* (gwrêiziaw) To root up, to eradicate.  
 Dadwrêiziawl, *a.* (gwrêiziawl) Eradicative.  
 Dadwreiziedig, *a.* (gwreiziedig) That is eradicated.  
 Dadwriaw, *v. a.* (gwriaw) To emasculate; to geld.  
 Dadwridaw, *v. n.* (gwridaw) To divest one's self of a blush, to recover from a blushing.  
 Dadwridawl, *a.* (gwridawl) That leaves off blushing.  
 Dadwridiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwridiad) A recovering from blushing; a ceasing to blush.  
 Dadwrith, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwrith) What is undone.  
 Dadwrithaw, *v. a.* (dadwrith) To cause to disappear.  
 Dadwrithawl, *a.* (dadwrith) Tending to do away.  
 Dadwrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwrith) A depriving of appearance, or semblance.

# D A D

Dadwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A debilitating.  
 Dadwrygiaw, *v. n.* (gwrygiaw) To divest of vigour.  
 Dadwrygiawl, *a.* (gwrygiawl) Tending to debilitate.  
 Dadwylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwylltiad) A divesting of wildness, savageness, or ferocity.  
 Dadwylltiaw, *v. a.* (gwylltiaw) To divest of wildness.  
 Dadwylltiawl, *a.* (gwylltiawl) Tending to tame.  
 Dadwynebawl, *a.* (gwynebawl) That strips off.  
 Dadwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwynebiad) A taking away the surface, or outside.  
 Dadwynebu, *v. a.* (gwynebu) To take off a surface.  
 Dadwyrain, *s. f.* (gwyrain) A raising up; exaltation.

Cynt yz awn am zawn, am zadwyrain,  
 Cerzorian amryw am foz Owain.

Quicker we shall repair for reward, for *exaltation*, a numerous band of minstrels for the gift of Owain.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynex.*

Dadwyrain, *v. a.* (gwyrain) To rise; to exalt.  
 Dadwyraw, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To divest of obliquity.  
 Dadwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) That divests of bias.  
 Dadwyre, *s. m.* (gwyre) A raising up; exaltation.  
 Dadwyre, *v. a.* (gwyre) To arise; to exalt.  
 Dadwryriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwryriad) A straightening.  
 Dadwyftlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyftlad) A redeeming of a pledge, pawn, or deposit.  
 Dadwyftlaw, *v. a.* (gwyftlaw) To redeem a pledge.  
 Dadwyftlawl, *a.* (gwyftlawl) Tending to free a pledge.  
 Dadwyftledig, *a.* (gwyftledig) That is redeemed.  
 Dadwythaw, *v. a.* (gwythaw) To leave off anger.  
 Dadwythawl, *a.* (gwythawl) Apt to cease chafing.  
 Dadwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwythiad) A leaving off chafing; assuaging of wrath.  
 Dadyl, *s. f.—pl. dadlau* (dad—yl) A debate, dispute, or controversy; strife, or contention, a matter in debate, a case in law.

Llawer gwir, lle'r awn o gyd  
 I'r zadyl, drwg i zoedyd.

Many a truth, where we go mutually into the *dispute*, is bad to be told.  
*Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.*

Dadymazafawl, *a.* (ymazafawl) Having a tendency to become unfit, or improper.  
 Dadymazafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymazafiad) A becoming, or rendering one's self improper.  
 Dadymazafu, *v. n.* (ymazafu) To become, or to render one's self unfit.  
 Dadymavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymavaeliad) A letting go one's hold; a loosening one's grasp.  
 Dadymavaelu, *v. n.* (ymavaelu) To loosen, or let go one's hold, or grasp.  
 Dadymavaelyd, *v. n.* (ymavaelyd) To loosen, or to let go one's hold; to open one's grasp.  
 Dadymannog, *v. a.* (ymannog) To desist from inciting, exhorting, or egging on.  
 Dadymannos, *v. n.* (ymannos) To desist from pursuing, or following after.  
 Dadymarbed, *v. n.* (ymarbed) To desist from saving, or keeping one's self out of the way.  
 Dadymarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarbed) A desisting from saving, or favouring one's self.  
 Dadymarbedus, *a.* (dadymarbed) Apt to leave off saving, or taking care of one's self.

Dadymarzelw,



# D A D

**Dadymarzelw**, *v. n.* (ymarzelw) To desist from avouching, or claiming to one's self.

**Dadymarzelwad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarzelw) A giving up one's claim; a dereliction.

**Dadymarver**, *v. a.* (ymarver) To cease using, or accustoming one's self to.

**Dadymarveriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarver) A disusing one's self to; a ceasing to practise.

**Dadymattal**, *v. n.* (ymattal) To cease refraining.

**Dadymattaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymattal) A ceasing to refrain, or restrain one's self.

**Dadymbinciad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbinciad) A divesting one's self of ornament.

**Dadymbinciaw**, *v. a.* (ymbinciaw) To divest one's self of ornament, or finery.

**Dadymbinciawl**, *a.* (ymbinciawl) Having a tendency to become divested of finery.

**Dadymbleidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A disconnecting one's self from a party.

**Dadymbleidiaw**, *v. a.* (ymbleidiaw) To disconnect one's self from a party, or faction.

**Dadymbleidiawl**, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Having a tendency to become disconnected with party.

**Dadymbwyllaw**, *v. n.* (ymbwyllaw) To cease being rational; to leave off discretion.

**Dadymbwyllawl**, *a.* (ymbwyllawl) Apt to leave off rationality, or circumspection.

**Dadymbwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbwylliad) A ceasing to be rational; a becoming indiscreet.

**Dadymgwel**, *s. m.—pl. t. iŷn* (ymgwel) Eversion, or subversion; regression, or a returning. The apostrophe, a figure in rhetoric, in which the speaker breaks off abruptly and directs the discourse to some other object.

**Dadymgwel**, *v. a.* (ymgwel) To everse, to subvert, to overturn, to turn upside down, or to overwhelm.

**Dadymgweladwy**, *a.* (dadymgwel) Subvertible.

**Dadymgwelawg**, *a.* (dadymgwel) Apt to subvert.

**Dadymgweledig**, *a.* (dadymgwel) That is reversed, subverted, or overwhelmed.

**Dadymgwelédigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymgwelédig) The act of overturning, or overwhelming.

**Dadymgweliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymgwel) A subverting, or overturning; subversion.

**Dadymgwelwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymgwelwr) One who subverts, or overturns.

**Dadymgwelyd**, *v. a.* (dadymgwel) To everse, to overturn, to overwhelm; to apostrophize.

**Dadymgwerwad**, *s. m.* (ymgwerwad) A divesting one's self of bitterness, or asperity.

**Dadymgwerwawl**, *a.* (ymgwerwawl) Tending to become divested of bitterness, or asperity.

**Dadymgwerwi**, *v. n.* (ymgwerwi) To divest one's self of bitterness; to become mild.

**Dadymgwyzaw**, *v. n.* (ymgwyzaw) To become divested of a swelling out, or being puffed up.

**Dadymgwyzawl**, *a.* (ymgwyzawl) Tending to divest of a puffing out, or inflation.

**Dadymgwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgwyziad) A divesting one's self of inflation.

**Dadymdaenawl**, *a.* (ymdaenawl) Having a tendency to desist from spreading.

**Dadymdaeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdaeniad) A desisting from spreading of one's self.

**Dadymdaenu**, *v. n.* (ymdaenu) To desist from spreading one's self; to become compact.

# D A D

**Dadymdeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeithiad) A journeying back; a retrogradation.

**Dadymdeithiaw**, *v. a.* (ymdeithiaw) To travel, or journey back.

**Dadymdeithiawl**, *a.* (ymdeithiawl) Having a tendency to travel back; retrograde.

**Dadymdeurawl**, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Having a tendency to desist from disputing.

**Dadymdeuriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A ceasing to be disputing, or debating.

**Dadymdeuru**, *v. n.* (ymdeuru) To cease to dispute, debate, or contend.

**Dadymdorçawl**, *a.* (ymdorçawl) Tending to unfold, or to unwreath.

**Dadymdorçi**, *v. n.* (ymdorçi) To become unfolded.

**Dadymdorçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdorçiad) The act of unfolding one's self; a becoming unfolded.

**Dadymdravodawl**, *a.* (ymdravodawl) Tending to desist from bustling, or toiling.

**Dadymdravodi**, *v. n.* (ymdravodi) To desist from bustling, or hurrying of one's self.

**Dadymdravodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdravodiad) A desisting from trouble, toil, or bustle.

**Dadymdraferthawl**, *a.* (ymdraferthawl) Tending to divest one's self, or to become divested of trouble.

**Dadymdraferthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdraferthiad) A divesting one's self of trouble, or labour.

**Dadymdraferthu**, *v. n.* (ymdraferthu) To divest one's self of labour, or trouble; to be at ease.

**Dadymdrafulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrafulliad) A divesting one's self of hurry, or bustle.

**Dadymdrafulliaw**, *v. n.* (ymdrafulliaw) To become divested of haste, or bustle.

**Dadymdrafulliawl**, *a.* (ymdrafulliawl) Tending to become divested of precipitation, or haste.

**Dadymdreçawl**, *a.* (ymdreçawl) Having a tendency to desist from contention, or strife.

**Dadymdreçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdreçiad) A desisting from contending, or striving.

**Dadymdreçu**, *v. n.* (ymdreçu) To cease striving.

**Dadymdrevnawl**, *a.* (ymdrevnawl) Tending to become discomposed, or out of order.

**Dadymdrevniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrevniad) A disordering, or discomposing of one's self.

**Dadymdrevnu**, *v. n.* (ymdrevnu) To put one's self out of order; to disarrange one's self.

**Dadymdrin**, *v. n.* (ymdrin) To discontinue business.

**Dadymdriniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymdrin) A divesting one's self of business, or concern.

**Dadymdriniawl**, *a.* (dadymdrin) Having a tendency to divest one's self of business.

**Dadymdro**, *s. m.* (ymdro) A turning back.

**Dadymdröad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymdro) A becoming reverted, or turned back; a turning back.

**Dadymdröawl**, *a.* (dadymdro) Apt to revert back.

**Dadymduezawl**, *a.* (yaduezawl) Tending to render one's self unbiassed, or impartial.

**Dadymdueziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdueziad) A rendering one's self unbiassed, or impartial.

**Dadymduezu**, *v. n.* (ymduezu) To make one's self disinclined, or unbiassed.

**Dadymdyrawl**, *a.* (ymdyrawl) That disgregates.

**Dadymdyriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdyriad) A becoming disgregated; a becoming dispersed.

Dadymdyru



# DAD

**Dadymdŷru**, *v. n.* (ymdŷru) To become disgraced; to become dispersed, or spread.

**Dadymzangaws**, *v. n.* (ymzangaws) To cease shewing one's self; to disappear.

**Dadymzangofawl**, *a.* (dadymzangaws) Tending to disappear, or to become unseen.

**Dadymzangofiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymzangaws) A becoming invisible; a disappearing.

**Dadymzêrawl**, *a.* (ymzêrawl) That ceases to bicker, or wrangle; apt to cease wrangling.

**Dadymzerçavawl**, *a.* (ymzerçavawl) Having a tendency to become debased, or humiliated.

**Dadymzerçaviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzerçaviad) A desisting from exalting one's self.

**Dadymzêriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzêriad) A desisting from wrangling, or bickering.

**Dadymzêru**, *v. n.* (ymzêru) To cease wrangling.

**Dadymzieithraw**, *v. n.* (ymzieithraw) To cease being strange; to make one's self known.

**Dadymzieithrawl**, *a.* (ymzieithrawl) Having a tendency to become divested of strangeness.

**Dadymzieithriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzieithriad) A becoming divested of strangeness.

**Dadymzilladawl**, *a.* (ymzilladawl) Having a tendency to become divested of cloaths.

**Dadymzilladiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzilladiad) A divesting one's self of cloaths; a putting off cloaths.

**Dadymzilladu**, *v. n.* (ymzilladu) To disarray, or undress one's self; to leave off dressing one's self.

**Dadymziriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymziriad) A ceasing to trust, or confide; a becoming hopelefs.

**Dadymziried**, *v. n.* (ymziried) To cease trusting.

**Dadymziriedawl**, *a.* (dadymziried) Having a tendency to become hopelefs, or to despond.

**Dadymzygnawl**, *a.* (ymzygnawl) Having a tendency to desist from toiling.

**Dadymzygniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygniad) A desisting from exerting one's self, or toiling.

**Dadymzygnu**, *v. n.* (ymzygnu) To cease toiling.

**Dadymegniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) A desisting from exerting one's self.

**Dadymegniaw**, *v. n.* (ymegniaw) To cease exertion; or to desist from making effort.

**Dadymegniawl**, *a.* (ymegniawl) That ceases, or that has a tendency to desist from exertion.

**Dadymvyzinaw**, *v. n.* (ymvyzinaw) To become disbanded; to disband one's self.

**Dadymvyzinawl**, *a.* (ymvyzinawl) Having a tendency to become disbanded.

**Dadymvyziniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymvyziniad) A becoming disbanded, or disarrayed.

**Dadymfroftiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfroftiad) A ceasing to exult, triumph, or to boast.

**Dadymfroftiaw**, *v. n.* (ymfroftiaw) To cease vaunting, exulting, or boasting.

**Dadymfroftiawl**, *a.* (ymfroftiawl) Having a tendency to cease from boasting.

**Dadymgadwynaw**, *v. n.* (ymgadwynaw) To free one's self from chains; to become free.

**Dadymgadwynawl**, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) Having a tendency to become free from chains.

**Dadymgadwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgadwyniad) A freeing one's self of bonds.

**Dadymgasglawl**, *a.* (ymgasglawl) Tending to become disgregated, or dispersed.

**Dadymgasgliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgasgliad) A becoming separated, or dispersed.

**Dadymgasglu**, *v. n.* (ymgasglu) To be dispersed.

# DAD

**Dadymgeifiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgeifiad) A desisting from trying, or seeking after.

**Dadymgeifiaw**, *v. n.* (ymgeifiaw) To desist from trying, or making an attempt upon.

**Dadymgeifiawl**, *a.* (ymgeifiawl) Tending to desist.

**Dadymglymawl**, *a.* (ymglymawl) Tending to become disengaged, or dissolved from.

**Dadymglymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymglymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming untyed.

**Dadymglymu**, *v. n.* (ymglymu) To become untyed.

**Dadymgreulonawl**, *a.* (ymgreulonawl) Tending to become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.

**Dadymgreuloni**, *v. n.* (ymgreuloni) To become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.

**Dadymgreuloniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgreuloniad) A becoming divested of cruelty.

**Dadymgrymawl**, *a.* (ymgrymawl) Tending to desist from bowing, or bending.

**Dadymgrymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgrymiad) A divesting one's self from a bowing position.

**Dadymgrymu**, *v. n.* (ymgrymu) To become erect.

**Dadymguziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymguziad) A becoming unsecluded, or unhidden.

**Dadymguziaw**, *v. n.* (ymguziaw) To cease hiding one's self, to become unsecluded.

**Dadymguziawl**, *a.* (ymguziawl) Tending to become unsecluded, or unobscured.

**Dadymgydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgydiad) A letting go one's hold; a ceasing to fasten to.

**Dadymgydiaw**, *v. a.* (ymgydiaw) To desist from fastening, or taking hold.

**Dadymgydiawl**, *a.* (ymgydiawl) Apt to disjoin.

**Dadymgyvlogawl**, *a.* (ymgyvlogawl) Tending to become disengaged from a contract, or hire.

**Dadymgyvlogi**, *v. n.* (ymgyvlogi) To disengage one's self from hire, to become unhired.

**Dadymgyvlogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyvlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract.

**Dadymgymysgawl**, *a.* (ymgymysgawl) Having a tendency to become unmixed, or unblended.

**Dadymgymysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgymysgiad) A becoming unmixed, or uncompounded.

**Dadymgymysgu**, *v. n.* (ymgymysgu) To become unmixed, or uncompounded.

**Dadymgyrçawl**, *a.* (ymgyrçawl) Having a tendency to desist from resorting to.

**Dadymgyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyrçiad) A ceasing to resort; a separating one's self.

**Dadymgyrçu**, *v. n.* (ymgyrçu) To cease resorting.

**Dadymgyfylltawl**, *a.* (ymgyfylltawl) Apt to disconnect one's self, or become disjointed.

**Dadymgyfylltiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyfylltiad) A separating one's self from; a becoming disjointed.

**Dadymgyfylltu**, *v. n.* (ymgyfylltu) To disunite one's self; to become disjointed, or separated.

**Dadymhalogawl**, *a.* (ymhalogawl) Having a tendency to become unpolluted, or pure.

**Dadymhalogi**, *v. a.* (ymhalogi) To become unpolluted, to divest one's self of pollution.

**Dadymhalogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymhalogiad) A divesting one's self of pollution, or uncleanness.

**Dadymlēad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlēad) The act of displacing one's self, or changing one's place.

**Dadymlēawl**, *a.* (ymlēawl) Tending to change place.

Dadymlēgawl



- Dadymlēḡawl, a.** (ymlēḡawl) Tending to re-appear.
- Dadymlēḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlēḡiad) A coming out of one's retreat, or concealment.
- Dadymlēḡu, v. n.** (ymlēḡu) To cease hiding one's self, to come from one's lurking place.
- Dadymlēḡawl, a.** (ymlēḡawl) Having a tendency to cease benefiting one's self.
- Dadymlēḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlēḡiad) A ceasing to benefit one's self; a becoming unbene-fited.
- Dadymlēḡu, v. n.** (ymlēḡu) To cease being bene-fited.
- Dadymlēu, v. n.** (ymlēu) To displace one's self.
- Dadymlēwyḡawl, a.** (ymlēwyḡawl) Having a ten-dency to cease giving light.
- Dadymlēwyḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlēwyḡiad) A becoming divested of illumination.
- Dadymlēwyḡu, v. n.** (ymlēwyḡu) To cease being illumed; to become divested of light.
- Dadymlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlidiad) A be-coming divested of anger, or fretfulness.
- Dadymlidiaw, v. n.** (ymlidiaw) To cease fretting.
- Dadymlidiawl, a.** (ymlidiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of fretfulness.
- Dadymlogawl, a.** (ymlogawl) Tending to become unhired, or freed from a contract.
- Dadymlogi, v. n.** (ymlogi) To become unhired.
- Dadymlogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract for hire.
- Dadymlōnawl, a.** (ymlōnawl) Having a tendency to become cheerless, or displeased.
- Dadymlōni, v. n.** (ymlōni) To become cheerless.
- Dadymlōniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlōniad) A be-coming uncheerful, or displeased.
- Dadymloḡawl, a.** (ymloḡawl) Having a tenden-cy to refrain from burning, or lusting.
- Dadymloḡi, v. n.** (ymloḡi) To cease lusting.
- Dadymloḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymloḡiad) A di-vesting one's self of a burning, or lusting.
- Dadymlyḡawl, a.** (ymlyḡawl) Tending to be-come divested of defilement, or pollution.
- Dadymlyḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymlyḡiad) A di-vesting one's self of defilement.
- Dadymlygru, v. n.** (ymlygru) To become unde-filed.
- Dadymneḡâad, s. m.** (ymneḡâad) A ceasing to ap-proach, or to approximate.
- Dadymneḡâawl, a.** (ymneḡâawl) Having a tenden-cy to refrain from approaching.
- Dadymneḡâu, v. n.** (ymneḡâu) To cease approach-ing; to desist from approximating.
- Dadymnyzawl, a.** (ymnyzawl) Tending to un-wreath, untwist, or untwine.
- Dadymnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymnyziad) A be-coming unwreathed, or untwined.
- Dadymnyzu, v. n.** (ymnyzu) To become un-twisted.
- Dadymozev, v. n.** (ymozev) To cease bearing with.
- Dadymozevawl, a.** (dadymozev) Having a ten-dency to refrain from bearing with.
- Dadymozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadymozev) A divesting one's self of patience.
- Dadymovidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymovidiad) A becoming divested of anxiety, or pain.
- Dadymovidiaw, v. n.** (ymovidiaw) To cease repi-ning, or being anxious after.
- Dadymovidiawl, a.** (ymovidiawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of anxiety.
- Dadymorḡestawl, a.** (ymorḡestawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of emulation.
- Dadymorḡestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymorḡestiad) A becoming divested of a desire to excel.
- Dadymorḡestu, v. n.** (ymorḡestu) To cease to vie; to divest one's self of emulation.
- Dadymorḡuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymorḡuziad) A divesting one's self of obscurity, or covering.
- Dadymorḡuziaw, v. n.** (ymorḡuziaw) To divest one's self of a covering, or concealment.
- Dadymorḡuziawl, a.** (ymorḡuziawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of obscurity.
- Dadymorvolezawl, a.** (ymorvolezawl) Having a tendency to refrain from exulting.
- Dadymorvoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymorvoleziad) A divesting one's self of exultation.
- Dadymorvolezu, v. n.** (ymorvolezu) To divest one's self of triumph, or exultation.
- Dadymranawl, a.** (ymranawl) Tending to cease being divided; or separated.
- Dadymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymraniad) A ceas-ing to be divided, or separated.
- Dadymranu, v. n.** (ymranu) To cease being divi-ded, parted, or separated.
- Dadymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymrithiad) A de-sisting from appearing, or seeming.
- Dadymrithiaw, v. n.** (ymrithiaw) To desist from appearing, to become undisguised.
- Dadymrithiawl, a.** (ymrithiawl) Tending to desist from appearing, or seeming.
- Dadymrwymadwy, a.** (ymrwymadwy) Capable of becoming liberated.
- Dadymrwymaw, v. n.** (ymrwymaw) To become unrestricted, or disengaged; to disengage one's self.
- Dadymrwymawl, a.** (ymrwymawl) Having a ten-dency to become disengaged, or liberated.
- Dadymrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymrwymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming unrestricted.
- Dadymryson, v. n.** (ymryson) To cease disputing.
- Dadymrysonawl, a.** (dadymryson) Tending to cease disputing, or contending.
- Dadymrysoni, v. a.** (dadymryson) To end a dis-pute, or to reconcile variances.
- Dadymḡenawl, a.** (ymḡenawl) Having a tendency to cease reproaching, or upbraiding.
- Dadymḡeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymḡeniad) A de-sisting from reproaching, or upbraiding.
- Dadymḡenu, v. n.** (ymḡenu) To cease to reproach.
- Dadymḡozawl, a.** (ymḡozawl) Tending to emerge.
- Dadymḡozi, v. n.** (ymḡozi) To emerge, to rise up.
- Dadymḡoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymḡoziad) A ceas-ing to sink; a emerging, or rising out.
- Dadymwafḡawl, a.** (ymwafḡawl) Having a ten-dency to cease pressing; or squeezing.
- Dadymwafḡiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymwafḡiad) A ceasing to compress; a desisting from pressing.
- Dadymwafḡu, v. n.** (ymwafḡu) To cease pressing.
- Dadymylawḡ, a.** (ymylawḡ) With the rim, edge; or margin taken off.
- Dadymyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymyliad) A taking off the edge, or margin.
- Dadymylu, v. a.** (ymylu) To emarginate.
- Dadyrzain, v. a.** (dadwrz) To make a murmur.
- Dadyrzawl, a.** (dadwrz) Blustering, clamorous.
- Dadyrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadwrz) A making a noise; a blustering; a murmuring.
- Dadyrziant, s. m.** (dadwrz) Noise; murmur.
- Dadyrzu, v. a.** (dadwrz) To bluster, to murmur.
- Dadyrzus, a.** (dadwrz) Blustering; clamorous.
- Dadyrzufwys



Dadyrzufrwyz, *s. m.* (dadyrzus) Blusteringness; noisiness; clamorousness.

Dadyrzwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadyrzwyr (dadwrz—gwr) A blusterer; a growler; a murmurer.

Dadybrydawl, *a.* (yfbrydawl) Tending to divest of spirit.

Dadybrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfbrydiad) A depriving, or divesting of spirit.

Dadybrydu, *v. a.* (yfbrydu) To divest of spirit.

Dadyfgriv, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (yfgriv) A transcript.

Dadyfgriven, *s. f.* (dadyfgriv) A transcript.

Dadyfgrivenawl, *a.* (dadyfgriven) That is transcribed; that is to be copied.

Dadyfgriveniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadyfgriven) A transcribing, or copying; transcription.

Dadyfgrivenu, *v. a.* (dadyfgriven) To copy.

Dadyfgrivenyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dadyfgriven) A transcriber, a copyist, or copier.

Dadystrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ystrywiad) A divesting of tricks; a leaving off tricks, or freaks.

Dadystrywiaw, *v. a.* (ystrywiaw) To break of tricks; to leave off tricks.

Dadystrywiawl, *a.* (ystrywiawl) Tending to divest of tricks, or pranks.

Dadystumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfstumiad) A divesting of shape, or form.

Dadystumiaw, *v. a.* (yfstumiaw) To divest of shape, or fashion; to unend.

Dadystumiawl, *a.* (yfstumiawl) Tending to divest of shape, or form that is given.

Dadystwythaw, *v. a.* (yftwythaw) To divest of pliancy; to become stiff, or rigid.

Dadystwythawl, *a.* (yftwythawl) Tending to divest of pliancy; apt to become stiff.

Dadystwythind, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yftwythiad) A divesting of pliancy; a becoming stiff.

Dadystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ystyriad) A ceasing to consider, or contemplate.

Dadystyriaw, *v. n.* (ystyriaw) To cease thinking.

Dadystyriawl, *a.* (ystyriawl) Divested of thought.

Dazal, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dady) A debate, or dispute.

Dazalu, *v. a.* (dazal) To debate, dispute, or argue.

Dazoli, *v. a.* (azoli) To praise, to celebrate.

Dazoliant, *s. m.* (azoliant) Commendation.

Dazolwg, *s. m.* (azolwg) Panegyric, praise.

Daeor, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (daia) Earth, soil, land; ground, or floor; the earth, the terraqueous globe; the world.

Mae hi—  
Cywled ei gae a'r zaeor.

She has a circle of equal extent with the earth.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r lloer.*

Nid trwm ond daeor.

Nothing is heavy but earth.

*Adage.*

Daeoraiz, *a.* (daear) Terreous, or earthly.

Daeorawd, *s. m.* (daear) A coming to the earth; a putting in the ground, interment.

Daeorawg, *a.* (daear) Terrestrious, or earthly.

Daeorawl, *a.* (daear) Terrene, terrestrial, earthly.

Daeorolion, earthly beings, mortals.

Daeorawr, *a.* (daear) Terrene; terrestrious.

Daeorblant, *s. pl. aggr.* (daear—plant) Mortals.

Daeardor, *s. m.* (daear—tor) A breaking of the earth.

Daeardrig, *a.* (daear—trig) Dwelling on land.

Daeardy, *s. m.*—*pl. r.* au (daear—ty) A dwelling under ground; a burrow, a hole; a prison.

Nileiaws cariad Effyllt ganzo, namyn ei gofawd yn mwyn daeardy o vewn caer Lundain, ac abwyliad izo yn cadw, ac yn i gwafanaethu, ac yn i diwallu o bob feth.

The love of Effyllt was not diminished with him, but he placed her in a place under ground, within the city of London, and his confidants guarding and serving her, and satisfying her with every thing.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Daearedig, *a.* (daear) That is terrestrified.

Daearedigeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (daearedig) Terrestricity.

Daearen, *s. f.* (daear) The earth; the ground.

Pan yw y corff yn marw, ac yn dygwelyd dracwvyn i grôth ei hen vain, y zaearen, y mae yr yfbryd yn vyw o' hyd.

When the body is dying, and returning again into the womb of its original mother, the earth, the spirit is still living.

*Ier. Owain.*

Daearvoc, *s. pl. aggr.* (daear—moc) Badgers.

Daearvocyn, *s. m.* (daearvoc) A badger, or brock.

Daearvyd, *s. m.* (daear—byd) Terrestrial world.

Gwel, zyn, adei ad hyvryd,  
O'r llawr i'r nen yn unyd,

Daearvyd dirvawr!

Behold, O man, a structure fair, and from the ground complete to its summit, the vast terrestrial world!

*Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Daeargi, *s. f.*—*pl.* daeargwn (daear—ci) A terrier.

Daeargoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (daear—coel) Geomancy.

Daeargryd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (daear—cryd) An earthquake, a trembling of the earth.

Daeargryn, *s. f.* (daear—crÿn) An earthquake.

Daeargrynva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (daeargryn) Earthquake.

Yr ydys yn tebygu vod yr iafau dygrynlydo zaeargrynvâau, y rhai yr ym ni weithiau yn eu teimlaw, yn dygwyz oziwrth y tan fyz tan y zaeor.

It is imagined that the awful gusts of earthquakes, that we sometimes feel, do happen from the fire that is within the earth.

*Ier. Owain.*

Daeargryc, *a.* (daear—cyrç) Apt to seek the earth.

Ceimwç daeargryc, cymhar llwynoges,  
Llun agwez flain varwar.

A earth-seeking iprawler, partner of the wild bitch, whose form is like the burning cinder.

*R. Goc Eryri, i'r Lluynawog.*

Daearhwç, *s. f.*—*pl.* daearhyçod (daear—hwç) The female badger.

Daeariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (daear) A terrestrifying; a becoming earth; a burying in the earth.

Daearlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* daearloriau (daear—llawr) A ground floor, or bottom floor.

Daearllyd, *a.* (daear) Terrestrious, or earthy.

Daearllys, *s. f. aggr.* (daear—llys) The peony.

Daearogan, *s. m.* (daear—gogan) Geomancy.

Daeoroldeb, *s. m.* (daearawl) Terrestrialness.

Daeoroli, *v. a.* (daearawl) To terrestrify; to make earthly; to make like earth.

Daeoru, *v. n.* (daear) To earth; to burrow, to lay in the earth, to inter, or to bury.

Ni'ovnai neb ban vai'n iac;  
Ni zaeorwyd ei zewrac.

He would fear none when he was well; one more courageous than he was never laid in the grave.

*Hywel Reinalt.*

Dæd, *adv.* (da) As good, or equal to; so good, how good; it is strictly a comparative degree of *Da*, peculiar to the Welsh.

Odid vyth, a daed ei vani,  
Ei dwyllaw i vyned allan.

Hardly ever, and so good his place, that he can be enticed to go out.

*S. Tudur, i S. Phylips.*

Yn marzair, yn mawr-zawn gyfevin,  
Adrawz ei zæd, aer-drin, ni allwn,  
Ni allai Daliesin.

In the bardic lore, in the great and primary gift, to describe how excellently he is (conductor of the battle) I could not, Taliesin would not be able.

*D. Benfras, i L. ab Iorwerth.*



**Daer, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aer)** What is fixt on, or settled. *a.* Dilatory, slow, tedious.  
**Daerawd, s. m.—pl. dierodau (daer)** A closing in, a fitting, or fixing to; a claiming.  
**Daerawl, a. (daer)** That is settled, or consigned.  
**Daered, s. f.—pl. t. au (daer)** What is settled, or appropriated; an appurtenance; a mortuary.

Yn llys Owain hael huanred ei wir,  
Hydr ei dir, a'i daered.

In the court of generous Owain his prerogative revolves imparting bliss, strong his land, and his appurtenance.  
*Cynzecho, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Ofeiriad teulu—Ev a zyly zegwm y teulu, ac a zyly eu daered.

The family priest—He is intitled to the tythe of the family, and he claims their mortuary.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Daeredig, a. (daered)** That is settled, or assigned.  
**Daeredwr, s. m.—pl. daeredwyr (daered—gwr)** One who is assigned to, or appointed.

Yr hâv, os yn ariant y telir dawnbwyd, deunaw vyz y tâl, a ceiniawg i'r fwyzogion; fev yw y rhai hyny y daeredwyr a'i cynnullo.

The sumner, if the provision tribute be paid in money, the payment shall be eighteen pence, and a penny to the officers; namely, those are the men settled that shall collect it.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Daergri, s. f. (daer—cri)** A doleful cry.  
**Daeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daer)** A rendering appertinent, or appertaining to.  
**Daerodawl, a. (daerawd)** Tending to fix to.  
**Daerodi, v. a. (daerawd)** To make to belong, or appertain to; to assign to; to decree.

Y gelain veinwen a olôir hezyw,  
A dan briz a thywawd:  
Gwae vy llaw, lliam-rym daerawd!

The fair white corpse will be interred this day under earth and sand: woe my hand, the step that is decreed to me!

*Llywarc Hen.*

Gwirawd a'm daerawd, a'm daw gan rebyz,  
A'm rhybuç o'i wen-llaw?  
Peniadur cad, ced wallaw,  
Pen côr, pencerz wyv izaw.

A beverage to me shall appertain, to me it shall come from a patron, that gives to me out of his white hand; the chief of battle, distributing treasure, the head of the circle, I am chief of song to him.  
*Cynzecho.*

A gludaw ei hawl, ei glôd â he,  
Hyd y daerawd haul, hyd y dwyre.

And bringing forward her desert, her fame I will spread abroad to where the sun sets, and to where it rises.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Wenlliant.*

**Daeru, v. a. (daer)** To make appertinent.  
**Daeth, v. of 3 preter. (aeth)** Come, or did come, he, she, or it came. *A zaeth ew yno? Daeth.*  
 Did he come there? He did come.

At y cwn y daeth ew, y gyru yr erçwys â lazysai y carw ymaith, a lithiaw ei ergwys ei hunan ar y carw.

To the dogs he came, and drove away the pack of hounds that had killed the stag, and brought his own pack on the stag.

*Han. P. P. Dyod—Mabinogion.*

**Dav, s. m.—pl. t. oz (da)** What is produced, or given for enjoyment. Hence the compound *Azav*, what is very good, or excellent; delightful; and it is singular that *Adam* is thus called in Welsh; and that the Ethiopic *Adamab* has the same sense, and not *red earth* as the Hebrew word is rendered.

**Davad, s. f.—pl. devaid (dav)** A sheep, a ewe.  
*Davad*, a wart; also a schirrus; but when these are implied, the former is generally distinguished by adding *Dôv* or *Gvâr*, and the latter by adding *Gwyllt* to it.

Diwez hân cadw devaid.

The end of the old is to keep sheep. *Adage.*

**Davaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (davad)** A wart; a schirrus, a cancer. Or as more particularly distinguished—*Davaden zov*, or *davaden wâr*, a wart; *davaden wyllt*, a cancer.  
**Davadenawg, a. (davaden)** Full of warts, warty.

**Davadeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (davaden)** A making, or becoming warty, or schirrous.  
**Davadenu, v. a. (davaden)** To cover with warts; to become warty; to become a cancer.  
**Davates, s. f.—pl. t. au (davad)** A flock of sheep.

Pan zaethant yn mron y gaer ynyvyz davates vawr â welynt, heb ôl, a heb eithav izi.

When they came near the city, behold they saw a large flock of sheep, without a beginning or end to it.

*H. Culhw;—Mabinogion.*

**Davnawg, a. (davyn)** That is in drops; trickling.  
**Davnawl, a. (davyn)** Tending to fall in drops.  
**Davnedig, a. (davyn)** That is made to drop.  
**Davniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (davyn)** A dropping.  
**Davnu, v. a. (davyn)** To drop, or pour in drops; to fall in drops; to trickle down. *Davnu wy naigyr*, my tears trickle down.  
**Davyn, s. m.—pl. devni (dav)** A particle; a drop; a drop of any liquid; also the yarn of the woof in weaving, the same as *bwrtu*. *Y mae pedwar edevyn ar ugain yn mhob davyn*. There are four and twenty threads in every *thorw*.  
**Dafar, s. m.—pl. t. au (par)** A duty, or obligation; a recompence, or reward.

Duw a'm difero o'm dafarau,  
Duw dwg vi attat, y mawr-dad mau!

May God preserve me my recompences, God take me to thee, who art my Great Father!  
*Ein. ab Gwalgmai.*

**Dafar, v. n. (par)** To be obliged to, to be bound in duty, to be incumbent upon.

Dycid Duw, dafar o law.

Let God take, he will make amends out of hand. *Adage.*

**Dafarawl, a. (dafar)** That makes incumbent.  
**Dafaredig, a. (dafar)** That is made incumbent.  
**Dafariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafar)** A making incumbent, or obliged; a becoming a duty.  
**Dag, s. m.—pl. deigion (daig)** What is produced.  
**Dagreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dagyr)** Lachrymation.  
**Dagreuawg, a. (dagyr)** Lachrymatory, having tears.  
**Dagreuawl, a. (dagyr)** Lachrymal, causing tears.  
**Dagru, v. n. (dagyr)** To trickle in tears.  
**Dagyr, s. m.—pl. dagrau (dag)** A tear. *Dagrau Azav*, bladder nuts; *Dagrau Mair*, cowslips.  
**Dai, s. m.—pl. deion (ai)** What produces, effects, or gives existence; a name of the deity.  
**Daiar, s. f.—pl. t. oz (dai—ar)** The earth; earth.  
**Daiawn, s. m. (dai)** Good; benefit. *a.* Good.

Ni wnai rhai'n, mal drain yn druanas neb;  
Ni vu zau wyneb vyw zaionas.

These would not render more miserable any be they ever so vile: there have not been two faces alive more beneficent.

*T. Prys.*

**Daiv, s. m.—pl. deivion (aiv)** A finge, a nip, or blast; a blasting, or nipping.  
**Daig, s. m.—pl. deigion (aig)** What is generated, produced, or effused from.  
**Daigyr, s. m.—pl. deigrion (daig)** A tear.  
**Dail, s. pl. aggr. (dai)** Leaves; foliage. *Dail y benziged*, neu *dail y twrcs*, allheal; *dail y trywan*, butter-bur; *dail fïov ffrwyth*, bell-flower leaves; *dail y cwrw*, laurel leaves.

Angeu a'n goreu, gormail cenedloz  
Can edlid yn advail;  
Nid hawz ni nawz neb ynail;  
Nid hyn'oes dyn nog oes dail!

Death conquers us, the destroyer of nations that with fury ruins; not easily will he give refuge to any wild one; not older the age of man than the age of leaves.

*Ll. P. Moç, m. M. ab Cynan.*

Dail,



**Daill, s. m.—pl.** deilliau (dai) Issue, what is produced, or brought forth; a product.

**Dain, a.** (ain) Fine; delicate; pure; nice; beautiful; pleasing.

Myned mae, azuned zain,  
Lles yw, tua llys Owain.

He is going towards the court of Owain, beneficial is a pure  
vow. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

Dwvyr o'i vron (Iesu wiw-fain)  
A zaeth yn ol ei waed oez zain.

Water from his breast (Jesus, choicest fount!) there came after  
his blood that was pure. *Iolo Goch.*

**Daint, s. pl. aggr.** (dant) The teeth; jaggs.

Traul daint ac ystlys.

Expenditure of food and raiment.

*Adage.*

Da daint rhag tavawd.

The teeth are useful to stop the tongue.

*Adage.*

**Daionaiz, a.** (daiawn) Good in a degree.

**Daionawl, a.** (daiawn) Tending to be good.

**Daionez, s. m.** (daiawn) Goodness; benefit.

Cynnorthwya, noza ni,  
Er gogoniant—  
Dy enw, a daionez.

Support and protect us, for the glory of thy name and goodness.  
*W. Middelton.*

Mae dawn a grym dan y gro,  
Mae daionez iad yno.

Genius and strength are beneath the sod, and there divine be-  
nevolence is laid. *Ed. Davy.*

**Daioni, s. m.** (daiawn) Goodness; profit; kind-  
ness; assiduity. *Dyn da ei zaioni*, a man of  
good assiduity, or an industrious man; *pa zaioni*  
*wona hyny*, what good will that do; *Ni gar*  
*môr daioni ozivrtbo*, I shall get no benefit  
from it.

A glyweifi â gant Dewi,  
Gwr llywyd llydan ei deithi:  
Goreu devawd daioni?

Hast thou heard what Dewi sang, a venerable man of extensive  
abilities: The best custom is rectitude. *Engl. y Clywed.*

**Daionus, a.** (daiawn) Good; kind; benevolent.

**Daionusrwyz, s. m.** (daionus) Goodness; piety.

**Dair, s. f.—pl.** deiri (dai) An effusion; a song.

**Dais, s. m.—pl.** deision (ais) Desire; a wish to  
obtain.

**Daith, s. m.—pl.** deithion (aith) What over-runs.  
overpreads, or ravages; a blaze; a flash.

**Dâl, s. m.** (al) A hold; a let, or stop; a catch.

**Dâl, v. a.** (al) To hold, bear, or support; to lay  
hold of, to keep, to detain, to arrest, to let,  
to hinder; to catch. *Dâl lid*, to bear anger;  
*dâl tir*, to hold land; *dâl dwvyr*, to hold wa-  
ter; *dâl lleidyr*, to catch a thief.—*Dâl*, to  
begin; *o'r awr y delisai*, from the hour he  
began.

Dalis da yn hyd vu.

He held the good whilst it lasted.

*Adage.*

Dielw o ferc, deuliw'r fer:  
Dâl! Dâl! dy anwadalder.

Thou art unpossessed of love, who art splendid as the stars:  
restrain, restrain thy inconstancy. *D. ab Gwilym, i Vorwux.*

**Dâl, s. m.—pl.** deilion (da) What spreads out; a  
lamina; a leaf.

**Dala, v. a.** (dâl) To hold, bear, or support; to  
lay hold of; to keep; to stop; to catch.

Daia dy dý am y vo,  
A diovryd a zartô.

Hold thy house for whatever may be, and vow for what may  
happen. *Adage.*

**Dalbren, s. m.—pl.** t. au (dâl—pren) A holdfast

**Dalen, s. f.—pl.** t. au (dal) A folio, or leaf, a  
leaf of a book; a lamina. *Dalênau yr ysgyv-*  
*aint*, the lobes of the lungs.

**Dalenaiz, a.** (dalen) Like a lamina, or leaf.

**Dalenawg, a.** (dalen) Foliacious; laminated; con-  
sisting of leaves, or folios; leaved.

**Dalenedig, a.** (dalen) That is beaten out, or fo-  
liated; leaved, or made into leaves.

**Daleniad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (dalen) Foliation; fo-  
liature, or the state of being beat into leaves.

**Dalênu, v. a.** (dalen) To foliate, to beat into  
leaves; to form into, or like leaves.

**Dalva, s. f.—pl.** dalvëyz (dâl) A hold, or re-  
straint, a catching; a capture; a place to catch,  
or to lay hold on.

**Daliad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (dâl) A holding; a  
catching.

**Daliaden, s. f.—pl.** t. au (daliad) A support;  
a prop.

**Daliedig, a.** (dâl) That is held; that is caught.

**Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl.** t. au (daliedig) The act  
of holding, stopping, or restraining; capture.

**Daliedyz, s. m.—pl.** t. ion (daliad) A holder; a  
supporter; a restrainer, or detainer; a catcher.

**Daliwr, s. m.—pl.** dalwyr (dâl—gwr) A holder.

**Dalw, v. a.** (dâl) To hold; to hinder; to catch.

**Daly, v. a.** (dâl) To hold; to detain; to catch.

**Dall, s. m.—pl.** deillion (all) One that is insulated,  
or shut from the light; the blind.

**Dall, a.** (all) Blind. *Dyn dall*, a blind man;  
*dynes zall*, a blind woman.

Dall vyzar pob trwç.

Blind and deaf is every blockhead.

*Adage.*

**Dallan, s. m.** (dall) A blind one, one blinded.

*Bwbaç dallan*, the play of blind man's buff.

**Dallanedig, a.** (dall—ganedig) That is blind-born.

**Daliedig, a.** (dall) That is blinded, or darkened.

**Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl.** t. au (daliedig) Blindness.

**Dalles, s. f.—pl.** t. au (dall) A blind female.

Nid a'r llun hwn, er'i liês,  
Na'i zull, ond ar zalles.

This figure, for any benefit she might get, nor his like would  
ever get but on a blind one. *Ll. ab Gwilym, i'r Brawd.*

**Dalliad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (dall) The act of blinding.

**Dallineb, s. m.** (dall) Blindness, a blind state.

**Dallneidyr, s. f.—pl.** dallneidroz (dall—neidyr)  
The blindworm, or slow-worm.

**Dallt, s. m.** (dy—gallt) Reason, or understanding.

**Dallt, v. a.** (dy—gallt) To apprehend, to understand.

**Dalltwr, s. m.—pl.** dalltwyr (dallt—gwr) One  
who apprehends, or that understands.

**Dalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl.** t. au (dalltwr) The un-  
derstanding, or reasoning faculty.

**Dallu, v. a.** (dall) To blind; to become blind.

**Dam, a prefix in composition** (dy—am) Verbs  
formed from it have a kind of neutral or passive  
action; as *to be about*; and this characteristic  
is relatively preserved in nouns and adjectives.

**Damaerwyad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (aerwyad) A being  
about bordering, or skirting.

**Damaerwyaw, v. a.** (aerwyaw) To be skirting.

**Damaerwyawl, a.** (aerwyawl) Being skirted.

**Damaethawl, a.** (amaethawl) Being cultivated;  
tending to be productive.

**Damaethiad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (amaethiad) A being  
about husbandry, or about cultivating.

**Damaethu, v. a.** (amaethu) To be husbanding.

**Damarç, s. m.—pl.** dameirçion (arç) The act of  
enquiring about; a salutation.

**Damarwain, v. a.** (arwain) To be leading about.

**Damarweiniad, s. m.—pl.** t. au (damarwain) A  
being leading, or conducting about.

**Damarweiniawl, a.** (damarwain) Being led about;  
apt to lead about.

**Dambell, a.** (ambell) Being one here and there.

**Damblygawl, a.** (plygawl) Apt to bend about.

**Damblygedig, a.** (plygedig) That is bent about.



Damblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amblygiad) A being bent about, a bending about; a furling.  
 Damblygu, *v. a.* (amblygu) To fold, bend, or wind about; to roll, or wrap about; to envelope; to furl; to embrace.  
 Damborth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (porth) Sustenance.  
 Damborthawl, *a.* (damborth) Tending to uphold.  
 Damborthi, *v. n.* (damborth) To be upholding.  
 Damborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damborth) A giving sustenance, or support; a sustaining.  
 Dambrynawl, *a.* (prynawl) Redeeming.  
 Dambryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pryniad) A being purchasing, or redeeming.  
 Dambrynu, *v. n.* (prynu) To be purchasing.  
 Dambwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwyad) A being beating about; a being buffeting about.  
 Dambwyaw, *v. n.* (pwyaw) To be beating about.  
 Dambwyawl, *a.* (pwyawl) Being beating about.  
 Damcanawl, *a.* (amcanawl) Theoretical.  
 Damcaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amcaniad) A conjecturing, or contriving; a theory.  
 Damcanu, *v. a.* (amcanu) To go by theory.  
 Damçwa, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (çwa) An overturn.  
 Damçwâawl, *a.* (damçwa) Overwhelming.  
 Damçwâedig, *a.* (damçwa) That is overturned.  
 Damçwaen, *s. f.—pl. damçweiniau* (çwaen) An accident, chance, or fortune.  
 Damçwâu, *v. a.* (damçwa) To overwhelm.  
 Damçweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damçwaen) A happening by accident, or chance.  
 Damçweiniaw, *v. n.* (damçwaen) To come by accident, or chance; to happen.  
 Damçweiniawl, *a.* (damçwaen) Accidental, or happening by accident, or chance.  
 Damçwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çwyl) A whirl round.  
 Damçwylaw, *v. n.* (damçwyl) To be revolving.  
 Damçwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damçwyl) A being revolving, turning, or going round.  
 Damçwylus, *a.* (damçwyl) Being revolving.  
 Damdaith, *s. f.—pl. damdeithiau* (taith) A perambulation, a journey about.  
 Damdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdaith) A being journeying about, or perambulating.  
 Damdeithiaw, *v. n.* (damdaith) To be perambulating, or journeying about.  
 Damdeithiawl, *a.* (damdaith) Perambulatory.  
 Damdöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töad) A covering about; circumclusion, or shutting in.  
 Damdöawl, *a.* (töawl) Being covering about.  
 Damdöi, *v. n.* (töi) To be covering about.  
 Damdorçawl, *a.* (torçawl) Tending to wreath.  
 Damdorçi, *v. n.* (torçi) To be folding, or twisting round.  
 Damdorçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (torçiad) A being folding, wreathing, or turning about.  
 Damdöredig, *a.* (töredig) Being broke round.  
 Damdöri, *v. n.* (töri) To be breaking round.  
 Damdöriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töriad) A being breaking, or cutting round; amputation.  
 Damdramwy, *v. n.* (tramwy) To be journeying, travelling about, or perambulating.  
 Damdramwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdramwy) A being travelling about; a perambulating.  
 Damdramwyawl, *a.* (damdramwy) Having a tendency to be perambulating.  
 Damdreçawl, *a.* (treçawl) Being apt to strive.  
 Damdreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treçiad) A being striving to overcome; a contention.  
 Damdreçu, *v. n.* (treçu) To be striving to beat.  
 Damdreiglaw, *v. n.* (treiglaw) To be revolving.

Damdreiglawl, *a.* (treiglawl) Apt to be turning.  
 Damdreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treigliad) A being revolving, going round, or circulating; circumvolution.  
 Damdreilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treilliad) A being revolving round; circumrotation.  
 Damdreilliaw, *v. n.* (treilliaw) To be going round, to circumvolve.  
 Damdreilliawl, *a.* (treilliawl) Apt to be turning.  
 Damdreniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tremiad) A being looking about, or surveying; observation.  
 Damdremiaw, *v. n.* (tremiaw) To be surveying, or looking about; to be staring about; to be circumspect.  
 Damdremiawl, *a.* (tremiawl) Looking about.  
 Damdreuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treuliad) A being consuming, or wearing away.  
 Damdreuliaw, *v. a.* (treuliaw) To be consuming, wearing, or washing away on every side.  
 Damdreuliawl, *a.* (treuliawl) Apt to be wasting away, or consuming on every side.  
 Damdro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tro) A turn round.  
 Damdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdro) A turning about, or a being turning about.  
 Damdröawl, *a.* (damdro) Being turning about.  
 Damdroi, *v. n.* (damdro) To be turning round.  
 Damdrosedig, *a.* (trofedig) Being driven about.  
 Damdrofi, *v. n.* (trofi) To be driving about.  
 Damdrofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trofiad) A driving about, or a being driving about.  
 Damdruthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (truthiad) A being flattering, or using deceitful words.  
 Damdruthiaw, *v. n.* (truthiaw) To be flattering.  
 Damdruthiawl, *a.* (truthiawl) Apt to be canting.  
 Damdrwfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trwfiad) A being dressing, trimming, or arraying.  
 Damdrwfiaw, *v. n.* (trwfiaw) To be dressing.  
 Damdrwfiawl, *a.* (trwfiawl) Apt to be decking.  
 Damdrwfiedig, *a.* (trwfiedig) Being deckt about.  
 Damdryçawl, *a.* (tryçawl) Being cut round.  
 Damdryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryçiad) A being cutting round; amputation.  
 Damdryçu, *v. n.* (tryçu) To be amputating.  
 Damdrymâad, *s. m.* (trymâad) A being weighing down, or pressing all round.  
 Damdrymâawl, *a.* (trymâawl) Tending to be weighing down, or heavy all round.  
 Damdrymâu, *v. n.* (trymâu) To be, or to become heavy on every side.  
 Damdryftiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryftiad) A being blustering, or noisy on all sides.  
 Damdryftiaw, *v. n.* (tryftiaw) To be blustering, to become tumultuous on all sides.  
 Damdryftiawl, *a.* (tryftiawl) Noisy all round.  
 Damduezawl, *a.* (tuezawl) Tending to be inclining, or leaning on all sides.  
 Damdueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tueziad) A being inclining, or leaning on all sides.  
 Damduezu, *v. n.* (tuezu) To be inclining, or leaning down on every side.  
 Damdwng, *s. m.* (twng) What is under oath, or sworn to the value; what is appraised; also an appraised value.

O deryz i zyn wneuthur damdwng peth â gwerth cyvraith arno, a bod y damdwng yn vwy no'r gwerth cyvraith, yr yngnaid a zylyant edryc ai cam y damdyngwyd; ac os cam, gwneler arno gyvraith anudon.

If a person shall have made an *appraisement* of a thing with lawful value upon it, and the *appraisement* being more than the law value, the judges are bound to examine if it is falsely appraised: and if false, let him be convicted of perjury.

Welsh Laws.  
 Damdwng.



# D A M

**Damdwrz, s. m.** (twrz) A noise all round, a tumult, noise, or confused stir.

Oez gwrz y damdwrz diymdor o gad,  
O'i vwiad, yn varwor.

Terrible was the incessant tumult of the battle from his passion  
all on fire. *Ed. Davys.*

**Damdwy, s. m.—pl. t. on** (twy) A castigation.

**Damdwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damdwy) A being correcting, or bringing to good order; a castigating.

**Damdwyaw, v. n.** (damdwy) To be correcting.

**Damdwyawl, a.** (damdwy) Tending to be correcting.

**Damdyvawl, a.** (tyvawl) That is growing round.

**Damdyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tyviad) A growing round, a being vegetating on all sides.

**Damdyvu, v. n.** (tyvu) To be growing all round.

**Damdyngawl, a.** (damdwng) That is sworn to; being valued upon oath, or appraised.

**Damdyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damdwng) A being swearing to; a valuing or appraising upon oath.

**Damdyngu, v. a.** (damdwng) To swear to a thing; to claim or challenge upon oath; to value upon oath, or to appraise.

Fwybŷnag à vŷno zamdwng yr eizaw, val hyn y dyly ei zamdwng: Os peth marwawl a zamdwng, damdynged a'r llaw aŷwy ar y peth a zamdyngo, a'r llaw zŷau ar y crair, a thynged velly: Os anivel a zamdwng, damdynged a'r llaw aŷwy a y gult zŷau i'r anivel, a'r llaw zŷau ar y crair.

Whosoever that would have the property *to be sworn to*, thus he ought to swear to it: If it is a dead thing that he shall be swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the thing he shall be swearing to, and the right hand on the covenant, and let him swear to: If it is an animal that he is swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the right ear of the animal, and the right hand on the covenant. *Welsh Laws.*

**Damdyngwr, s. m.—pl. damdyngwyr** (damdwng—gwr) One who asserts upon oath; an appraiser.

**Damdŷrawl, a.** (tŷrawl) Apt to be aggregating.

**Damdŷrawl, a.** (damdwrz) Noisy all round.

**Damdŷriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damdwrz) A being making a tumult on all sides; a blustering.

**Damdŷrzu, v. n.** (damdwrz) To be noisy all round.

**Damdŷriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tŷriad) Aggregation.

**Damdŷru, v. n.** (tŷru) To be aggregating about.

**Damdywallt, v. n.** (tywallt) To be pouring about; to circumfuse.

**Damdywalltawl, a.** (damdywallt) Pouring about.

**Damdywalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damdywallt) A being pouring, or emptying on every side; circumfusion.

**Damdywynawl, a.** (tywynawl) Shining all round; circumfulgent.

**Damdywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (tywyhiad) A being shining, or illuminating all round.

**Damdywynu, v. n.** (tywynu) To be shining about.

**Damdywys, v. n.** (tywys) To be leading about.

**Damdywyfawl, a.** (damdywys) Leading about.

**Damdywyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damdywys) A being leading, or conducting about; a circumducting.

**Damzadlawl, a.** (dadlawl) Being disputing.

**Damzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dadliad) A being disputing, or arguing about; conversation.

**Damzadlu, v. n.** (dadlu) To be conversing.

**Damzàl, v. n.** (dàl) To hold in, or enclose.

**Damzaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damzàl) A being holding, or containing.

# D A M

**Damzivadawl, a.** (divadawl) Tending to render destitute, forlorn, or wretched.

**Damzivadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (divadiad) A being rendering destitute, or forlorn.

**Damzivadu, v. n.** (divadu) To be making destitute, forlorn, or helpless.

**Damzifyn, v. n.** (difyn) To be defending.

**Damzifynawl, a.** (damzifyn) Defensive.

**Damzifyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damzifyn) A being defending, warding off, or guarding.

**Damzilladawl, a.** (dilladawl) Tending to dress.

**Damzilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dilladiad) A being dressing, arraying, or putting on cloaths.

**Damzilladu, v. n.** (dilladu) To be dressing, or cloathing round; to circumvest.

**Damzyblygawl, a.** (dyblygawl) Tending to be folding round, or doubling; in a folded state.

**Damzyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyblygiad) A being folding round, or doubling; circumplication; an embracing.

**Damzyblygrwyz, s. m.** (dyblygrwyz) The state of being folded round, or doubled.

**Damzyblygu, v. n.** (dyblygu) To be folding about.

Ac wedi dyvot Tonwen trwy ergrynedigion gamau hyd y lle i zoez i mab yn fevyl, bwrw i breiciau a orug am i vwnwyl, a damzyblygu damunedigion gusanau.

And when Tonwen had come with trembling steps to the place where her son was standing, what she did was throwing her arms round his neck, and embracing with fond kisses.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Damzyçwelawg, a.** (dyçwelawg) Reverfionary.

**Damzyçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyçweliad) A being returning, reverting, or coming back.

**Damzyçwelyd, v. n.** (dyçwelyd) To be reverting.

**Damzystryçwl, a.** (dystryçawl) Tending to be spraying, or foaming on all sides.

**Damzystryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dystryçiad) A being foaming, or spraying all round.

**Damzystryçu, v. n.** (dystryçu) To be spraying.

**Dameirçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damarç) A faulting.

**Dameirçiawl, a.** (damarç) Complimentary.

**Damvaçawl, a.** (baçawl) Apt to be grappling.

**Damvaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (baçiad) A grappling.

**Damvaçu, v. n.** (baçu) To be grappling, or hooking.

**Damvordwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (mordwyad) A being failing all round; a circumnavigating.

**Damvordwyaw, v. n.** (mordwyaw) To circumnavigate, or to fail round.

**Damvordwyawl, a.** (mordwyawl) Circumnavigating; that fails round.

**Damvuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damvwrw) A being casting, or reckoning about; a calculation.

**Damvwriawl, a.** (damvwrw) Calculatory.

**Damvwrw, v. n.** (bwrw) To be casting, or counting; to calculate.

**Damfrwd, s. f.—pl. damfrydiau** (frwd) Circumfluence; a flood or stream going round.

**Damfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damfrwd) A being flowing about; a running about in a torrent.

**Damfrydiaw, v. a.** (damfrwd) To be flowing about.

**Damfrydiawl, a.** (damfrwd) Being circumfluous.

**Damgaerawl, a.** (caerawl) Being fortified about, having a furrounding wall, or circummured.

**Damgaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (caeriad) A being fortifying, or furrounding with a wall; circumvallation.

Damgaeru,



# D A M

Damgaeru, *v. a.* (caeru) To be fortifying about.  
 Damgelez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgelez) Comfort.  
 Damgelezw, *a.* (damgelez) Being cherished.  
 Damgeleziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgelez) A being cherishing, nourishing, or comforting.  
 Damgelezu, *v. n.* (damgelez) To be cherishing.  
 Damgenawl, *a.* (amgenawl) Being diversified.  
 Damgeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgeniad) A being diversifying, or varying.  
 Damgenu, *v. n.* (amgenu) To be diversifying.  
 Damgloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) Being making a trench round; circumvallation.  
 Damgloziaw, *v. n.* (cloziaw) To be digging about.  
 Damgloziawl, *a.* (cloziawl) Being trenched about.  
 Damgloziedig, *a.* (cloziedig) Being surrounded with a trench; circumvallated.  
 Damgludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To be carrying about.  
 Damgludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Being carried about.  
 Damgludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A being carrying about; circumvection.  
 Damglymawl, *a.* (clymawl) Being tyed about.  
 Damglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) A being binding round; circumligation.  
 Damglymu, *v. n.* (clymu) To be tying about.  
 Damglywad, *s. m.* (clywad) A hearing about.  
 Damglywed, *v. n.* (clywed) To be hearing about; to feel; to feel an impulse.  
 Damglywedig, *a.* (clywedig) Being heard about; being felt; endowed with impulse.  
 Damgnoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnoad) Corrosion.  
 Damgnoadl, *a.* (cnoadl) Being eating about.  
 Damgnoi, *v. n.* (cnöi) To be gnawing, or biting round; to fret, or to eat about.  
 Damgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A being creeping along, or crawling on the belly.  
 Damgreiniaw, *v. n.* (creiniaw) To be crawling about; to be creeping along.  
 Damgreiniawl, *a.* (creiniawl) Being creeping, or crawling about.  
 Damgrwydrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crwydrad) A being wandering about; circumerration.  
 Damgrwydraw, *v. n.* (crwydraw) To be wandering, strolling, or straying about.  
 Damgrwydrawl, *a.* (crwydrawl) Circumvagrant.  
 Damgrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Bowing about.  
 Damgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A being bowing, or bending about.  
 Damgrymu, *v. n.* (crymu) To be bowing about.  
 Damgrynawl, *a.* (crynawl) Apt to conglobate.  
 Damgryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryniad) A being conglomerating, or conglobating.  
 Damgrynu, *v. n.* (crynu) To be rounding.  
 Damguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuziad) A being covering over, or concealing; a hiding.  
 Damguziaw, *v. n.* (cuziaw) To be hiding.  
 Damguziawl, *a.* (cuziawl) Apt to be hiding.  
 Damguziedig, *a.* (cuziedig) Being concealed.  
 Damguziedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damguziedig) The state of being obscured, or hidden.

A'r lloer dan zamguziedigaeth y zaiar—

And the moon under the overshadowing of the earth.

*Mex. Mexvui.*

Damgyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Imagination.  
 Damgyfredadwy, *a.* (damgyfred) That may be apprehended, comprehensible.

# D A M

Damgyfredawl, *a.* (damgyfred) That is comprehended, or imagined.  
 Damgyfrededig, *a.* (damgyfred) Comprehended.  
 Damgyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgyfred) A being comprehended, or conceived.  
 Damgyfredu, *v. n.* (damgyfred) To be conceiving, comprehending, or imagining.  
 Damgyfroad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfroad) A being moving, agitating, or stirring.  
 Damgyfroadwy, *a.* (damgyfroad) Being agitable.  
 Damgyfroadl, *a.* (cyfroadl) That stirs, or moves.  
 Damgyfroedig, *a.* (cyfroedig) That is agitated.  
 Damgyfroï, *v. n.* (cyfroï) To be agitating.  
 Damgylgawl, *a.* (cylgawl) Being surrounding.  
 Damgylgedig, *a.* (cylgedig) Being surrounded.  
 Damgylgedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgylgedig) A surrounding, or circumscribing.  
 Damgylgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylgiad) A being surrounding, encompassing, or circumscribing.  
 Damgylgu, *v. n.* (cylgu) To be surrounding.  
 Damgylgynadwy, *a.* (cylgynadwy) That may be surrounded, or circumscribed.  
 Damgylgynawg, *a.* (cylgynawg) Being surrounded.

Mwy i gorthryma hezyw còv yr amfer hwnw yn yr hwnw yzoezwn damgylgynawg o'r fawl can mil o varfogion yn anrheithiaw gwladwz vy ngelynyon—no dyozev y poen a'r anghenoctyd a wnaeth y gwyr hyn i mi, y rhai a vzynt yna a dan vy nhraed innau.

The remembrance of that time when I was encompassed with so many thousands of horsemen, laying waste the countries of mine enemies, oppressed me more this day, than suffering the pain and distress caused to me by those men who were then under my feet.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Damgylgynawl, *a.* (cylgynawl) Surrounding.  
 Damgylgynedig, *a.* (cylgynedig) Circumscribing.  
 Damgylgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylgyniad) A being surrounding, or encompassing; a compassing.  
 Damgylgynu, *v. n.* (cylgynu) To be surrounding, or encompassing; to circumscribe.

Nid oez hagen, eithyr Corineus, yn y llu was dewrac no Turn; ac eithoes y damgylgynws llawer o'i elynion ev, ac ei llas yna ev.

There was not truly, except Corineus, in the army a more courageous youth than Turn; and already many of his enemies surrounded him, and he was thereupon slain.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Damgylgynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cylgynyz) One who surrounds; a circumscriber.  
 Damgynniweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynniweiriad) A being hovering round about.  
 Damgynniweiriaw, *v. n.* (cynniweiriaw) To be hovering about; to be frequenting.  
 Damgynniweiriawl, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) Tending to be hovering about.  
 Damgyrhaezawl, *a.* (cyrhaezawl) Apt to be reaching about, or striving to reach.  
 Damgyrhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrhaeziad) A being reaching, or extending about.  
 Damgyrhaeyd, *v. n.* (cyrhaeyd) To be reaching about; to extend about.  
 Damledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Being expanding round.  
 Damlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llediad) Distention.  
 Damledu, *v. n.* (lledu) To be expanding round.  
 Damlenwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llenwad) A being filling on every side.  
 Damlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Being filling round.  
 Damlenwi, *v. n.* (llenwi) To be filling about.  
 Damlwygawl, *a.* (llewygawl) Circumfulgent.  
 Damlwygedig, *a.* (llewygedig) Being illumed.  
 Damlwygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewygiad) A being shining round; circumfulgence.

Damlwygu,



## D A M

**Damlewycŷu**, *v. n.* (llewycŷu) To be shining; to shine, or to glitter; to illumine; to elucidate.

**Damlivaw**, *v. n.* (llivaw) To be flowing about.

**Damlivawl**, *a.* (llivawl) Circumfluous; flowing.

**Damliviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliviad) A being flowing round; circumfluence.

**Damliwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A tinting all about; a giving a hue.

**Damliwiaw**, *v. n.* (lliwiaw) To be tinting.

**Damliwiawl**, *a.* (lliwiawl) Apt to give a tint.

**Damluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluniad) A being forming, or figuring; formation.

**Damluniaw**, *v. n.* (lluniaw) To be forming.

**Damluniawl**, *a.* (lluniawl) Tending to form.

**Damlwybraw**, *v. n.* (llwybraw) To be straying.

**Damlwybrawl**, *a.* (llwybrawl) Circumvagant.

**Damlwybriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwybriad) A being wandering, or straying about.

**Damlygawl**, *a.* (llygawl) Being elucidating.

**Damlygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llygiad) A being explaining, or elucidating; expl nation.

**Damlygu**, *v. n.* (llygu) To be elucidating.

**Damlynawl**, *a.* (glynawl) Clinging round.

**Damlyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (glyniad) A being clinging, or adhering round.

**Damlynu**, *v. n.* (glynu) To be adhering about.

**Dammodawl**, *a.* (ammodawl) Obligatory.

**Dammodi**, *v. a.* (ammodi) To be covenanting.

**Dammodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ammodiad) A being covenanting; a conditioning.

**Dammeg**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (meg) A parable, or allegory; a riddle.

**Dammegawl**, *a.* (dammeg) Allegorical, belonging to a parable; figurative.

**Dammegiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dammeg) A allegorizing, a speaking in parables.

**Dammegu**, *v. n.* (dammeg) To allegorize, or to speak in parables; to use riddles.

**Dammegwr**, *s. m.—pl. dammegwyr* (dammeg—gwr) One who speaks in parables.

**Damnawz**, *s. m.* (nawz) Protection all round.

**Damneidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amneidiad) A being making signs, or beckoning.

**Damneidiaw**, *v. n.* (amneidiaw) To be beckoning.

**Damneidiawl**, *a.* (amneidiawl) Being beckoning.

**Damnozadwy**, *a.* (damnawz) Capable of giving protection on every side; defensible on all sides.

**Damnozawl**, *a.* (damnawz) Yielding protection, or refuge on every side.

**Damnozedig**, *a.* (damnawz) Defended about.

**Damnozi**, *v. n.* (damnawz) To be giving refuge, protection, or defence.

Duw damnawz eirioes einioes Einiawn,  
Mawr-vab Ednyved!

God protect on every side the precious life of Einion, the great  
son of Ednyved! *Cynxelw, m R. Vialz.*

**Damnoziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damnawz) A being protecting, or defending on all sides.

**Damnoziant**, *s. m.* (damnawz) Protection.

**Damnoethawl**, *a.* (noethawl) Apt to be exposing.

**Damnoethi**, *v. n.* (noethi) To be exposing.

**Damnoethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (noethiad) A being exposing, a becoming naked.

**Damnyzawl**, *a.* (nyzawl) Wreathing about.

**Damnyzedig**, *a.* (nyzedig) Twisted about.

**Damnyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyziad) A being wreathing, or twisting round.

**Damnyzu**, *v. n.* (nyzu) To be twisting about; to wreath, or to twist about.

## D A M

**Damobrwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobrwyad) A being rewarding on every side.

**Damobrwyaw**, *v. n.* (gobrwyaw) To be rewarding, or giving retribution on all sides.

**Damobrwyawl**, *a.* (gobrwyawl) Retributive.

**Damorçuziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorçuziad) A becoming enveloped, or obscured.

**Damorçuziaw**, *v. n.* (gorçuziaw) To become enveloped, obscured, or covered over.

**Damorçuziawl**, *a.* (gorçuziawl) Tending to become enveloped, or obscured.

**Damravaeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amravaeliad) A being contending, quarrelling, or disputing.

**Damravaelu**, *v. n.* (amravaelu) To be contentious, or quarrelsome; to be quarrelling.

**Damravaelus**, *a.* (amravaelus) Tending to be contentious, or quarrelsome.

**Damranawl**, *a.* (rhanawl) Separating about.

**Damraniad**, *s. m.—pl. t.* (rhaniad) A dividing, or becoming separated.

**Damranu**, *v. n.* (rhanu) To be separating.

**Damred**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhêd) A circulation.

**Damredawl**, *a.* (damred) Circulatory.

**Damredeg**, *v. n.* (damred) To be circulating.

**Damrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damred) A being circulating, or running about.

**Damredu**, *v. n.* (damred) To be running about.

Dymgais a'm gwlad o'i hamgylç,  
Damred a çerzed ei gylç.

Visit my country all around it, *run round*, and travel its circuit.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r bar.*

**Damredwr**, *s. m.—pl. damredwyr* (damred—gwr) One who goes about; an ambulator.

**Damredyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (damred) Ambulator; one who goeth about.

**Damrith**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhith) Appearance.

**Damrithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damrith) A being under appearance; a seeming.

**Damrithiaw**, *v. n.* (damrith) To be seeming.

**Damrithiawl**, *a.* (damrith) Seeming; shewing.

**Damrodawl**, *a.* (rhodawl) Rotatory; wheeling.

**Damrodi**, *v. n.* (rhodi) To be wheeling round.

**Damrodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhodiad) A being wheeling round; circumrotation.

**Damrozawl**, *a.* (rhozawl) Distributory.

**Damrozi**, *v. n.* (rhozi) To be distributing about.

**Damroziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhoziad) A being distributing, or giving about.

**Damrwygau**, *v. n.* (rhwygaw) To be tearing.

**Damrwygawl**, *a.* (rhwygawl) Tearing about.

**Damrwygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwygiad) A being tearing about; dilaceration.

**Damrwymaw**, *v. n.* (rhwymaw) To be tying.

**Damrwymawl**, *a.* (rhwymawl) Constrictive.

**Damrwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwymiad) A being tying about; circumligation.

**Damryveiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryveiliad) A diversifying, or varying; variegation.

**Damryveiliaw**, *v. n.* (amryveiliaw) To become diversified, or variegated: to be diversifying.

**Damryveilus**, *a.* (amryveilus) Apt to diversify.

**Damryvufaw**, *v. n.* (amryvufaw) To be disagreeing.

**Damryvufawl**, *a.* (amryvufawl) Apt to disagree.

**Damryvufiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryvufiad) A disagreeing, or a becoming at variance.

**Damrylon**, *v. n.* (amrylon) To be disputing.

**Damrysonawl**, *a.* (damrylon) Apt to be striving.

**Damryloni**, *v. n.* (damrylon) To be contending.

**Damrysoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damrylon) A being contending, striving, or disputing.

Damrywezawl,



## D A M

- Damrywezawl, a.** (amrywezawl) Having a tendency to change form.
- Damryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amryweziad) A being diversifying of form.
- Damrywezu, v. n.** (amrywezu) To become diversified, or altered in appearance.
- Damrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amrywiad) A being diversified, or varied in kind.
- Damrywiaw, v. n.** (amrywiaw) To be varying.
- Damrywiawl, a.** (amrywiawl) Tending to become diversified, or variegated.
- Damfang, s. m.** (fang) A dancing; a dance.
- Damfangawl, a.** (damfang) Apt to be dancing.
- Damfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damfang) A dancing, or capering about; a dance.
- Damfangu, v. n.** (damfang) To dance about.
- Damfathrawl, a.** (fathrawl) Apt to tread about.
- Damfathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fathriad) A being treading, or trampling about.
- Damfathru, v. n.** (fathru) To be treading about.
- Damunaw, v. n.** (unaw) To wish, to desire; to beseech, to intreat, to desire; to ask.
- Damunawl, a.** (unawl) Desirable, pleasing.
- Damuned, s. f.** (uned) A begging, beseeching, or imprecating; a desire, a wish.
- Damunedig, a.** (unedig) That is imprecated.
- Damunedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.
- Damuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (uniad) A wishing, desiring, or beseeching.
- Damunwr, s. m.—pl. damunwyr** (unwr) One who wisheth, or desireth; a wisher.
- Damurzaw, v. n.** (urzaw) To become dignified.
- Damurzawl, a.** (urzawl) Tending to dignify.
- Damurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (urziad) Dignification.
- Damwain, s. f.—pl. damweiniau** (gwain) An event; accident, casualty, or chance. *Damwain za*, good fortune; *damwain zrwg*, ill chance, or mishap; *o wir zamwain*, by mere chance..

Damwain pob hely.  
Every chace is a chance.

Adage.

Ni geif za nid el yn namwain.  
He will get no good that will not go a hazard.

Adage.

- Damweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damwain) A happening, or coming to pass; a chancing.
- Damweiniadawl, a.** (damweiniad) Tending to come by chance, or to happen.
- Damweiniadwy, a.** (damweiniad) Capable of coming about by chance, or happening.
- Damweiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damwain) A casualty, or accident; an occurrence. *Coelbren damweiniaeth*, a lottery ticket.
- Damweiniaw, v. n.** (damwain) To happen, to befall, to fall out, or to come to pass. *Damweiniaw ei zyvol*, it happened that he came.
- Damweiniawl, a.** (damwain) Accidental, casual, or adventitious; eventual.
- Damweiniedig, a.** (damwain) Come by chance.
- Damweiniedigawl, a.** (damweiniedig) Tending to come by accident, or chance.
- Damwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gwibiad) A whirling about; a being flying about.
- Damwibiaw, v. n.** (gwibiaw) To be flying about.
- Damwibiawl, a.** (gwibiawl) Whirling about.
- Damwregyfawl, a.** (gwregyfawl) Girding round.
- Damwregyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gwregyfiad) A surrounding with a girdle; a girding round.
- Damwregysu, v. n.** (gwregysu) To be girding.

## D A N

**Damwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (amwyn) Fortune.

Ac wedi eu bod plith trafith yn deuyblygu dynodau, damwyn a rozes forz i Nyniaw i gafael ynguriau a'r amherawdyr.

And after they had been indiscriminately repeating of blows, fortune gave a way for Nyniaw to get to combat with the emperor.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Damýrawl, a.** (gýrawl) Tending to be pursuing after, or eagerly following.

**Damýriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gýriad) A pursuing after; a being egging on.

**Damýru, v. n.** (gýru) To be pursuing after.

**Dân, s. m.** (an) A production, which attracts the senses; a fine object; a lure; a charm.

**Dan, prep. & a.** (mutation of tan) Under, below, or beneath.

**Danad, s. pl. aggr.** (dân) The nettles.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz danad!  
Tra vu vyw ei gwarceidwad,  
Mwy gorzyvnatai eirgiad.

This hearth, is it not covered with nettles? whilst its defender lived, more congenial to it was the petitioner.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Danadlawg, a.** (danadyl) Full of nettles.

**Danadlen, s. f.** (danadyl) A nettle. *Danadlen zall* (vud, varw) dead nettle, or archangel.

**Danadyl, s. pl. aggr.** (danad) Nettles. *Danadyl poethion*, neu *zanadyl duon*, stinging nettles; *danadyl gwynion*, cucumber anguinus.

**Danas, s. m.** (dân) Deer. See *Danys*.

**Danvon, v. a.** (anvon) To send; to convey.

Duw yn vwyn ai danvonez;  
Duw ai rhoes, a da wr oez.

God kindly that did send him; God did give him, and a good man he was.  
*Llywelyn o Langevys.*

**Danvonadwy, a.** (danvon) Missive, or that may be sent.

**Danvonawl, a.** (danvon) Missive, missionary.

**Danvonedig, a.** (danvon) That is sent; missive.

**Danvonedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danvonedig) The act of sending; a mission.

**Danvonedigawl, a.** (danvonedig) Missionary.

**Danvoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danvon) A sending, or conveying; conveyance, mission.

**Danhezawg, a.** (dant) Having teeth, or toothed; serrated, or indented.

**Danhezawl, a.** (dant) Dentellated, dental.

**Danheziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dant) A breeding of teeth; denticulation, or dentition.

**Danhezu, v. a.** (dant) To breed teeth; to furnish with teeth; to indent; to bite.

**Dannod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annod) Reproach.

Gair dannod yw am un a vethoez.

A word of reproach is of one that has failed.

Adage.

**Dannod, v. a.** (annod) To upbraid, to twit.

**Dannodawl, a.** (dannod) Upbraiding, twitting.

**Dannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dannod) A twitting.

**Dannodiaeth, s. m.** (dannod) An upbraiding.

Y rhan vwyav, wrth zwyn tyfiolaeth i ryw un, a gymmysgan zannodiaeth ei enw.

Most people, in bearing witness to one, do mix the ignominy of his name.  
*C. Edwards, H. y Fy.*

**Dannodwr, s. m.—pl. dannodwyr** (dannod—gwr) One who upbraideth, a contemner.

**Dannoz, s. f.** (dant—noz) The tooth-ache.

**Dannogen, s. f.** (dant) Betony; called also *Cribau S. Fraid*, and *Llys Dwyvawg*. *Dannogen y dwyr*, the great fig-wort.

**Danfawz, s. m.—pl. danfozion** (anfawz) An abstracted state, or principle.

**Danfozawl, a.** (danfawz) Abstractive; abstract.

Danfozedig



- Danfozedig, a.** (danfawz) That is abstracted.
- Danfozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danfozedig) The act of separating principles; abstraction.
- Danfozi, v. a.** (dantawz) To reduce to principles.
- Danfoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danfawz) Abstraction; a separating of principles.
- Danfoziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danfawz) Arrangement of principles; physiology, physics.
- Danfoziant, s. m.** (danfawz) Abstraction.
- Dant, s. m.—pl. dannez** (dân) A tooth; a tusk; a tine, pin, or tusk; a cog. *Dannez ôg*, harrow tines; *dannez cribau*, the teeth of combing cards; *dannez olwyn*, the cogs of a wheel;—*dant y llew*, dandelion; *dant y llew lleiaf*, fucory:—*Boç-saint*, the eye-teeth; *cil-zannez*, and *dannez malu*, the grinders; *dannez blaen*, fore teeth.—*Gelwyf yn dy zannez*, thou tellest a great falsehood.
- Dantaeth, s. m.—pl. danteithion** (dant) What appertains to the tooth.
- Dantaiz, a.** (dant) Appertaining to the tooth.
- Danteizvwyd, s. m.** (dantaiz—bwyd) A dainty, or what is agreeable to the palate.
- Danteiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dantaiz) A making dainty, delicious, or palatable.
- Danteiziawl, a.** (dantaiz) Dainty, delicious.
- Danteizrwyf, s. m.** (dantaiz) Deliciousness.
- Danteithiawl, a.** (dantaeth) That is dainty.
- Danys, s. pl. aggr.** (danas) Deer. *Geiwr danys*, fallow deer; *buc danys*, a buck; *gawr danys*, a doe.
- Dangaws, v. a.** (caws) To give proximity; to lead, or direct to; to shew, explain, or discover; to expose. *Dangaws beth*, give me some.

Yn rhith croefan ac ârwefzryn, a gwarëyd daeth ymblith y llu a'r lueftau; a'r clymau a ganai ar y delyn a zangofynt ei vod yn delyniwr.

In the disguise of a buffoon and minstrel he came playing amongst the army and the tents, and the tunes which he played on the harp, they *shewed* that he was a harper. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Dangofadwy, a.** (dangaws) Ostensible; demonstrable, or that may be shewn.
- Dangofawl, a.** (dangaws) Indicative; shewing.
- Dangofedig, a.** (dangaws) That is shewn.
- Dangofedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dangofedig) The act of shewing; demonstration.
- Dangofedigawl, a.** (dangofedig) Apodictical; indicative; demonstrative; representing.
- Dangofeg, s. f.** (dangaws) An indicator; a criterion, or touchstone; an index.
- Dangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dangaws) A shewing, or pointing to, demonstration.
- Dangosiadawl, a.** (dangosiad) Demonstrative.
- Dangosiadus, a.** (dangosiad) Ostentatious, shewy.
- Dangosiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dangosiad) A shewer.
- Dangoswr, s. m.—pl. dangoswyr** (dangaws—gwr) One who shews, explains, or directs.
- Dar, prefix in composition,** (dy—ar) It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English.
- Dar, s. m.** (dy—ar) A noise, or din; a sound.
- Dâr, s. m.—pl. deri** (da—ar) An oak; the male oak. From the oak being held in religious veneration it had this name, which implies the *tree of presence*.

Izynt oes Moesen,  
A hyd oes Noe hen;  
Dwy-oes deu-bren, derwen a dâr.

To them be the age of Moses, and the length of old Noah's age; the two ages of two trees, the female oak and male oak.

L. G. Colbi.

- Daraval, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dâr—aval) The oak-apple.
- Darammau, v. a.** (ammau) To hesitate.
- Daramred, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (amred) Circulation.
- Daramred, v. a.** (amred) To walk about; to run up and down; to move along; to resort.
- Daramredawl, a.** (daramred) Discursive.
- Daramrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (daramred) A running about; a circulating.
- Darbenawl, a.** (penawl) Perpendicular; upright.
- Darbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (peniad) A drawing a perpendicular; a making upright.
- Darbenu, v. a.** (penu) To raise upright; to raise a perpendicular.
- Darblygawl, a.** (plygawl) That is folded over.
- Darblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (plygiad) A folding over.
- Darblygu, v. a.** (plygu) To double, or fold over.
- Darbod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (pod) Provision.
- Darbod, v. a.** (pod) To provide sustenance; to provide; to prepare; to use foresight.
- Darbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darbod) The act of providing sustenance; foresight, or forecast; providence.
- Darbodawl, a.** (darbod) Provident; precautionous.
- Darbodedig, a.** (darbod) That is provided.
- Darbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darbod) A providing of sustenance; circumspection.
- Darbodoldeb, s. m.** (darbod) Precautionousness.
- Darbodus, a.** (darbod) Provident, or heedful.
- Darbodwr, s. m.—pl. darbodwyr** (darbod—gwr) A provider; one who is discreet.
- Darborth, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (porth) Sustenance.
- Darborthawl, a.** (darborth) Tending to support.
- Darborthedig, a.** (darborth) That is sustained.
- Darborthi, v. a.** (darborth) To maintain, or sustain; to support with food.
- Darborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darborth) A maintaining, or supporting; supportation.
- Darborthwr, s. m.—pl. darborthwyr** (darborth—gwr) A maintainer, or supporter.
- Darbwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (pwyad) Verberation.
- Darbwyaw, v. a.** (pwyaw) To verberate; to beat.
- Darbwyawl, a.** (pwyawl) That verberates.
- Darbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (pwyll) Persuasion. Nid oes na fwyll na darbwyll arno, he is neither open to reason nor persuasion. *Sil.*
- Darbwylladwy, a.** (darbwyll) Persuadable.
- Darbwyllaw, v. a.** (darbwyll) To persuade. Edryc â vedri di ei zarbwyllaw, see if thou canst persuade him. *Sil.*
- Darbwyllawg, a.** (darbwyll) Persuasive; that is acted upon by persuasion.
- Darbwyllawl, a.** (darbwyll) Persuasive.
- Darbwylledig, a.** (darbwyll) That is persuaded.
- Darbwylledigae, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darbwylledig) The act of persuading; persuasion.
- Darbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darbwyll) A persuading; a reasoning; persuasion.
- Darbwylliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darbwyll) The act of persuading; persuasion.
- Darbwyllineb, s. m.** (darbwyll) Persuasiveness.
- Darbwyllus, a.** (darbwyll) Apt to persuade.
- Darbwyllusrwyf, s. m.** (darbwyllus) Persuasibleness, persuasiveness.
- Darbwyllwr, s. m.—pl. darbwyllwyr** (darbwyll—gwr) A persuader; a reasoner.
- Darbwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (darbwyll) One who reasoneth; a persuader.

Darbwys,



Darbwys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwys) Preponderance.  
 Darbwyfaw, *v. a.* (darbwys) To preponderate.  
 Darbwyfawl, *a.* (darbwys) Preponderative.  
 Darbwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darbwys) A weighing down; preponderation.  
 Darbwyfwr, *s. m.—pl.* darbwyfwyr (darbwys—gwr) A preponderator.  
 Darbwyfyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darbwys) One who weighs down, a preponderator.  
 Darbwywr, *s. m.—pl.* darbwywyr (pwywr) A verberator, or one who beats; a castigator.  
 Dargevyn, *adv.* (cevyn) In opposition; back; again; once more, or another time.  
 Darçwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwant) Cupidity.  
 Darçwantawl, *a.* (darçwant) Concupiscent.  
 Darçwant, *v. a.* (darçwant) To desire, to lust.  
 Darçwantus, *a.* (darçwant) Concupiscent.  
 Darçware, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çware) Pastime, play.  
 Darçwarëad, *s. m.* (darçware) A playing.  
 Darçwarëawl, *a.* (darçware) Lutescent; merry.  
 Darçwareu, *v. a.* (darçware) To sport, to play.  
 Darçwarëus, *a.* (darçware) Lutescent; merry.  
 Darçwarëwr, *s. m.—pl.* darçwarëwyr (darçware—gwr) One who sports, a player.  
 Darçwarëyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darçware) A player.  
 Darçwennyç, *v. a.* (darçwant) To desire greatly.  
 Darçwennyçawl, *a.* (darçwennyç) Cupidinous.  
 Darçwennyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darçwennyç) A desiring, or lusting after; a longing.  
 Darçwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiliad) A prying.  
 Darçwiliaw, *v. a.* (çwiliaw) To pry, or look about.  
 Darçwiliawl, *a.* (çwiliawl) That looks about.  
 Darçwiliwr, *s. m.—pl.* darçwilwyr (çwiliwr) One who pryeth about, a pryer.  
 Darçwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwyz) Intumescence.  
 Darçwyzaw, *v. a.* (darçwyz) To swell, or to puff.  
 Darçwyzawl, *a.* (darçwyz) That swells out.  
 Darçwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darçwyz) The act of swelling, a puffing out; intumescence.  
 Darçwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (çwyl) A career.  
 Darçwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darçwyl) The act of going round a course, circination.  
 Darçwyliaw, *v. a.* (darçwyl) To circinate.  
 Darçwyliawg, *a.* (darçwyl) Circuitous, circling.  
 Darçwylus, *a.* (darçwyl) Apt to circinate.  
 Darzadawl, *a.* (darzadyl) Disputative.  
 Darzadledig, *a.* (darzadyl) That is argued.  
 Darzadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzadyl) A arguing, or disputing, disputation.  
 Darzadlu, *v. a.* (darzadyl) To debate, to argue.  
 Darzadlwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzadlwyr (darzadyl—gwr) A disputer, or one who debates.  
 Darzadlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darzadyl) Disputant.  
 Darzadyl, *s. f.—pl.* darzadlau (dadyl) Debate.  
 Darzal, *v. a.* (dal) To withhold, to restrain.  
 Darzaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzal) A restraining.  
 Darzaliedig, *a.* (darzal) That is restrained.  
 Darzaliwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzalwyr (darzal—gwr) One who holds in, a restrainer.  
 Darzanvon, *v. a.* (danvon) To dismiss.  
 Darzanvonawl, *a.* (darzanvon) Dismissive.  
 Darzanvoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzanvon) A sending off; a dismissal.  
 Darzawd, *s. m.—pl.* darzodion (dawd) A prefix.  
 Darzezawl, *a.* (dezawl) Legislative.

Darzezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dezviad) A settling a rule or law; legislation.  
 Darzezvu, *v. a.* (dezvu) To legislate.  
 Darzevodawl, *a.* (devodawl) Accustomary.  
 Darzevodi, *v. a.* (devodi) To make a custom.  
 Darzevodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devodiad) A bringing into custom, or usage.  
 Darzevnyzawl, *a.* (devnyzawl) Substantial.  
 Darzevnyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devnyziad) A giving substance to; a substantiating.  
 Darzevnyzu, *v. a.* (devnyzu) To substantiate.  
 Darzelw, *s. m.* (delw) Predicate; avouchment.  
 Darzelwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzelw) Predication.  
 Darzelwi, *v. a.* (darzelw) To predicate; to assert.  
 Darzenawl, *a.* (denawl) Fascinous, enticing.  
 Darzeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deniad) Fascination.  
 Darzenu, *v. a.* (denu) To fascinate; to entice.  
 Darzenwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzenwyr (denwr) One who fascinates, entices, or allures.  
 Darzethol, *a.* (dethol) That is elected, or chosen.  
 Darzetholi, *v. a.* (darzethol) To elect, to choose.  
 Darzetholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzethol) The act of electing, or choosing; election.  
 Darzewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose; to elect.  
 Darzewisaw, *v. a.* (darzewis) To choose.  
 Darzewisawl, *a.* (darzewis) Delectaneous.  
 Darzewisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzewis) The act of choosing; delectation.  
 Darzifynawl, *a.* (difynawl) Defensive.  
 Darzifynedig, *a.* (difynedig) That is guarded.  
 Darzifyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (difyniad) A protecting, defending, or guarding.  
 Darzifynu, *v. a.* (difynu) To protect, to guard.  
 Darzifynwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzifynwyr (difynwr) A protector, or defender.  
 Darzifynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (difynyiz) Protector, defender, or guardian.  
 Darzilyn, *s. m.* (dilyn) A following after.  
 Darzilyn, *v. a.* (dilyn) To follow after, or to follow at a distance; to pursue.  
 Darzilynawl, *a.* (darzilyn) Subsequent.  
 Darzilyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzilyn) A following, or pursuing after; a pursuit.  
 Darzilynwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzilynwyr (darzilyn—gwr) An adherent; a follower.  
 Darzifgyn, *v. a.* (difgyn) To descend, to alight.  
 Darzifgynawl, *a.* (darzifgyn) Descending.  
 Darzifgynedig, *a.* (darzifgyn) Descending.  
 Darzifgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzifgyn) A coming down, or descending; descension.  
 Darzifgynyiz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darzifgyn) One who comes down, or descends.  
 Darzodawl, *a.* (darzawd) Prepositive.  
 Darzodedig, *a.* (darzawd) That is prefixed.  
 Darzodedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. a* (darzodedig) A prefixion, or a joining to.  
 Darzodedigawl, *a.* (darzodedig) Prepositive; of a prepositive quality.  
 Darzodi, *v. a.* (darzawd) To prefix, to prepare.  
 Darzodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzawd) A preposing, or setting before; preposition.  
 Darzodiant, *s. m.* (darzawd) A prefixion.  
 Darzodwr, *s. m.—pl.* darzodwyr (darzawd—gwr) A prefixer, or one who preposeth.  
 Darzodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darzawd) A prefixer.  
 Darzognawl, *a.* (dogawl) Proportional.



- Darzogni**, *v. a.* (dogni) To proportionate.  
**Darzogniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dogniad) A proportioning, or sharing; allowance.  
**Darzoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (doniad) A endowing.  
**Darzoniat**, *s. m.* (doniant) Endowment.  
**Darzonlaw**, *v. a.* (donlaw) To endow, to gift.  
**Darzonlawl**, *a.* (donlawl) That endoweth.  
**Darzosparth**, *s. m.* (dosparth) Demonstration.  
**Darzosparthawl**, *a.* (darzosparth) Explanatory, or elucidatory; demonstrative.  
**Darzosparthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzosparth) A demonstrating, or elucidating; demonstration.  
**Darzosparthu**, *v. a.* (darzosparth) To elucidate, explain, or demonstrate.  
**Darzingaw**, *v. a.* (dringaw) To climb up.  
**Darzingawl**, *a.* (dringawl) Ascending.  
**Darzingiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dringiad) A climbing, or ascending; ascension.  
**Darzingwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzingwyr) One who ascends, a climber.  
**Darzulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dulliad) Description, or delineation.  
**Darzullaw**, *v. a.* (dullaw) To describe.  
**Darzullawl**, *a.* (dullawl) Descriptive.  
**Darzulliwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dulliwr) One who represents, or describes; a delineator.  
**Darzwyrain**, *v. a.* (dwyrain) To soar aloft.  
**Darzwyre**, *s. f.* (dwyre) A soaring aloft.  
**Darzwyrëawg**, *a.* (darzwyre) Soaring, or hovering.  
**Darzwyrëawl**, *a.* (darzwyre) Apt to soar aloft.  
**Darzwys**, *a.* (dwys) Dense, compact, solid.  
**Darzwysaw**, *v. a.* (darzwys) To make dense.  
**Darzwysawl**, *a.* (darzwys) Tending to solidity.  
**Darzwysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzwys) Densification, or the act of making compact.  
**Darzygrynawl**, *a.* (dygrynawl) Intimidating.  
**Darzygryniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygryniad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.  
**Darzygrynu**, *v. a.* (dygrynu) To intimidate.  
**Darzygwel**, *a.* (dygwel) Tending to recur.  
**Darzygwelawg**, *a.* (darzygwel) Recurrent.  
**Darzygweliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzygwel) A recurring, or coming round; the *Epanodos*, a figure in rhetoric, in which the same sound or word is repeated twice in several sentences.  
**Darzygwelyd**, *v. a.* (darzygwel) To recur back.  
**Darzyvod**, *v. a.* (dyvod) To come to pass.  
**Darzyvodawl**, *a.* (darzyvod) Apt to ensue.  
**Darzyvodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzyvod) A coming to pass, a coming, or happening.  
**Dareb**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (eb) A proverb, or adage.  
**Dareb**, *v. n.* (eb) To prowerbe; to make adagial.

Ac yna ymgyrçu o'r zau wr yn wygyr greulawn yni dôres eu gweywyr yn hya eu dynau, ac eu clezyvau hyd eu cloywau, mal i dareb eu cadernid yn ystoriau gwyr Rhuvain.

And then the two men encountered together gallantly fierce, until their spears were broken close to their hands, and their swords at the hilts, so that their proverbs became proverbial in stories of the men of Rome.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Darebawl**, *a.* (dareb) Proverbial, adagial.  
**Darebiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dareb) A making a proverb of, a rendering proverbial.  
**Darebu**, *v. a.* (dareb) To make a proverb of.  
**Darebyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dareb) Proverbialist.  
**Dared**, *s. m.* (dar) A noise, or din; acclamation.  
**Daredryç**, *v. a.* (edryç) To observe; to survey.  
**Daredryçawl**, *a.* (daredryç) Observant, watchful.

- Daredryçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daredryç) A watching.  
**Daredryçwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daredryçwyr) One who surveys, or looks; an observer.  
**Darez**, *s. m.* (dar) A tumultuous noise.  
**Daregniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egniad) Exertion.  
**Daregniaw**, *v. a.* (egniaw) To exert, to strive.  
**Daregniawl**, *a.* (egniawl) Tending to exert.  
**Darennyn**, *v. a.* (ennyn) To conflagrate.  
**Darennynawl**, *a.* (darennyn) Combustible.  
**Darennyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darennyn) A conflagrating; combustion.  
**Darennynu**, *v. a.* (darennyn) To conflagrate.  
**Darestyn**, *v. a.* (estyn) To extend, to expand.  
**Darestynawl**, *a.* (darestyn) Expansive; stretched.  
**Darestyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darestyn) A stretching out, or extending; expansion.  
**Darvaw**, *a.* (baw) Tending to grapple.  
**Darvaw**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (baw) A grappling.  
**Darvawu**, *v. a.* (baw) To grapple; to hook on.  
**Darvazeu**, *v. a.* (mazeu) To remit; to pardon.  
**Darvazeuad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvazeu) A remitting, or letting off; a pardoning.  
**Darvazeuant**, *s. m.* (darvazeu) Forgiveness.  
**Darvazeuawl**, *a.* (darvazeu) Apt to remit.  
**Darvalannu**, *v. a.* (darvalant) To shoot out.  
**Darvalant**, *s. m.* (bala) Germination.  
**Darvanawl**, *a.* (manawl) Impressive.  
**Darvaniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maniad) Impression.  
**Darvanu**, *v. a.* (manu) To impress; to mark.  
**Darvathrawl**, *a.* (mathrawl) That is trampled.  
**Darvathriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mathriad) A trampling, or treading down.  
**Darvathru**, *v. a.* (mathru) To trample upon.  
**Darvawl**, *s. f.* (mawl) Pansyric, praise.  
**Darvezwad**, *s. m.* (mezwad) An intoxication.  
**Darvezwawl**, *a.* (mezwawl) Apt to intoxicate.  
**Darvezwi**, *v. a.* (mezwi) To intoxicate.  
**Darveiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (beiliad) A piling up.  
**Darveiliaw**, *v. a.* (beiliaw) To build up, to erect, to pile.  
**Darveiliawg**, *a.* (beiliawg) That is piled up.  
**Darvelyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (mal) The representing power, the imagination; the fancy.  
**Darvelyzawl**, *a.* (darvelyz) Imaginant; fancied.  
**Darvelyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvelyz) A representing in the mind; imagination.  
**Darvelyzu**, *v. a.* (darvelyz) To imagine.

Iaith yw yn medru dyvalu pob pwyll a grybwyll—a zifon awen dyn ei nodwedu a'i zarvelyzu.

Language is capable of describing every conception and fancy which the genius of man can fix upon and imagine.  
*Llywelyn o Langewys.*

- Darvelyzus**, *a.* (darvelyz) Forming ideas.  
**Darvelyzwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvelyzwyr) One who conceives ideas.  
**Darverawl**, *a.* (arverawl) Accustomary.  
**Darveriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arveriad) A using.  
**Darveriant**, *s. m.* (arveriant) Accustomance.  
**Darveru**, *v. a.* (arveru) To accustom; to use.  
**Darverwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arverwr) One who accustometh, one who useth.  
**Darvethawl**, *a.* (methawl) Deficient.  
**Darvethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (methiad) A failing; a failure, or miscarriage.  
**Darvethu**, *v. a.* (methu) To miscarry, to fail.  
**Darviniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (miniad) Acuition.  
**Darviniaw**, *v. a.* (miniaw) To acuate, to edge.  
**Darviniawl**, *a.* (miniawl) Tending to edge.



# D A R

**Darvod, s. m.** (bôd) A finish; annihilation.  
**Darvod, v. n.** (bôd) To cease to be, to come to a conclusion, to cease, to end, to be spent, or ended; also to conclude, to finish, to make an end of. *Darvu*, it is finished; also, he hath done; *darvu am dano*, there is an end of him; *gwedi darvod*, after existing; that is, being completed, concluded, or made an end of.

O lymaid i lymaid y darvu'r cawl.

From sip to sip the pottage is gone.

Adage.

Darvu, megis ar dervyn,  
 Y dyz, velly dervyz dyn!

The day is vanished, as at awful pause,  
 And human life thus soon shall close.

Guto'r Glyn.

**Darvodadwy, a.** (darvod) Perishable, that may be made an end of, or done away.  
**Darvodawl, a.** (darvod) Apt to cease; vanishing.  
**Darvodedig, a.** (darvod) Evanescent, consuming, wasting, vanishing, wasted away.  
**Darvodedigeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvodedig) Consumption, a state of wasting, or wearing away; a being brought to an end; completion.  
**Darvodedigawl, a.** (darvodedig) Consumptive.  
**Darvodedigrwyz, s. m.** (darvodedig) Transitoriness, or transientness.  
**Darvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvod) A coming to an end; a finishing, or conclusion.  
**Darvodoldeb, s. m.** (darvodawl) Transientness.  
**Darvodolrwyz, s. m.** (darvodawl) Transientness.  
**Darvodrwyz, s. m.** (darvod) Transitoriness.  
**Darvodyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (darvod) A finisher.  
**Darvozawl, a.** (bozawl) Complacent; cheering.  
**Darvoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (boziad) Complacence.  
**Darvoziant, s. m.** (boziant) Cheerfulness.  
**Darvoziaw, v. a.** (boziaw) To make cheerful.  
**Darvoethawl, a.** (moethawl) Apt to fondle.  
**Darvoethedig, a.** (moethedig) Fondled, or spoiled.  
**Darvoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (moethiad) A fondling; a being over-indulgent.  
**Darvoethiant, s. m.** (moethiant) Indulgence.  
**Darvoethu, v. a.** (moethu) To nourish tenderly.  
**Darvoethus, a.** (moethus) That is over-fondled.  
**Darvoethusrwyz, s. m.** (darvoethus) The state of being reared tenderly, or over-fondled.  
**Darvoledig, a.** (darvawl) Panegyric; praised.  
**Darvoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvoledig) A panegyric, or encomium.  
**Darvolez, s. m.** (darvawl) Panegyric, eulogy.  
**Darvoli, v. a.** (darvawl) To celebrate, to praise.  
**Darvoliannawl, a.** (darvoliant) Encomiastic.  
**Darvoliannu, v. a.** (darvoliant) To extol.  
**Darvoliannus, a.** (darvoliant) Encomiastic.  
**Darvoliannyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (darvoliant) A panegyrist, one who extollet.  
**Darvoliant, s. m.** (darvawl) Eulogy, praise.  
**Darvolwr, s. m.—pl. darvolwyr** (darvawl—gwr) A panegyrist, or extoller.  
**Darvoll, s. m.** (moll) A kind reception.  
**Darvolladwy, a.** (darvoll) That may be received kindly, or entertained.  
**Darvolledig, a.** (darvoll) Kindly received.  
**Darvolledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvolledig) Hospitable reception.  
**Darvolli, v. a.** (darvoll) To receive kindly.  
**Darvolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvoll) A receiving kindly, a entertaining.  
**Darvolliant, s. m.** (darvoll) Kind reception.  
**Darvollwr, s. m.—pl. darvollwyr** (darvoll—gwr) A hospitable receiver; a treater.

# D A R

**Darvrad, s. m.—pl.** (brad) Treachery, perfidy.  
**Darvradawl, a.** (darvrad) Treacherous.  
**Darvradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvrad) A dealing perfidiously; proditor.  
**Darvradu, v. a.** (darvrad) To act treachery.  
**Darvradus, a.** (darvrad) Treacherous, false.  
**Darvradwr, s. m.—pl. darvradwyr** (darvrad—gwr) A treacherous man, a traitor.  
**Darvrath, s. m.** (brath) A wound; a thrust.  
**Darvrathawl, a.** (darvrath) Apt to wound.  
**Darvrathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (darvrath) A piercing, a wounding.  
**Darvrathu, v. a.** (darvrath) To vulnerate.  
**Darvreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (breiniad) A granting, or settling a privilege; dignification.  
**Darvreiniaw, v. a.** (breiniaw) To dignify.  
**Darvreiniawl, a.** (breiniawl) Privileged.  
**Darvreiniwr, s. m.—pl. darvreinwyr** (breiniwr) One who confers honour.  
**Darvriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (briad) A honouring.  
**Darvriaw, v. a.** (briaw) To confer honour.  
**Darvriawl, a.** (briawl) Tending to honour.  
**Darvrithaw, v. a.** (brithaw) To variegate.  
**Darvrithawl, a.** (brithawl) Variegated.  
**Darvrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brithiad) A variegating; variegation.  
**Darvrithwr, s. m.—pl. darvrithwyr** (brithwr) One who variegate, a variegator.  
**Darvriaw, v. a.** (briaw) To fracture, to bruise.  
**Darvriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (briwiad) A bruising, or pounding; a fracturing.  
**Darvriwiaw, v. a.** (briwiaw) To fract; to gash.  
**Darvriwiawl, a.** (briwiawl) Apt to fract.  
**Darvriwr, s. m.—pl. darvriwyr** (briwr) One who confers a privilege, or right.  
**Darvroçawl, a.** (broçawl) Tending to ruffle.  
**Darvroçi, v. a.** (broçi) To ruffle; to be ruffled.  
**Darvroçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (broçiad) A ruffling.  
**Darvroçwr, s. m.—pl. darvroçwyr** (broçwr) A boisterous man, a ruffler.  
**Darvrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brodiad) Embroidery.  
**Darvrodiaw, v. a.** (brodiaw) To embroider.  
**Darvrodiawl, a.** (brodiawl) Embroidering.  
**Darvrodiwr, s. m.—pl. darvrodiwyr** (brodiwr) An embroiderer.  
**Darvrudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brudiad) A prognosticating, or foretelling; prognostication.  
**Darvrudiaw, v. a.** (brudiaw) To prognosticate.  
**Darvrudiawl, a.** (brudiawl) Prefaging, ominous.  
**Darvrudiwr, s. m.—pl. darvrudwyr** (brudiwr) A prognosticator, or foreteller of events.  
**Darvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brydiad) A throbbing with heat; inflammation.  
**Darvrydiannawl, a.** (darvrydiant) Having a tendency to inflame; apt to be inflamed.  
**Darvrydiannu, v. a.** (darvrydiant) To affect with heat, to render inflamed.  
**Darvrydiant, s. m.** (brydiant) Inflammation.  
**Darvrydiaw, v. a.** (brydiaw) To irritate with heat, to inflame; to throb.  
**Darvrydiawl, a.** (brydiawl) Inflammatory.  
**Darvryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bryfiad) A making great haste, or speed.  
**Darvryfiaw, v. a.** (bryfiaw) To speed much.  
**Darvryfiawl, a.** (bryfiawl) Apt to hasten.  
**Darvryfiedig, a.** (bryfiedig) Made speedy.  
**Darvrythawl, a.** (brythawl) Tumultuous.  
**Darvrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brythiad) A making a tumult, riot, or uproar.

Darvrythu,



## D A R

**Darvrythu**, *v. a.* (brythu) To raise a riot.  
**Darvryw**, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; energetic.  
**Darvrywiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvryw) A rendering, or becoming vigorous.  
**Darvrywiaw**, *v. a.* (darvryw) To make brisk.  
**Darvrywiawl**, *a.* (darvryw) Envigorative.  
**Darvwythaw**, *v. a.* (mwythaw) To blandish.  
**Darvwythawl**, *a.* (mwythawl) Blandished.  
**Darvwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mwythiad) A softening over; a blandishing.  
**Darvydiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bydiad) Perduration.  
**Darvydiant**, *s. m.* (bydiant) A residence.  
**Darvydiaw**, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To exist; to dwell.  
**Darvydiawl**, *a.* (bydiawl) Resident, abiding.  
**Dargadw**, *v. a.* (cadw) To preserve, to secure.  
**Dargadwawl**, *a.* (dargadw) Preservative, securing.  
**Dargadwedig**, *a.* (dargadw) That is preserved.  
**Dargaead**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caead) Overcasting.  
**Dargaewl**, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to overcast.  
**Dargaenawl**, *a.* (caenawl) Tending to overspread.  
**Dargaeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeniad) A spreading over, resperion; a stratifying.  
**Dargaenu**, *v. a.* (caenu) To overspread; to stratify.  
**Dargaethawl**, *a.* (caethawl) Restrictive; strait.  
**Dargaethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) A restriction; a restraining, or confining.  
**Dargaethu**, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict, to restrain.  
**Dargais**, *s. f.* (cais) An effort, reach, or attempt.  
**Dargamawl**, *a.* (camawl) Tending to bend over.  
**Dargamiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camiad) A bending over.  
**Dargamu**, *v. a.* (camu) To bend, or to retort.  
**Darganawl**, *a.* (cànawl) Tending to bleach.  
**Darganiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (càniad) A blanching.  
**Dargantawl**, *a.* (cantawl) Having a rim round.  
**Dargantiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cantiad) Perimeter.  
**Dargantu**, *v. a.* (cantu) To form a rim round.  
**Darganu**, *v. a.* (cànu) To blanch, or to bleach.  
**Dargasglawl**, *a.* (casglawl) Tending to aggregate.  
**Dargasgliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) A heaping together; the *periagoge* in rhetoric.  
**Dargasglu**, *v. a.* (casglu) To collect, or heap together.  
**Dargau**, *v. a.* (cau) To envelop, to cover over.  
**Dargeiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceiniad) Per-spicience.  
**Dargeiniaw**, *v. a.* (ceiniaw) To ken, to glance.  
**Dargeiniawl**, *a.* (ceiniawl) Per-spiciacious.  
**Dargeisiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargais) Perseverance.  
**Dargeisiaw**, *v. a.* (dargais) To persevere; to try.  
**Dargeisiawl**, *a.* (dargais) Striving, persevering.  
**Dargelawg**, *a.* (celawg) That is overveiled.  
**Dargeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (celiad) A over-veiling.  
**Dargelu**, *v. a.* (celu) To overveil, to overshade.  
**Dargelwç**, *s. m.* (celwç) A overveiling; seclusion.  
**Dargestawl**, *a.* (cestawl) Puffed out; inflated.  
**Dargestiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceftiad) A bulging.  
**Dargestu**, *v. a.* (ceftu) To bulge, or puff out.  
**Dargeulaw**, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To curdle over.  
**Dargeulawl**, *a.* (ceulawl) Apt to curdle over.  
**Dargeuliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceuliad) A curdling over.  
**Dargiliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciliad) A retreating, retrocession.

## D A R

**Dargiliaw**, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To retrocede; to retract.  
**Dargiliawl**, *a.* (ciliawl) Apt to retrocede.  
**Dargiliedig**, *a.* (ciliatedig) That retrocedes.  
**Dargiliwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargilwyr (ciliwr) Retreater.  
**Dargipiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cipiad) A quick snatching, or taking off.  
**Dargipiaw**, *v. a.* (cipiaw) To snatch quickly.  
**Dargipiawl**, *a.* (cipiawl) Apt to snatch quickly.  
**Dargipiw**, *s. m.—pl.* dargipwyr (cipiwr) One who snatches, a snatcher.  
**Dargledrawl**, *a.* (cledrawl) Having lattice-work.  
**Dargledriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cledriad) A covering over with lattice-work, or shingles.  
**Dargledru**, *v. a.* (cledru) To do with lattice-work.  
**Dargleiniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cleiniad) A creeping along a surface, a crawling along.  
**Dargleiniaw**, *v. a.* (cleiniaw) To crawl along.  
**Dargleiniawl**, *a.* (cleiniawl) Creeping along.  
**Dargleifiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cleifiad) A veining, or tinting with blue; a bruising.  
**Dargleifiaw**, *v. a.* (cleifiaw) To make black and blue, to cause a blue mark by a blow.  
**Dargleifiawl**, *a.* (cleifiawl) Apt to tint blue.  
**Darglodi**, *v. a.* (clodi) To bestow encomium.  
**Darglodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clodiad) A extolling.  
**Darglodus**, *a.* (clodus) Encomiastic, panegyric.  
**Dargloziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) The act of intrenching; an intrenchment.  
**Dargloziaw**, *v. a.* (cloziaw) To intrench.  
**Dargloziawl**, *a.* (cloziawl) That is intrenched.  
**Dargludaw**, *v. a.* (cludaw) To transport, to convey.  
**Dargludawl**, *a.* (cludawl) Being transported.  
**Dargludiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A transporting; transportation, or conveyance.  
**Dargluziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cluziad) An overwhelming, or a covering over.  
**Dargluziaw**, *v. a.* (cluziaw) To overwhelm.  
**Dargluziawl**, *a.* (cluziawl) Overwhelming.  
**Darglybod**, *s. m.* (clybod) A feeling an impulse from the faculty of hearing, feeling, tasting, or smelling; conception.  
**Darglymawl**, *a.* (clymawl) Nodous; knotty.  
**Darglymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) Nodation.  
**Darglymu**, *v. a.* (clymu) To renodate, to knot.  
**Darglywed**, *v. a.* (clywed) To feel an impulse; to be inclined to perceive, or to feel.  
**Dargniv**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cniv) Turmoil; toil.  
**Dargniviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargniv) A toiling.  
**Dargniviaw**, *v. a.* (dargniv) To toil greatly.  
**Dargniviawl**, *a.* (dargniv) Having much toil.  
**Dargnith**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cnith) A percussion.  
**Dargnithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargnith) A striking, or patting upon.  
**Dargnithiaw**, *v. a.* (dargnith) To pat upon.  
**Dargnithiawl**, *a.* (dargnith) Softly percussive.  
**Dargnöd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnöd) A gnawing.  
**Dargnödawl**, *a.* (cnödawl) Apt to gnaw about.  
**Dargnöd dig**, *a.* (cnöd dig) Being gnawed, or nibbled.  
**Dargnoi**, *v. a.* (cnoi) To gnaw about; to nibble.  
**Dargnöwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargnöwyr (cnöwr) Nibbler.  
**Dargoçawl**, *a.* (coçawl) Tending to redden over.  
**Dargoçi**, *v. a.* (coçi) To redden over; to blush.  
**Dargoçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coçiad) A reddening over.  
**Dargod**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (côd) A tumor or abscess formed



- formed in the breast, from the milk fever.  
*Dail y dargod*, the moth mullein.
- Dargodawl*, *a.* (codawl) Rising over; ascensive.  
*Dargodi*, *v. a.* (codi) To rise uppermost.  
*Dargodiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (codiad) A rising over.  
*Dargozawl*, *a.* (cozawl) Oppressive; afflicting.  
*Dargozi*, *v. a.* (cozi) To overfway; to oppress.  
*Dargoziad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coziad) Oppression.  
*Dargoeliad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coeliad) A slightly believing, a partly crediting.  
*Dargoeliaw*, *v. a.* (coeliaw) To credit slightly.  
*Dargoelus*, *a.* (coelus) Slightly believing.  
*Dargoethawl*, *a.* (coethawl) Tending to purify.  
*Dargoethi*, *v. a.* (coethi) To purge of dross.  
*Dargoethiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coethiad) A purging, or purifying; purification.  
*Dargoviad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coviad) A memoire.  
*Dargoviaw*, *v. a.* (coviaw) To call to mind.  
*Dargoviwr*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coviwr) One who intimates, or reminds, a memorialist.  
*Dargovus*, *a.* (covus) Apt to call to mind.  
*Dargofa*, *v. a.* (cofa) To memorize; to record.  
*Dargofâad*, *s. m.* (dargofa) Commemoration.  
*Dargofâawl*, *a.* (dargofa) Commemorative.  
*Dargofâu*, *v. a.* (dargofa) To commemorate.  
*Dargolledawl*, *a.* (colledawl) Tending to deprive.  
*Dargolledig*, *a.* (colledig) That is lost.  
*Dargollediaeth*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darcolledig) Deprivation, a causing a loss.  
*Dargolledu*, *v. a.* (colledu) To cause a loss.  
*Dargofawl*, *a.* (cofawl) That scratches slightly.  
*Dargofi*, *v. a.* (cofi) To scratch, or rub slightly.  
*Dargofiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cofiad) A scratching slightly.  
*Dargospawl*, *a.* (cofpawl) Punitory, castigatory.  
*Dargospi*, *v. a.* (cospi) To castigate, to punish.  
*Dargospiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cospiad) A punishment.  
*Dargravawl*, *a.* (cravawl) Slightly scraping.  
*Dargraviad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craviad) A scraping, or rubbing slightly.  
*Dargravu*, *v. a.* (cravu) To scrape slightly.  
*Dargrafawl*, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to impress.  
*Dargrafiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) An impression; a making an effect upon.  
*Dargrafu*, *v. a.* (crafu) To cause an impression.  
*Dargrapiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crapiad) A slight touching, or scratching upon.  
*Dargrapiaw*, *v. a.* (crapiaw) To touch lightly.  
*Dargrapiawl*, *a.* (craapiawl) Slightly touching.  
*Dargrafawl*, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to parch.  
*Dargrafiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A tendency to dry up, or to parch; a parching.  
*Dargrafu*, *v. a.* (crafu) To incline to parch.  
*Dargrebwyllaw*, *v. a.* (crebwyllaw) To trace faintly in the imagination; to fancy.  
*Dargrebwyllawl*, *a.* (crebwyllawl) Tending to give a faint idea; fanciful.  
*Dargrebwylliad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crebwylliad) A faintly conceiving, or imagining.  
*Dargrebwyllyz*, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (crebwyllyz) One who slightly conceiveth, or fancieth.  
*Dargredawl*, *a.* (credawl) Slightly believing.  
*Dargrediad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crediad) A slightly believing, or partly giving credit.  
*Dargredu*, *v. a.* (credu) To induce belief slightly.  
*Dargreziad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creziad) Permeation.  
*Dargreziaw*, *v. a.* (creziaw) To glide through.  
*Dargreziawl*, *a.* (creziawl) Apt to penetrate.  
*Dargreiniad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A crawling along; recubation; decumbiture.
- Dargreiniaw*, *v. a.* (creiniaw) To lie prone.  
*Dargreiniawl*, *a.* (creiniawl) Recumbent.  
*Dargrethawl*, *a.* (crethawl) Tending to dispose.  
*Dargrethiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crethiad) A introducing, or imbibing a quality.  
*Dargrethu*, *v. a.* (crethu) To imbibe a quality.  
*Dargroçawl*, *a.* (croçawl) Apt to be hoarse.  
*Dargroçi*, *v. n.* (croçi) To become hoarse.  
*Dargroçiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (croçiad) A disposing to be hoarse, a becoming hoarse.  
*Dargrônawl*, *a.* (crônawl) Tending to collect.  
*Dargrôni*, *v. a.* (crôni) To collect; to dam up.  
*Dargrôniad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crôniad) A collecting.  
*Dargrothawl*, *a.* (crothawl) Tending to swell out.  
*Dargrothi*, *v. a.* (crothi) To swell, or bulge out.  
*Dargrothiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crothiad) A bulging out, a forming a rotundity, a belying.  
*Dargrwydrad*, *s. m.* (crwydrad) Peregrination.  
*Dargrwydraw*, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To peregrinate.  
*Dargrwydrawl*, *a.* (crwydrawl) Peripatetic.  
*Dargrybwyllaw*, *v. a.* (crybwyllaw) To hint, or intimate slightly; to glance at.  
*Dargrybwyllawl*, *a.* (crybwyllawl) Tending to give a slight idea, or hint.  
*Dargrybwylliad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crybwylliad) A slight hint, or intimation.  
*Dargryçawl*, *a.* (cryçawl) Tending to roughen.  
*Dargryçiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryçiad) A rendering, or becoming rough; a rumpling.  
*Dargryçu*, *v. a.* (cryçu) To roughen; to get rough.  
*Dargryñawl*, *a.* (cryñawl) Conglomerating.  
*Dargryñiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryñiad) A conglomerating; conglobation.  
*Dargrynôad*, *s. m.* (crynôad) Aggregation.  
*Dargrynôawl*, *a.* (crynôawl) Having a tendency to collect, or aggregate.  
*Dargrynôï*, *v. a.* (crynôï) To make to collect.  
*Dargryñu*, *v. a.* (cryñu) To conglomerate.  
*Dargryfiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryfiad) A disposing to hasten; acceleration.  
*Dargryfiaw*, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To accelerate.  
*Dargryfiawl*, *a.* (cryfiawl) Accelerating.  
*Darguçiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuçiad) A lowering.  
*Darguçiaw*, *v. a.* (cuçiaw) To lower, to frown.  
*Darguçiawl*, *a.* (cuçiawl) Tending to lower.  
*Darguziad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuziad) Seclusion.  
*Darguziaw*, *v. a.* (cuziaw) To seclude; to lurk.  
*Darguziawl*, *a.* (cuziawl) Tending to seclude.  
*Dargulaw*, *v. a.* (culaw) To dispose to straiten.  
*Darguledig*, *a.* (culedig) That is straitened.  
*Darguliad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (culiad) A straitening.  
*Darguraw*, *v. a.* (cûraw) To reverberate; to beat.  
*Dargurawl*, *a.* (curawl) Reverberating; beating.  
*Darguriad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (curiad) A beating.  
*Dargwsg*, *s. m.* (cwsfg) A slumber, a slight sleep.  
*Dargwyzaw*, *v. a.* (cwyzaw) To dispose to fall.  
*Dargwyzawl*, *a.* (cwyzawl) Apt to be falling.  
*Dargwyziad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyziad) A tending to tumble; a disposing to fall.  
*Dargwyp*, *s. m.* (cwyp) A readiness to fall.  
*Dargwypaw*, *v. a.* (dargwyp) To cause a fall.  
*Dargwypawl*, *a.* (dargwyp) Apt to be falling.  
*Dargwympiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargwyp) A tending to fall, a being made to fall.  
*Dargydiad*, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiad) Adjunction.  
*Dargydiaw*, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To dispose to join.



**Dargydiawl**, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to conjoin.  
**Dargydiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargydwyr (cydiwr) One who lays hold of, one apt to fasten.  
**Dargyvazaw**, *s. m.* (cyvazaw) A shewing a disposition to come on; a threat, a menace.  
**Dargyvazaw**, *v. a.* (cyvazaw) To shew a disposition to come on; to threaten, to menace.  
**Dargyvazawedig**, *a.* (dargyvazaw) That seems to approach; threatening.  
**Dargyvazawiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyvazaw) A seeming to come, a threatening.  
**Dargyvazev**, *v. n.* (cyvazev) To own partly.  
**Dargyvazevawl**, *a.* (dargyvazev) Tending to own, or to slightly acknowledge.  
**Dargyvazeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyvazev) A partly owning, or acknowledging.  
**Dargyhoezawl**, *a.* (cyhoezawl) Tending to detect, publish, or expose; reprehending.  
**Dargyhoezi**, *v. a.* (cyhoezi) To reprehend.  
**Dargyhoeziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhoeziad) A reprehending, a publicly exposing.  
**Dargylçawl**, *a.* (cylçawl) Tending to surround.  
**Dargylçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A periphery.  
**Dargylçu**, *v. a.* (cylçu) To surround, to encircle.  
**Dargylçynawl**, *a.* (cylçynawl) Circumferential.  
**Dargylçyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A making a circumference, a surrounding.  
**Dargylçynu**, *v. a.* (cylçynu) To circumference.  
**Dargynawl**, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.  
**Dargynhenawl**, *a.* (cynhenawl) Apt to strive.  
**Dargynheniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynheniad) A quarrelling, or bickering.  
**Dargynhenu**, *v. a.* (cynhenu) To quarrel.  
**Dargynhenwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargynhenwyr (cynhenwr) One apt to be contentious.  
**Dargynhyrvawl**, *a.* (cynhyrvawl) Agitating.  
**Dargynhyrviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynhyrviad) A being agitating.  
**Dargynhyrvu**, *v. a.* (cynhyrvu) To agitate.  
**Dargynhyrvwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargynhyrvwyr (cynhyrvwr) One who agitates.  
**Dargyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyniad) A elevation.  
**Dargynnull**, *s. m.* (cynnull) An aggregate; a collection. *v. a.* To collect; to aggregate.  
**Dargynnullaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnull) To collect.  
**Dargynnullawl**, *a.* (dargynnull) Collective.  
**Dargynnulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargynnull) The act of collecting; accumulation.  
**Dargynnwys**, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To condense.  
**Dargynnwyfaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnwys) To condense, to render compact; to condensate.  
**Dargynnwyfawl**, *a.* (dargynnwys) Condensate.  
**Dargynnwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargynnwys) A condensing, or a making close; condensation.  
**Dargynnwyfiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargynnwyfwyr, (dargynnwys—gwr) A condenser.  
**Dargynnyg**, *s. m.* (cynnyg) An offer; an attempt, or effort. *v. a.* To offer; to hazard.  
**Dargynnygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargynnyg) A making an effort; a offering, or attempting.  
**Dargynnygiaw**, *v. a.* (dargynnyg) To make an effort; to offer; to attempt; to adventure.  
**Dargynnygiawl**, *a.* (dargynnyg) Adventuring.  
**Dargynnygiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargynnygwyr (dargynnyg—gwr) One who offers; an attempter.  
**Dargynnyzawl**, *a.* (cynnyzawl) Augmentative.  
**Dargynnyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnyziad) Augmentation; the act of increasing.

**Dargynnyzu**, *v. a.* (cynnyzu) To augment.  
**Dargynnyrçawl**, *a.* (cynnyrçawl) Tending to grow up, or increase; fructiferous.  
**Dargynnyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnyrçiad) A growing up, or increasing.  
**Dargynnyrçu**, *v. a.* (cynnyrçu) To fructify.  
**Dargynu**, *v. a.* (cynu) To elevate, to exalt.  
**Dargyrçawl**, *a.* (cyrçawl) Apt to resort to.  
**Dargyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçiad) A resorting.  
**Dargyrçu**, *v. a.* (cyrçu) To resort, to have recourse, to repair to.  
**Dargyrhaez**, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To reach, to extend.  
**Dargyrhaezawl**, *a.* (dargyrhaez) Extensible.  
**Dargyrhaeziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyrhaez) A making to reach, or extend; extension.  
**Dargyrhaeyd**, *v. a.* (dargyrhaez) To reach to.  
**Dargysdadlawl**, *a.* (cyfsdadlawl) Proportional.  
**Dargysdadliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfsdadliad) Equation; a proportioning, or adapting.  
**Dargysdadlez**, *s. m.* (cyfsdadlez) Proportionality.  
**Dargysdadlu**, *v. a.* (cyfsdadlu) To proportionate.  
**Dargysdadlyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfsdadlyz) One that adjusteth; a proportioner, an equalizer.  
**Dargysgawl**, *a.* (dargwsg) Slumbering, drowsy.  
**Dargysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargwsg) A slumbering. *v. a.* To make torpid, to benumb.

Mae'r prydyz yn darblygu y peth a wna'r gwr, ac yn dargysgiad olyn y galon at yr arf a zarymfawz.

The poet distorteth what the man would do, and lulleth the fear of the heart toward the weapon which he realizeth.

H. Perri.

**Dargysgodawl**, *a.* (cyfsgodawl) Adumbrant.  
**Dargysgodi**, *v. a.* (cyfgodi) To adumbrate.  
**Dargysgodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgodiad) Adumbration; a shadowing; a slightly shewing.  
**Dargysgrwyz**, *s. m.* (dargwsg) A drowsiness.  
**Dargysgu**, *v. a.* (dargwsg) To slumber; to nod, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

Gwelir——

Yn dargwsg mewn lle dirgel.

He will be seen *slumbering* in a sequestered place.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Dargysgwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargysgwyr (dargwsg—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.  
**Dargysodawl**, *a.* (cyfsodawl) Tending to combine, form, or unite together; plastic.  
**Dargysodi**, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To combine, to connect.  
**Dargysodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfodiad) Composition.  
**Dargysodyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfodyz) A combiner, a composer.  
**Dargysonawl**, *a.* (cyfsonawl) Causing harmony.  
**Dargysoni**, *v. a.* (cyfoni) To render harmonious.  
**Dargysoniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfoniad) A harmonizing; a rendering consonant.  
**Dargyspellawl**, *a.* (cyspellawl) Concentrating.  
**Dargyspelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspelliad) A concentrating, a rendering compact.  
**Dargyspellu**, *v. a.* (cyspellu) To concentrate.  
**Dargysylltawl**, *a.* (cyfylltawl) Conjunctive.  
**Dargysylltiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfylltiad) Connection, or conjunction; a joining together.  
**Dargysylltu**, *v. a.* (cyfylltu) To conjoin, to unite; to superadd.  
**Dargysylltwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dargysylltwyr (cyfylltwr) A conjoiner, or one who connects together.  
**Dargystuziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cystuziad) A tormenting, or torturing; affliction.  
**Dargystuziaw**, *v. a.* (cystuziaw) To excruciate.

Dargystuziawl,



Dargyftuziawl, *a.* (cyftuziawl) Excruciating.  
 Dargyftuziwr, *s. m.—pl.* dargyftuzwyr (cyftuziwr) A tormentor, or afflicter.  
 Dargyftwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cyftwy) Castigation.  
 Dargyftwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyftwy) A correction, castigation, or emendation.  
 Dargyftwyaw, *v. a.* (dargyftwy) To castigate.  
 Dargyftwyawl, *a.* (dargyftwy) Emendatory.  
 Dargywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To convey, to bear.  
 Dargyweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargywain) A conveying, or bearing away; transmission.  
 Dargyweiniaw, *v. a.* (dargywain) To convey.  
 Dargyweiniawl, *a.* (dargywain) Bearing.  
 Dargyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) A causing to be correct; a repairing; correction.  
 Dargyweiriaw, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To correct.  
 Dargyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Corrective.  
 Dargyweiriwr, *s. m.—pl.* dargyweirwyr (cyweiriwr) One who rectifies; a corrector.  
 Darhedawl, *a.* (hedawl) Hovering; soaring.  
 Darhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To hover on the wing.  
 Darhediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hediad) A hovering.  
 Darheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heidiad) A swarming.  
 Darheidiaw, *v. a.* (heidiaw) To swarm about.  
 Darheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Causing to swarm.  
 Darhônawl, *a.* (hônawl) Assertive, positive.  
 Darhônî, *v. a.* (hônî) To assert, to dogmatize.  
 Darhônîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hônîad) Assertion.  
 Darhun, *s. m.* (hun) A slumber, a nap.  
 Darhunaw, *v. a.* (darhun) To slumber, to nap.  
 Darhunawl, *a.* (darhun) Slumbering; drowsy.  
 Darhuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darhun) A slumbering.  
 Darhunwr, *s. m.—pl.* darhunwyr (darhun—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.  
 Dariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dar) A making a din.  
 Dariafawl, *a.* (iafawl) Pervasive; stimulant.  
 Dariafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (iafiad) Pervasion, or action upon a body by passing through it.  
 Dariafu, *v. a.* (iafu) To affect by pervading; to affect the feelings; to affect; to pervade.  
 Darladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) Benevolence; grace.  
 Darladaawl, *a.* (lladaawl) Benevolent; bounteous.  
 Darladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lladiad) A acting benevolently, or graciously.  
 Darladu, *v. a.* (lladu) To act benevolently.  
 Darlavarawl, *a.* (llavarawl) Enunciative.  
 Darlavariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llavariad) Enunciation; a announcing.  
 Darlavaru, *v. a.* (llavaru) To enunciate.  
 Darlavarwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlavarwyr (llavarwr) One who announceth; enunciator.  
 Darlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llam) A hop, a jump.  
 Darlarnawl, *a.* (darlam) Hopping, or jumping.  
 Darlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlam) A hopping.  
 Darlamu, *v. a.* (darlam) To hop, or to jump.  
 Darlamwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlamwyr (darlam—gwr) One who hops; a jumper.  
 Darlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Having a polish.  
 Darlathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llathriad) A polishing.  
 Darlathru, *v. a.* (llathru) To render polished.  
 Darlëad, *s. m.* (llëad) A reading; a lecturing.  
 Darlëain, *v. a.* (llëain) To read; to lecture.  
 Darlëawd, *s. m.* (llëawd) A reading; a lesson.  
 Darlëawdyr, *s. m.—pl.* darlëodron (darlëawd) A reader; a lecturer; a literary person.  
 Darlëawl, *a.* (llëawl) That is read; literate.  
 Darleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) Apt to sculk, or hide.  
 Darleçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A sculking.  
 Darleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To sculk, to lurk, to hide.

Darleçwr, *s. m.—pl.* darleçwyr (lleçwr) A sculker, or lurker.  
 Darledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Tending to expand.  
 Darlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llediad) Expansion.  
 Darledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To expand, to spread.  
 Darlezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Drooping; pliant.  
 Darlezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llezviad) A drooping, a growing languid; a bending down.  
 Darlezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To lean downwards, to droop, to grow languid; to soften.  
 Darleifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleifiad) Resonance.  
 Darleifiaw, *v. a.* (lleifiaw) To resound.  
 Darleifiawl, *a.* (lleifiawl) Resounding.  
 Darleithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleithiad) A rendering humid, or moist.  
 Darleithiaw, *v. a.* (lleithiaw) To make humid.  
 Darleithiawl, *a.* (lleithiawl) Humiferous.  
 Darlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) Superabundance.  
 Darlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Superabundant.  
 Darlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To superabound.  
 Darlëodraeth, *s. m.* (darlëawdyr) Literature.  
 Darlefawl, *a.* (llefawl) Advantageous, profitable.  
 Darlefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llefiad) A benefiting.  
 Darlesu, *v. a.* (llefu) To cause advantage.  
 Darlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Tending to suppress.  
 Darlethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethiad) Suppression; a suppressing, or smothering; an overlaying.  
 Darlethrawl, *a.* (llethrawl) Causing obliquity.  
 Darlethriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethriad) A slanting.  
 Darlethru, *v. a.* (llethru) To make oblique.  
 Darlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To suppress, to overlay.  
 Darlëu, *v. a.* (llëu) To lecture, or to read.  
 Darlewyçawl, *a.* (llewyçawl) Resplendant.  
 Darlewyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewyçiad) A shining, or throwing a lustre; illumination.  
 Darlewyçu, *v. a.* (llewyçu) To shine over.  
 Darlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llidiad) A raging.  
 Darlidiaw, *v. a.* (llidiaw) To inflame the passion, to chafe; to become wrathful.  
 Darlidiawl, *a.* (llidiawl) Infuriating.  
 Darlivaw, *v. a.* (llivaw) To flow, or to stream.  
 Darlivawl, *a.* (llivawl) Tending to flow.  
 Darliviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliviad) Fluxion.  
 Darlith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llith) Sermon, lecture.  
 Darlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithiad) The act of teaching; initiation, instruction.  
 Darlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To initiate, or to instruct; to lecture; to preach.  
 Darlithiawl, *a.* (darlith) Tending to bring forward; intuitive, or instructive.  
 Darlithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlithwyr (darlith—gwr) A preceptor; a lecturer; a preacher.  
 Darliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A tinting.  
 Darliwiaw, *v. a.* (lliwiaw) To give a tint, or hue.  
 Darliwiawl, *a.* (lliwiawl) That gives a tint.  
 Darloçawl, *a.* (lloçawl) Affording protection.  
 Darloçi, *v. a.* (lloçi) To afford protection, to guard.  
 Darloçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloçiad) Protection.  
 Darloefawl, *a.* (lloefawl) Tending to perfuse.  
 Darloefi, *v. a.* (lloefi) To perfuse, to empty over.  
 Darloefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloefiad) Perfusion, superaffusion, a pouring out upon.  
 Darlônawl, *a.* (llônawl) Tending to cheer.  
 Darlônî, *v. a.* (llônî) To cheer, to gladden.  
 Darlônîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llônîad) A cheering.  
 Darlofg, *s. m.* (llofg) A finge, a slight burn.  
 Darlofgawl, *a.* (darlofg) Singeing, scorching.



# DAR

**Darlosgi**, *v. a.* (darlosg) To singe, or to scorch.  
**Darlosgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlosg) A singeing.  
**Darlugiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llugiad) Resperfection.  
**Darlugiau**, *v. a.* (llugiau) To cast, to sprinkle.  
**Darlugiauwl**, *a.* (llugiauwl) Apt to sprinkle.  
**Darluziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluziad) Obstruction.  
**Darluziau**, *v. a.* (lluziau) To obstruct, to retard.  
**Darluziauwl**, *a.* (lluziauwl) Obstructive.  
**Darlun**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llun) A portrait.  
**Darlunva**, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (darlun—ma) A place for drawing, a drawing school.  
**Darluniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlun) A portraying, or depicting; a drawing; a representation.  
**Darluniadwl**, *a.* (darluniad) Delineatory.  
**Darluniadwy**, *a.* (darluniad) Describable.  
**Darluniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlun) The act of drawing, designing, or composition.  
**Darluniaw**, *v. a.* (darlun) To portray, to depict, to draw; to represent, to describe.  
**Darluniawd**, *s. m.* (darlun) A portraiture.  
**Darluniawdyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darluniawd) A portrayer, a depicter.  
**Darluniawg**, *a.* (darlun) That is figured over.  
**Darluniawwl**, *a.* (darlun) Figural; projective.  
**Darluniawr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darluniorion) A portrayer, or drawer; an artist.  
**Darluniedig**, *a.* (darlun) That is portrayed.  
**Darluniedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darluniedig) The act of drawing, or designing; delineation.  
**Darluniedigawl**, *a.* (darluniedig) Delineatory.  
**Darluniodraeth**, *s. m.* (darluniawdyr) The art of delineation, or drawing.  
**Darluniwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlunwyr) A portrayer; a drawer; an artist.  
**Darlunlen**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (darlun—llen) A painted tablet, or canvass; a painted scene.  
**Darlwybrad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwybrad) A tracing a path; a making out a road.  
**Darlwybraw**, *v. a.* (llwybraw) To trace, to tract.  
**Darlwybrawl**, *a.* (llwybrawl) Apt to trace.  
**Darlwyzaw**, *v. a.* (llwyzaw) To cause to speed.  
**Darlwyzawl**, *a.* (llwyzawl) Prospering.  
**Darlwyziant**, *s. m.* (llwyziant) Prosperity.  
**Darlwythaw**, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To lay on a load.  
**Darlwythawl**, *a.* (llwythawl) Tending to load.  
**Darlwythiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A loading, burdening, or charging.  
**Darlvyawl**, *a.* (llyvawl) Tending to polish.  
**Darlvyriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvriad) A giving a polish, or lustre; a polishing.  
**Darlvyru**, *v. a.* (llyvru) To give a polish.  
**Darlrynawl**, *a.* (glyrnawl) Adherent, sticking.  
**Darlryncawl**, *a.* (llyncawl) Swallowing.  
**Darlrynciad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llynciad) A gulping; deglutition; a belching, eructation.  
**Darlryncu**, *v. a.* (llyncu) To eructate, to belch.  
**Darlryniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (glyrniad) Adherence.  
**Darlrynu**, *v. a.* (glyrnu) To adhere, or stick to.

Pob rhyw beth ar y fyd yn darlynu, ac yn gobwysaw, neu yn perthyn at beth arall, darymfawz yw o dduzys y peth hyny.

Every sort of thing that is *adhering*, and inclining, or appertaining to another thing; is an adjunct with respect to it.

H. Perri.

**Darlythyr**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) Super-  
 scription.  
**Darlythyrwl**, *a.* (darlythyr) Superscriptive.  
**Darlythryiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlythyr) A super-  
 scribing; superscription.  
**Darlythyru**, *v. a.* (darlythyr) To superscribe.

# DAR

**Darlywiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywiad) A guiding, directing, or superintending.  
**Darlywiau**, *v. a.* (llywiau) To superintend.  
**Darlywiauwl**, *a.* (llywiauwl) Directive; guiding.  
**Darllyain**, *v. a.* (darllëain) To read, to lecture.

Pylgair y darllain deir-llith.

At matins he will read three lessons.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Darllaw**, *s. m.* (arllaw) A perfusion; a brew.  
**Darllaw**, *v. a.* (arllaw) To make to pass through; to brew, to make liquor.

Derllefid i'm llaw llad ym gozeu.

There was poured into my hand a blessing to astonish me.

Gwalchmai.

**Darllawva**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (darllaw—ma) A brewing place, brewhouse, or brewery.

**Darllawiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllaw) A brewing, the act of making liquor.

**Darllawyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darllaw) A brewer.

**Darllawyzawl**, *a.* (darllawyz) Relating to a brewer's trade, or mystery.

**Darllawyziaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllawyz) A brewer's trade, or profession.

**Darllëad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llëad) A reading.

**Darllëadwy**, *a.* (darllëad) That may be read.

**Darllëain**, *v. a.* (llëain) To read; to lecture.

**Darllëaw**, *v. a.* (llëaw) To read. *Ew a darllëawys*, he did read.

A dau lyvyr i'w llaw,

Yn eu darllëaw,

And two books in thy hand, being reading of them.

Taliesin.

**Darllëawd**, *s. m.* (llëawd) A reading; lecture.

**Darllëawdyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllëawd) A lecturer, a reader, one who gives lectures.

**Darllëawl**, *a.* (llëawl) Relating to reading.

**Darllëawr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllëawr) A lecturer.

**Darllëedig**, *a.* (llëedig) That is read out.

**Darllëedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllëedig) A lecturing; a reading; lecture. **Darllëedigaeth doehion dyfgedig** The reading of the learned wise men. *Welsh Laws.*

**Darllen**, *s. m.* (llên) A reading; a lesson.

**Darllen**, *v. a.* (llên) To read; to peruse.

**Darllenadwy**, *a.* (darllen) Legible, readable.

**Darllenawd**, *s. m.* (darllen) A reading, a lesson.

**Darllenawg**, *a.* (darllen) Of much reading.

**Darllenawl**, *a.* (darllen) Relating to reading.

**Darllenedig**, *a.* (darllen) That is read.

**Darllenedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllenedig) The act of reading; a lectureship.

**Darllenna**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (darllennvëyz) (darllen—ma) A reading desk.

**Darlleniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllen) A reading.

**Darllenoledb**, *s. m.* (darllenaawl) Legibleness.

**Darllenu**, *v. a.* (darllen) To read; to peruse.

Ni byz zoeth ni zarlleno.

He will not be wife that will not read.

Adage.

**Darllëodraeth**, *s. m.* (darllëawdyr) Readership.

**Darllëoldeb**, *s. m.* (darllëawl) Legibleness.

**Darllëu**, *v. a.* (llëu) To read; to lecture.

Y llyvyr hwn—

Yn mhob lle y darllëir.

In every place this book will be read.

I. ab Rh. ab Iuan Llew.

**Darllëwr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllëwyr) Lecturer.

**Darllëwyawl**, *a.* (darllëwyawl) Replendent.

**Darllëwygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darllëwygiad) A throwing a lustre over; illumination.

Darllëwygiad.



# D A R

**Darilewŷgu**, *v. a.* (llewŷgu) To illuminate; to shine.  
**Darllëyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llëyz) A lecturer.  
**Darllëyziaeth**, *s. m.* (darllëyz) A lectureship.  
**Darmain**, *s. m.* (armain) A prognostication.  
**Darmain**, *v. a.* (armain) To prognosticate.

Ganav ŷy'n llaz y gwiall,  
 A dug o goeddyz y dail—  
 Mawr ei sain yu darmain dig.

The winter is killing the saplings, and takes from the woods the leaves—great his uproar prognosticating wrath.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Darmerth**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (merth) Preparation.  
**Darmerthawl**, *a.* (darmerth) Preparatory.  
**Darmerthez**, *s. m.* (darmerth) Preparedness.  
**Darmerthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darmerth) A providing.  
**Darmerthu**, *v. a.* (darmerth) To provide, to prepare.  
**Darn**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arn) A piece, a fragment; a patch; a part.  
**Darnaid**, *s. f.—pl. darneidiau* (naid) A hop.  
**Darnedig**, *a.* (darn) That is pieced; patched.  
**Darnedigaeth**, *s. m.* (darnedig) The act of breaking, or cutting into pieces.  
**Darneidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darnaid) A hopping.  
**Darneidiaw**, *v. a.* (darnaid) To vault, to hop.  
**Darneidiawl**, *a.* (darnaid) Apt to jump up.  
**Darnguz**, *a.* (cuz) In a secret way; sly.  
**Darnguziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darnguz) A partly hiding; a sly action; a purloining.  
**Darnguziaw**, *v. a.* (darnguz) To purloin.  
**Darnguziawl**, *a.* (darnguz) Apt to be sly.  
**Darnguziwr**, *s. m.—pl. darnguzwyr* (darnguz—gwr) A purloiner.  
**Darniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darn) A piecing.  
**Darniaw**, *v. a.* (darn) To cut to pieces; to piece.  
**Darniawl**, *a.* (darn) Composed of pieces.  
**Darniwr**, *s. m.—pl. darnwyr* (darn—gwr) One who cuts, or makes in pieces.  
**Darnod**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nôd) Distinction.  
**Darnodawl**, *a.* (darnod) Distinctive; noted.  
**Darnodi**, *v. a.* (darnod) To distinguish.

Ni zylid vyth zarnodi gwr bonezig yn siared yn y wlaideiz-iaith.

A gentleman ought not ever to be distinguished as speaking in the rustic dialect.  
*Barzas.*

**Darnoviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (noviad) Supernatation.  
**Darnoviaw**, *v. a.* (noviaw) To swim the top.  
**Darnoviawl**, *a.* (noviawl) Supernatant.  
**Darozev**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gozev) Sufferance.  
**Darozev**, *v. a.* (gozev) To suffer, or bear with.  
**Darozevawl**, *a.* (darozev) Suffering, passive.  
**Darozevedig**, *a.* (darozev) That is suffered.  
**Darozevedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darozevedig) The act of suffering, or bearing with.  
**Darozeviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darozev) A suffering, permitting, or giving up; the *epitrope*, a figure in rhetoric.  
**Darozevu**, *v. a.* (darozev) To permit, to suffer.  
**Darozevus**, *a.* (darozev) Suffering, passive.  
**Darovyn**, *s. m.* (govyn) A slight intimation.  
**Darovyn**, *v. a.* (govyn) To intimate, to hint.  
**Darovynawl**, *a.* (darovyn) Having a design.  
**Darovyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darovyn) A purposing.

# D A R

**Darogan**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gogan) A prediction; foretelling, foreboding, or prophecy.

Ac edryc hŷny oll o zaroganau a orug i geisfaw gwybod a oez wir a zywed yr angel; a fan weles Alan y daroganau oll yn un a ymadrawz yr angel, yd annoges i Gadwaladyr vynedi Ruvain.

And he looked over all those prophecies, in order to know if it was true what the angel said; and when Alan beheld all the prophecies in unison with the discourse of the angel, he persuaded Cadwaladyr to go to Rome.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Darogan**, *v. a.* (gogan) To forebode, to prophesy.

Cred i Zuw nad derwyzon zarogant,  
 Ban tŷrer din breon baint.

Trust to God that the druids will prophesy not when the privilege of the bill of legislature shall be broken.  
*Meigant.*

**Daroganawg**, *a.* (darogan) That is foretold.  
**Daroganawl**, *a.* (darogan) Prophetic; boding.  
**Daroganawr**, *s. m.—pl. daroganorion* (darogan) A diviner, a prognosticator; a prophet.  
**Daroganedig**, *a.* (darogan) Prognosticated.  
**Daroganiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darogan) A prophesying; a prediction; vaticiny.  
**Daroganu**, *v. a.* (darogan) To practise prediction, to vaticinate; to prophesy.  
**Daroganus**, *a.* (darogan) Presaging; ominous.  
**Daroganwr**, *s. m.—pl. daroganwyr* (darogan—gwr) A diviner, or foreteller; a prophet.

Duw nev—  
 Dri ac un, yw'r d'roganwr.

God of Heaven—three and one, is the man of prophecy.  
*D. ab Edmunt.*

**Darogenyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darogan) A diviner; a predictor; a prophet.  
**Darogwyzaw**, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To incline.  
**Darogwyzawl**, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Inclining.  
**Darogwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyziad) Inclination.  
**Daron**, *s. m.* (dar) The thunderer, an epithet for the Deity, amongst the ancient Britons; also a proper name of men.  
**Daronwy**, *s. m.* (daron) The thunderer; also a proper name of men.  
**Daroftwng**, *s. m.* (goftwng) Debasement.  
**Daroftwng**, *v. a.* (goftwng) To subdue, to subjugate, to bring under; to quell.  
**Daroftyingadwy**, *a.* (daroftwng) Vanquishable.  
**Daroftyingawl**, *a.* (daroftwng) Tending to subdue.  
**Daroftyingedig**, *a.* (daroftwng) Subdued, subject.

At Gafwallawn y dothoezynt y tri brenin a ozynt zaroftyingedig izo; nid angen, Creidw brenin yr Alban, a Gwrthæd brenin Gwynez, a Brythael brenin Dyved; a'r rhai hŷny, megis pawb, a rozes gynghor yn newyz, cyrqu gwy'r Rhuvain cyn cafael onazynt un dinas nag un castell ar dir Ynys Prydain.

To Caŷwallon then came the three kings that were subject to him; that is to say, Creidw, king of Alban, and Gwrthæd, king of Gwynez, and Brythael, king of Dyved; and those, as well as all others, gave counsel anew, to attack the men of Rome before they should come possessed of one city or castle on the land of the isle of Britain.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Daroftyingedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daroftyingedig) The act of subduing; subjection, obedience.  
**Daroftyingedigaethawl**, *a.* (daroftyingedigaeth) Tending to bring into subjection.  
**Daroftyingedigaethyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daroftyingedig) One who causeth a subjection.  
**Daroftyingedigawl**, *a.* (daroftyingedig) Having a tendency to bring under, or subdue.  
**Daroftyingiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daroftwng) A debasing; a subjecting; debasement; subjection.  
**Daroftyingiedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daroftyingiad) A subduer, or overcomer; a vanquisher.  
**Daroftyingu**, *v. a.* (daroftwng) To subject.  
**Daroftyingwr**, *s. m.—pl. daroŷtyngwyr* (daroftwng—gwr) A subduer, or subjecter.

**Daroŷtyngyz**



- Darostyngyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darostwng) A subduer, or subjecter; a vanquisher.  
**Darpar**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pâr) A preparation.  
**Darparadwy**, *a.* (darpar) That may be prepared.  
**Darparæth**, *s. m.* (darpar) Preparation.  
**Darparawl**, *a.* (darpar) Preparative, preparing.  
**Darparedig**, *a.* (darpar) That is prepared; ready.  
**Darparedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darparedig) The act of preparing; preparation.  
**Darparedigawl**, *a.* (darparedig) Preparatory.  
**Darpariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A preparing, or providing; preparation.  
**Darpariadawl**, *a.* (darpariad) Preparatory.  
**Darparied**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpariad) A preparer; a provider; a furnisher.  
**Darparu**, *v. a.* (darpar) To prepare; to provide.

Yn ein gwlad yn awr mae'r adar,  
 Yn darparu'r canu cynnar,  
 A llais aiddwyll, gwynnyd odiaeth,  
 Yn eu dizan ganiadyiaeth.

In our country now the birds are preparing the early song,  
 with faultless note, supreme the bliss, in their joyful harmony.  
*E. Matthews.*

- Darparwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A preparer; a provider; a procurer.  
**Darparyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpar) A preparer.  
**Darre**, *v. a.* (dar—rhe) To effuse, to appear.

Llwybrawd o'm nwyviant uch no'r nwyvre,  
 Neu'r arwez dyvrez yn eu cyvyrlle,  
 Gwifw gwyn-zail gwail gwez a zerre.

From my vigour I explore above the sky, or at other times the  
 gliding waters in their oozy course, and the lappings in white-  
 leaved robe of blushing appearance.  
*Lt. P. Mox.*

- Darstain**, *s. m.*—*pl. darsteiniau* (darystain) A tinkling, or ringing; a sharp noise.  
**Darstain**, *v. a.* (darystain) To resound; to ring; to tinkle.

Tri o ýnau yt Reinalt  
 A rov i zarstain yr allt.

Of guns to thee Reinalt I will give three the cliff to cause to  
 ring.  
*T. Pryjs, i R. ab G. ab Biczyn.*

- Darsteiniaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darstain) A tingling.  
**Darsteiniaw**, *v. a.* (darstain) To ring, to tinkle.  
**Darsteiniawl**, *a.* (darstain) Tinkling, ringing.  
**Darsteiniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darsteinwyr* (darstain—gwr) One who tingles; a ringer.  
**Darfwydaw**, *v. a.* (arfwydaw) To intimidate.  
**Darfwydawl**, *a.* (arfwydawl) Intimidating.  
**Darfwydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfwydiad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.  
**Darfwydu**, *a.* (arfwydu) Terrifying, awful.  
**Darfwyzaw**, *v. a.* (iwyzaw) To superintend.  
**Darfwyzawl**, *a.* (iwyzawl) Superintendant.  
**Darfwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (iwyziad) A superintending; superintendancy.  
**Darfwyzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darfwyzwyr* (fwyzwr) A superintendant, an overseer.  
**Darfwynaw**, *v. a.* (fwynaw) To enchant.  
**Darfwynawl**, *a.* (fwynawl) Enchanting.  
**Darfwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fwyniad) A charming, or enchanting; incantation.  
**Darfwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darfwynwyr* (fwynwr) A charmer, or enchanter.  
**Dariylw**, *s. m.* (fylw) An observation.  
**Darfylwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dariylw) Observation; a remarking, or noticing.  
**Darfylwawl**, *a.* (dariylw) Observing, kening.  
**Darfylwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylwez) Essence.  
**Darfylwezawl**, *a.* (dariylwez) Essential; elemental.  
**Darfylweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dariylwez) A essentializing; a composing of elemental principles.

- Darfylwezu**, *v. a.* (dariylwez) To element.  
**Darfylwi**, *v. a.* (dariylw) To observe; to oversee.  
**Darfylwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dariylw) Supervisor.  
**Darfylliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylliad) A gazing.  
**Darfylliawl**, *a.* (fylliawl) Staring, gazing.  
**Darfyllu**, *v. a.* (yllu) To look earnestly, to stare.  
**Darfyllwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darfyllwyr* (fyllwr) A gazer.  
**Darfyllyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fyllyz) A starrer.  
**Daru**, *v. a.* (dar) To end, to terminate, to finish. *Deryw*, it is finished; *daroez*, he hath ended.  
**Dâru**, *v. a.* (dar) To tinkle; to make a noise.  
**Darwain**, *s. m.* (gwa n) A ministration; a lead.  
**Darwain**, *v. a.* (gwain) To administer; to lead.  
**Darware**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gware) Disport, play.  
**Darwarëad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darware) A sporting.  
**Darwarëawl**, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.  
**Darwareu**, *v. a.* (darware) To sport, to play.

\* Aeth Culhwç a dau vilgi bronwynion—mal dwy vorwennol yn  
 darwareu yn ei gylç.

Culhwç went with two white-breasted greyhounds, like two  
 sea martins playing around him. *H. Cudwç—Mabinogion.*

- Darwarëus**, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.  
**Darwez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwez) Compliancy.  
**Darwezdaw**, *a.* (darwez) Manageable, tractable.  
**Darwezawl**, *s. m.* (darwez) A making tractable.  
**Darwezawg**, *a.* (darwez) Compliant, pliable.  
**Darwezawl**, *a.* (darwez) Compliant; willing.  
**Darwezedig**, *a.* (darwez) That is made pliable.  
**Darwezedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwezedig) The act of making tractable, or willing.  
**Darwezu**, *v. a.* (darwez) To will; to direct.  
**Darweiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwain) A leading; or bringing on; ministration.  
**Darweiniaw**, *v. a.* (darwain) To lead, to guide.  
**Darweiniawl**, *a.* (darwain) Ministrant; leading.  
**Darweiniedig**, *a.* (darwain) That is lead.  
**Darweiniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darweinwyr* (darwain—gwr) A guider, director, or leader.  
**Darweithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweithiad) A supererogation.  
**Darweithiaw**, *v. a.* (gweithiaw) To supererogate.  
**Darweithiawl**, *a.* (gweithiawl) Supererogatory.  
**Darwel**, *s. m.* (gwel) Perspicacity; perception.

Nis gellir dosparth a rheithiad ar y pennillion o'r mesurau  
 hyn, yn aigen na barn, a fylwez, a darwel barz awen-bwyll.

There is no possibility of giving arrangement or rule on these  
 stanzas or metres, otherwise than the judgement, observation,  
 or perception of the ingenious bard. *Barzad.*

- Darwel**, *a.* (gwel) Perspicacious; perceptive.  
**Darweled**, *v. a.* (darwel) To perceive, to discover.  
**Darweledig**, *a.* (darwel) Endued with sight.  
**Darweledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darweledig) The act of perceiving; perception.  
**Darweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwel) Perception.  
**Darwenawl**, *a.* (gwenawl) Apt to be smiling.  
**Darweniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweniad) A smiling.  
**Darwenu**, *v. a.* (gwenu) To be on the smile.  
**Darwib**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwîb) A hover.  
**Darwibiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwib) A hovering, volitation, or the act of fluttering.  
**Darwibiaw**, *v. a.* (darwib) To hover about.  
**Darwibiawl**, *a.* (darwib) Apt to hover about.  
**Darwibiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. darwibwyr* (darwib—gwr) One who courtes about; a hoverer.  
**Darwiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) An assertion.  
**Darwiriaw**, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To ascertain.  
**Darwiriawl**, *a.* (gwiriawl) Assertive, positive,



**Darwiriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* darwirwyr (gwiriwr) One who asserts; an assertor.

**Darwyflaw**, *v. a.* (gwyflaw) To become gaged.

**Darwyflawl**, *a.* (gwyflawl) That is gaged.

**Darwyfliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyfliad) A gaging.

**Darymçwel**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymçwel) A reversion; the *Epiphora*, or *Epistrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, wherein divers sentences end alike.

**Darymçwel**, *v. a.* (ymçwel) To revert; to recur.

**Darymçwelhdwy**, *a.* (darymçwel) Revertible.

**Darymçweledig**, *a.* (darymçwel) Reverted.

**Darymçweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymçwel) A reverting, or recurring; a reversion.

**Darymçwelyd**, *v. a.* (darymçwel) To revert.

**Darymdaith**, *s. f.*—*pl.* darymdaithiau (ymdaith) The state of being sojourning.

**Darymdaithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymdaith) A sojourning, a being on going a journey.

**Darymdaithiaw**, *v. a.* (darymdaith) To sojourn.

**Darymdaithawl**, *a.* (darymdaith) Sojourning.

**Darymgais**, *s. f.*—*pl.* darymgeisiau (ymgais) An effort, or exertion.

**Darymgeisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymgais) A making an effort, or exerting one's self.

**Darymgeisiaw**, *v. a.* (darymgais) To make effort.

**Darymgeisiawl**, *a.* (darymgais) Apt to exert.

**Darymrnawl**, *a.* (ymrnawl) Having a tendency to separate, or divide.

**Darymrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrniad) A becoming divided, the act of separating.

**Darymrnu**, *v. a.* (ymrnu) To become partitioned, or separated, to divide.

**Darymred**, *s. m.* (ymred) A moving along; a motion; a jaunt, or excursion; a diarrhæa, colliquation, in medicine.

**Darymred**, *v. a.* (ymred) To move one's self along; to run about; to pass onward; to go backward and forward; to frequent; to cause to go; to consume.

Ev a vez—

Llys y daw deon yw zarymred.

He is possessed of a court to which will come strangers to frequent it.

Cynzelw.

Y distain—pedair ar ugaint â gaif gan bob fwyawg a zarymreto wwyd a llyn yn y llys pan elont yn eu fwyw.

The steward of the household—four and twenty pence he shall have from every officer who shall consume meat and drink in the hall, when they enter on their office.

Welsh Laws.

**Darymredawl**, *a.* (darymred) Running to and fro; moving about; discursive; causing to run.

**Darymrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymred) A running about; a moving along; discursion; a causing to pass on; a diarrhæa.

**Darymredyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darymred) One who moves about; a perambulator.

**Darymrith**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymrith) Semblance.

**Darymrithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymrith) A putting on appearance, or a seeming.

**Darymrithiaw**, *v. a.* (darymrith) To be in appearance; to appear, or seem to be.

**Darymrithiawl**, *a.* (darymrith) Appearing.

**Darymröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymröad) A becoming resigned, a giving up; resignation.

**Darymröawl**, *a.* (ymröawl) Apt to be resigned.

**Darymröi**, *v. n.* (ymröi) To become resigned.

**Darymfang**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfang) A pressure.

**Darymfangawl**, *a.* (darymfang) Depressive.

**Darymfangiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymfang) A being trampling; depression.

**Darymfangu**, *v. a.* (darymfang) To be trampling.

**Darymfathrawl**, *a.* (ymfathrawl) Apt to be treading, or trampling.

**Darymfathriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfathriad) A being trampling, the act of trampling.

**Darymfathru**, *v. a.* (ymfathru) To be trampling.

**Darymfawz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* darymfozion (ymfawz) A mutual junction; an adjunct.

Mae golud, tyodi, clod, anair, gwisgoz, o duzyr dyn yn zarymfozion.

Wealth, poverty, fame, disgrace, and dress, are with respect to man as adjuncts.

H. Perri.

**Darymfozawl**, *a.* (darymfawz) Adjunctive.

Y gair lleer yw yr arwyz zarymfozawl a ofodwyd yn lle y gw a'i rhoe yn ei arwau.

The word moon is the adjunctive symbol which has been set in the place of the person who should have given it in his arms.

H. Perri.

**Darymfozedig**, *a.* (darymfawz) Connected.

**Darymfozi**, *v. a.* (darymfawz) To become joined, united, or connected.

**Darymfoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymfawz) A mutually becoming connected; adjunction.

**Darysgipiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (yfgipiad) A snatching.

**Darysgipiaw**, *v. a.* (yfgipiaw) To snatch suddenly.

**Darysgipiawl**, *a.* (yfgipiawl) Apt to snatch.

**Darysgipwr**, *s. m.* (yfgipwr) A snatcher.

**Darysgylvawl**, *a.* (yfgylvawl) Apt to snatch.

**Darysgylviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (yfgylviad) A snatching in the beak; depredation.

**Darysgylvu**, *v. a.* (yfgylvu) To snatch a prey.

**Darystain**, *s. m.*—*pl.* darysteiniau (yftain) A tinkling; a peal; a sharp noise.

**Darystain**, *v. a.* (yftain) To tinkle, to peal.

**Darysteiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darystain) A tinkling.

**Darysteiniaw**, *v. a.* (darystain) To tinkle, to ring.

**Darysteiniawl**, *a.* (darystain) Tinkling, ringing.

**Darysteiniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* darysteinwyr (darystain—gwr) A tinkler, one who makes a peal.

**Dâs**, *s. m.*—*pl.* deifi (as) A heap; a stack, mow, or rick. *Dâs yd*, a corn rick; *dâs gwair*, a hay rick; *dâs maen*, a turf pile; *das rhedyn*, a fern mow.

Cymmaint caredigrwyd a rhwng yr hen vuwç a'r dâs gwair.

As much fondness as between the old cow and the hay-stack.

Adage.

**Dafawl**, *a.* (dâs) Cumulated; in ricks, or stacks.

**Dafedig**, *a.* (dâs) Cumulated; ricked, stacked.

**Dafgwrn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafgyrnau (dâs—cwrn) A pile, or heap; a cone; a rick.

**Dafgyrnawl**, *a.* (dafgwrn) In a pile, or rick.

**Dafgyrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafgwrn) A piling; a cumulation; a stacking.

**Dafgyrnu**, *v. a.* (dy—afgyrnu) To grin, to snarl.

**Dafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dâs) A ricking.

**Dafmal**, *s. m.* (dy—as—mal) A gentle touch.

**Dafmal**, *v. a.* (dy—as—mal) To touch gently.

**Dafmaliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafmal) A softly touching; a tickling.

**Dafmalu**, *v. a.* (dafmal) To touch gently.

**Dafu**, *v. a.* (dâs) To pile up; to stack, to rick.

**Dafwl**, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafylau (dâs) A pile; a stack.

**Dafwrn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafyrnau (das—gwrn) A pile.

**Dafyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafwl) A piling up.

**Dafylu**, *v. a.* (dafwl) To pile, to heap; to rick.

**Dafyrnawl**, *a.* (dafwrn) In a pile, or in a rick.

**Dafyrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafwrn) A stacking.

**Dafyrnu**, *v. a.* (dafwrn) To heap, to pile; to rick.



## DAW

**Dathlawg, a. (dathyl)** Celebrious; renowned.  
**Dathliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dathyl)** Celebration.  
**Dathlu, v. a. (dathyl)** To celebrate, to extol.  
**Dathyl, a. (tyl)** Celebrious, celebrated, famous.  
*Dathyl trwyll goleu*, the name of a warrior under Arthur.

Dathyl oez ei glôd cyn noi adneu.

*Celebraud* was his fame ere his being deposited in the earth.  
*Taliesin.*

**DAU, s. m. r.—pl. deuoŷ. Two. a. Two, one and one.**

Drud ganu deu-lw.

It is daring to utter *two* oaths.

*Adage,*

**Dauarbymtheg, s. m. (dau—ar—pymtheg)** The number seventeen. *a. Seventeen.*

**Daw, s. m.—pl. t. on (da)** A boon; a son in law.

**Daw, v. (third person future of da)** Will come; he, or it, will come. *Doaw, darwaw, deuaw,* and contractedly *dôw*, I will come; *doi*, thou wilt come; *dorwŷ*, and *deurwŷ*, you will come; *doant, darwant,* and *deuant*, they will come; *döynt*, they would come, &c.

Ni zaw drwg i un na zaw da i arall.

Evil *will* not come to one, but good *will* come to another.

*Adage.*

Ni bu zarogan na bai  
 Yn y diwez i deuai.

A prediction there has not been, but in the end *it would* come.  
*Cynwrig ab Dwyŷ Gog.*

**Dawd, s. m. (daw)** A deposit; a giving.

**Dawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (daw)** A daughter in law.

**Dawv, s. m.—pl. dovion (daw)** A son in law.

Ei zovion a zigyoethafant Lyr.

His *sons-in-law* deprived Lyr of power. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dawg, s. m. (daw)** A portion, or allotment.

**Dawn, s. m.—pl. doniau (daw)** A gift; virtue; grace. *Doniau da*, good qualities. *Dawn bwyd*, rent paid in provisions, mete-gavel.

Gwezw creft heb ei dawn.

An art is destitute without its gift.

*Adage.*

Gnawd o ben diriad deryfŷg;  
 Lle ni bo dawn ni byz dyŷg.

From the mouth of the mischievous issueth uproar; where there is no gift there will be no learning. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Dawnedig, a. (dawn)** Gifted, endowed; enriched.

**Dawnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawnedig)** The act of enriching; endowment.

**Dawnvawr, a. (dawn—mawr)** Greatly gifted.

**Dawngar, a. (dawn)** Enriching; gracious.

**Dawnglod, a. (dawn—clôd)** Fame-conferring.

Myrzin deg dawnglod gywyz.

Myrzin fair of fame-conferring song. *Cyvoesi Myrzzin.*

**Dawngyrŷ, a. (dawn—cyrŷ)** Virtue-seeking.

Yth dawngyrŷ gynnyrŷ—a orzwy Franc a Sais.

Thy *virtue-seeking* progreŷs—that checks the Frenchman and the Saxon.

**Dawni, v. a. (dawn)** To gift, to endow, to enrich.

**Dawnus, a. (dawn)** Gifted; graced; virtuous.

'R oez ar Wgawn——

Zeunaw o gampau dawnus,  
 Ac un gamp zrwg ar Wgawn  
 Yn diw; naw'r deunaw dawn.

To Gwgan there were eighteen *goodly* qualities, and one bad quality had Gwgan marring the eighteen virtues. *L. G. Colbi.*

**Dawr, v. n. (daw)** To care, to be concerned, or affected; to regard. *Ni'm dawr*, it con-

## DEA

cerns me not; *ni'm dorbi*, I shall not be concerned.

Ni zawr hi zaiaru hwn;  
 O'i zaiaru ni zorwn.

She *will* care not that he should be put in the earth; of his being buried *I should* not be concerned.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bag.*

**DE, s. m. r.—pl. t. au.** Action; impulse; a separation, or parting; the right, the right side, or point; the south. It is often used as an affix in composition; as *Creuze, Eurze, Tanze, Trymze*, and *Ysgarze*.

**De, v. a. (s. de)** To part, to separate; to right.

Cynteivin, cain ar ystre,  
 Pan vrys cedwyr i gadle:  
 Mi nid av anav a'm de!

The beginning of summer, glorious on the floods seem the warriors hastening to the place of battle: I shall not go, infirmity separates me. *Llywarc Hen.*

Gwelais le a'm de, am dano hezyw,  
 Hawz y gallav wyllo!

I have seen a place that separates me; for him this day I have good reason to weep. *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Caradwy lywy, lewyŷ ystre',  
 Can y daw yin boz o'm bod yn de.

The lovely fair one, the luminary of the village, since *my* will comes, from my being parting.

*Li. P. Moŷ, i Wenlliant v. Hywel.*

**De, a. (s. de)** Separate, parted, divided; right.

Oŷ hyd attat ti, Zuw, a zodav yn ze.

A sigh towards thee, O God, I will utter *aside*.

*Phyllip Brydyŷ.*

Cennyn can ein Duw, neud de?  
 Cyvryw attreg cöw atre.

We have it from our God, is it not right? Such delay is a pleasant thought. *Gwalchmai.*

**Dëad, s. m. (de)** A parting; separation.

Gwâr a'm câr, a'm cerwy rén reiniâd;  
 Gwir hir mor de; hir, yn marw, dëad.

Gentle is the one that loves me, I am beloved by the sovereign of distribution; truly, how long separated; long, in dying, the separation. *Llywelyn Zu.*

**Dëadell, s. f.—pl. t. au (dëad)** A flock, or a herd.

Vel y cais bugail ei zëadell.

Like a shepherd seeking for his flock. *Exek. xxxiv. 12.*

**Dëadellaiz, a. (dëadell)** Like a herd; gregarious.

**Dëadellawg, a. (dëadell)** Gregarious; having herds.

**Dëadelliad, s. m. (dëadell)** A herding; a going in herds; a forming into a herd.

**Dëadellu, v. a. (dëadell)** To herd; to make a herd.

**Dëaeth, s. m. (de)** Separation, or division.

A nodes beirz enwedig,  
 A zaeth oll o zëaeth zig.

What bards of renown have remarked is entirely come by angry separation. *L. G. Colbi.*

**Dëall, s. m. (de—gall)** A distinguishing, or analyzing power; the intellect, the understanding.

Yn mhob dëall y mae mezwil; yn mhob mezwil y mae naill ai drwg ai da.

In every *intellect* there is thought, in every thought there is either good or evil. *Adage.*

Ev oez——

Lluniwr pob dëall uniawn,  
 A llyvyr cyvraith yr iaith iawn.

He was the former of every true conception, and the law book of appropriate language. *D. ab Gwilym, m. Gr. Gryg.*

**Dëall, v. a. (de—gall)** To apprehend, to understand.

**Dëalladwy, a. (dëall)** Intelligible, apprehensible.

**Dëallawl, a. (dëall)** Intellectual; intellectual.

**Dëalledig, a. (dëall)** Endowed with reason.

**Dëalledigaeth, s. m. (dëalledig)** The apprehension.

**Dëalledigawl, a. (dëalledig)** Intellectual; intellectual.

Dëallgar



# DEC

# DED

**Dëallgar, a.** (dëall) Intelligent; knowing; wise.  
**Dëallgarwç, s. m.** (dëallgar) Understanding.

Llygaid cyvartal, duon neu leifion, deallgarwç a arwyzoaant.  
 Regular eyes, black or blue, they betoken *understanding*.

**Dëalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dëall) Intellection.  
**Dëallt, s. m.** (dëall) Intellect; the understanding.  
**Dëalltawl, a.** (dëallt) Intellective; intellectual.  
**Dëalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dëallt) Intellection.  
**Dëalltwr, s. m.—pl. dëalltwyr** (dëallt—gwr) One who comprehendeth; intellectualist.  
**Dëalltwri, s. m.** (dëalltwr) Intelligence; skill  
**Dëalltwrieth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dëalltwr) Intelligence; understanding, comprehension.  
**Dëalltwrus, a.** (dëalltwr) Intelligent; skilful.  
**Dëallu, v. n.** (dëall) To apprehend; to understand.

Tair hywezfiant celvyzyd: ar a'i hofu, ar a'i dëallo, ac ar a'i wirper.

The three facilities of science: on him *that delights* in it, on him *that understands* it, and on him that is necessitated to it.  
*Barzas.*

**Dëallus, a.** (dëall) Knowing, cunning, discreet.  
**Dëallwr, s. m.—pl. dëallwyr** (dëall—gwr) One who understandeth; one quick of apprehension.

Deallwr, a dau well-well.  
 Diu aw a mul, oes d'm well?

A knowing man, and what is twice better still, silent and modest, is there any thing else more good!  
*H. Cae Llwyd.*

**Dëau, s. m.** (de) The right, the south. *Tua'r dëau*, towards the right.

**Dëau, a.** (de) Right; dexterous; southern. *Tu dëau*, the right side; *llaw dëau*, the right hand; *gwynt dëau*, south wind; *dyn dëau iawn*, a very dexterous man.

**Dëawl, a.** (de) Having a tendency to separate.  
**Deb, a** particle affixed in composition. It has the force of *Nes* in the English.  
**Debed, v. a.** (ped) To go away, to depart.

A vo a'i vryd ar zebed,  
 Ni wna za cyn ei vnyed.

He that is intent upon going will do no good before he goes.  
*Adage.*

**Debryd, a.** (pryd) Reparative; beautifying.  
**Debrydawl, a.** (debryd) Tending to repair.  
**Debrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (debryd) Reparation.  
**Debrydu, v. a.** (debryd) To put in trim; to repair.

**Degre, s. m.** (de—cre) A beginning, or origin.

Tri angen pob hanvod wrth vywyd: degre yn annwn, treigyl yn abred, a cyvlaender yn y nev, iev cylç y gwynvdy; ac heb llyn o ddisfeth nis gellir unpeth namyn Duw.

The three necessities of every being that has life: a *beginning* in the lowest point of existence, progression through the circle of inchoation, and plenitude in heaven, or the circle of felicity; and without these three things nothing can be but God.  
*Barzas.*

**Degrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degre) Origination; a beginning, or commencing.

**Degrëawl, a.** (degre) Original; initial; originating.

**Degrëedig, a.** (degre) Having a beginning.  
**Degrëedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degrëedig) A beginning, or commencement.

**Degreu, s. m.—pl. t. on** (degre) A beginning.

Nid yw hi ond degreu'r drwg,  
 Rhwng Gwen lliw'r mwg a minnau.

It is but the *beginning* of mischief between the fair of smoky hue and me.  
*Adage.*

**Degreu, v. a.** (degre) To begin, to commence, to set about; to originate.

**Degreunad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degreu) A beginning.

**Degreuawl, a.** (degreu) Original; initial; primordial, primitive.

Dywedir bod—peçawd degreuawl, a feçawd gweithredawl.  
 It is said there is—original sin, and actual sin.

*Elucidarius.*

**Degreuedig, a.** (degreu) Having a beginning.  
**Degreuedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degreuedig) A commencement, or beginning.  
**Degreuedigawl, a.** (degreuedig) Inceptive.  
**Degreuwr, s. m.—pl. degreuwyr** (degreu—gwr) A beginner, a commencer, or one who begins.  
**Dedvryd, s. f.—pl. t. au** (edvryd) Restoration; a verdict, sentence, or judgement; also evidence.

Ded'ryd y deuzeg didras.

The *verdict* of the twelve impartial ones.

*L. Mon.*

**Dedvrydawl, a.** (dedvryd) Tending to adjudicate.  
**Dedvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dedvryd) The act of setting right, or restoring; adjudication.

**Dedlid, a.** (edlid) Having renewed anger.  
**Dedlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dedlid) A renewing of anger, or wrath.

**Dedlidiaw, v. a.** (dedlid) To be angry again.  
**Dedlidiawl, a.** (dedlid) Tending to renew anger.

**Dedwin, a.** (edwin) Evanescent, fading.  
**Dedwinad, s. m.** (dedwin) A fading away.

**Dedwinaw, v. a.** (dedwin) To fade away, to vanish; to consume; to be consumed.

Dedwinoez vy llygad gan ovid.

My sight is consumed with affliction.

*Psaltn xxxi. 2.*

**Dedwinawl, a.** (dedwin) Tending to fade.  
**Dedwinez, s. m.** (dedwin) Evanescence.  
**Dedwiniant, s. m.** (dedwin) A withering.  
**Dedwinoldeb, s. m.** (dedwinawl) Evanidness.

**Dedwyz, s. m.** (dy—ad—gwyz) Recovery of intelligence; attainment of knowledge; an intelligent state; discreetness; collectedness; a state of bliss.—This word originated in the bardic philosophy, which represents the human soul as in progression through all modes of existence, from a lapsed state deprived of all knowledge, to the summit of intelligence, which alone is the perfection of happiness.

Nid dedwyz ni zyvo pwyll.

It is not intelligence that is not reason.

*Adage.*

**Dedwyz, a.** (dy—ad—gwyz) Having recovered intelligence, or knowledge; intelligent, discreet; collected; serene; mild;—happy, blessed.

Dedwyz pawb wrth a'i lloço.

Every one is mild to whom he is cherished by.

*Adage.*

Dyfg zedwyz â gair, dyfg ziriad â gwiall.

Teach the *discreet* with a word, teach the stubborn with rods.  
*Adage.*

Gwell am y pared â dedwyz nag am y tân â diriad.

It is better to be on the other side of the wall with the *searcher* after knowledge, than on the other side of the fire with the dolt.  
*Adage.*

Tri feth â gaif dyn dedwyz: cariad perfaith, bywyd hezycław, a llawenyd newawl.

Three things the *prudent* man will attain: perfect love, peaceful life, and heavenly joy.  
*Triox Moes.*

Tri feth ferçawg i'w gweled: diriad yn myned yn zedwyz, cybyz yn myned yn hael, a feçadur yn myned yn fantaiz.

Three things that are lovely to be observed: the thoughtless becoming *prudent*, the miser becoming generous, and a sinner becoming holy.  
*Triox Moes.*

Dedwyz o enaid ydwyd,

llaw Zuw a'n dyco lle'z wyd.

A *blessed* soul thou art, may the hand of God bring us to the place where thou art.  
*L. Morris.*

Dedwyzaw,



# DEV

**Dedwyzaw, v. n. (dedwyz)** To attain knowledge; to become collected; to be happy; to make happy, to beatify.

**Dedwyzawl, a. (dedwyz)** Tending to intelligence.

**Dedwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedwyz)** A attaining a state of intelligence; a making, or becoming happy; beatification.

**Dedwyzus, a. (dedwyz)** Contributing to intelligence; tending to happiness; beatifical; blessed.

**Deiwyzufrwyz, s. m. (dedwyzus)** Beatitude.

**Dedwyzwç, s. m. (dedwyz)** The state of restored knowledge; the state of perfect intelligence; blessedness, happiness.

**Dedwyzyd, s. m. (dedwyz)** A return to intelligence; the state of knowledge; happiness.

**Dedwyn, a. (gwŷn)** Having recovered the disposition, or passion; being appeased, or tranquillized.

Didole ydyw'r gwr dedwyn,  
Diwall hap, o deall hyn.

Without a blemish is the *appeased* man, a faultless event, if he but understands this. *Owain Gwynedd.*

**Dedylliwg, a. (tylliwg)** Suckling, that suckles.

**Dedylliw, a. (tylliw)** Sucking, apt to suck.

**Dedylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tylliad)** A sucking.

**Dedylliw, v. a. (tylliw)** To suck, to suckle.

A'r llo a zyly ymdaith naw cam, a dedyllu groesyn o'i fedair  
beth.

And the calf ought to walk nine paces, and to draw nurture  
out of her four teats. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dez, s. m.—pl. t. au (ez)** A statute; a rule.

**Dezestyl, s. m. (de—destyl)** That gives comfort.

**Dezvawl, a. (dezyv)** Ordinary; established; regular; orderly; ordinal; ceremonial.

**Dezviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dezyv)** Ordination.

**Dezvoldeb, s. m. (dezvawl)** Ordinateneffs.

**Dezvolder, s. m. (dezvawl)** A state of set forms.

**Dezvoli, v. a. (dezvawl)** To make ordinal.

**Dezvolrwyz, s. m. (dezvawl)** Ceremonialness.

**Dezvu, v. a. (dezyv)** To institute; to legislate.

**Dezvwr, s. m.—pl. dezwyr (dezyv—gwr)** One who establishes a rule; a legislator, a law-giver.

**Dezyv, s. f.—pl. dezvau (dez)** A statute, ordinance, or law; a ceremony. *Dezyv varnedig,* a statute of judgment.

Angen a dŷr zezyv.

Necessity will break a law.

*Adage.*

Tair dezyv gweithredoz dyn: a waharzo yn arall, a geisio gan  
arall, ac ni waeth ganzo ba wez y bo gan arall.

The three laws of man's actions: what he forbids in another,  
what he seeks from another, and what he cares not in what man-  
ner it may be with another. *Barzas.*

**Dezyw, v. pret. (dy—ezyw)** Came; he, or it came; he, or it is come; it came to pass.

**Dëuad, s. m. (dëau)** A righting; a using dexterity; a southing, or a coming to the south.

**Dëuaw, v. a. (dëau)** To use dexterity; to tend toward, or to approach the south.

**Dëuawl, a. (dëau)** Dexterous, expert; southern.

**Dëuder, s. m. (dëau)** Dexterity; southerliness.

**Dëuig, a. (dëau)** Dexterous, or expert.

**Dev, s. m.—pl. t. on (de)** What produceth, or is enjoyed, one's own, or right.

Wynt cenynt nas cëynt, pa hon  
Y cëblynt, o'r cwbyl o'n devon.

They would sing that they obtained not (what a manifest thing  
they scandalize) the whole of our dues.

*Ll. P. 1405, i D. ab Owain.*

# DEV

**Devawd, s. f.—pl. devodau (dev)** Usage, use; manner; custom, or established rule.

Ammod a dŷr zevawd.

An agreement will break a custom.

*Adage.*

Devawd yw dyvodd Owain,  
A goreigyn hyd Lundain,  
I rozi i Gymry goevain.

It is an *established thing* the coming of Owain, and to conquer  
as far as London, to give to the Welsh glad tidings.

*Cyvoesi Myrddin.*

Am dri acaws y gelwir y beirz, yn veirz wrth vraint a devawd beirz.  
Ynys Prydain: yn gyntaf, am nae yn Ynys Prydain y cavwyd  
barzoniaeth gyntaf; yn ail, am na cavwys un gwlad arall erioed  
zéall cyviawn ar varzoniaeth; yn drydyz, am nas gëllir cynnal  
barzoniaeth gyviawn eithyr yn mraint devodau a llavar gorffez  
beirz Ynys Prydain; ac ara hyn, o ba wlad bynnag y boent, beirz  
wrth vraint a devawd beirz Ynys Prydain a'u gelwir.

For three reasons are the bards titled bards according to the  
privilege and *institute* of the bards of the island of Britain: first,  
because bardism originated in the island of Britain; secondly, be-  
cause pure bardism was never well understood in any other  
country; thirdly, because pure bardism can never be preserved  
and continued but under the privilege of the *institutes* and voice-  
conventional of the bards of the island of Britain; for this reason,  
of whatever country they may be, they are titled bards, accord-  
ing to the privilege and *institute* of the bards of the island of  
Britain. *Barzas.*

**Devawg, a. (dev)** Having the right, or usage of.

**Devawl, a. (dev)** That is enjoyed, used, or owned.

**Deveiddy, s. m.—pl. t. au (davad—ty)** Sheep-pen.

**Deveidva, s. f.—pl. t. on (davad—ma)** A sheep place, a sheep market.

**Deveidiawg, a. (davad)** Abounding with sheep. *s. f.*  
A sheep-walk.

**Deveita, v. a. (davad)** To hunt after sheep.

**Deviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dev)** A fixing as a due; a making as one's own; a privileging.

**Devig, a. (dev)** Enjoying, or owning; privileged.

**Devin, a. (dev)** That is enjoyed; privileged.

**Devni, s. pl. aggr. (davyn)** Droppings, or drops.  
*Devni y bargawd,* the droppings of the eaves.

Dynnaç y rhed na devni,

Davnau dwyrr rhag d' ovyn di.

More abundant than the *droppings* of the eaves run the drops of  
water for fear of thee. *Iorwerth Fynglawd.*

**Devniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devni)** A trickling.

**Devniaw, v. a. (devni)** To trickle, to drizzle.

**Devniawg, a. (devni)** Trickling, drizzling.

**Devniawl, a. (devni)** Apt to drop, or trickle.

**Devnyz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (devyn)** Matter, or sub-  
stance, that of which any thing is made; a  
thing treated of; element. *Gwneuthur devnyz*  
*o beth,* to make use of a thing:—*Devnyz ac acaws*  
*croyyn,* the subject matter and cause of suit.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Tri devnyz cerz: iaith, crebwyll, a çelvyz.

The three elements of song: language, imagination, and art.

*Barzas.*

Ac a ery y dyz mawr cyvlawn o var Duw, yr hwn a lysg y  
mynyze, ac a golyngir y devnyziau yn frydiau tan o'r wybrea  
ar benau pegaduriaid.

And that shall continue till the great day of the wrath of God, the  
which shall burn the mountains, and the elements shall be dissolved  
into torrents of fire from the firmament on the heads of sinners.  
*Ll. G. Herkeß.*

**Devnyzadwy, a. (devnyz)** Capable of being used.

**Devnyzedig, a. (devnyz)** Materiated; realized.

**Devnyzvawr, a. (devnyz)** Abounding with mat-  
ter; using much substance.

Devnyzvawr pob anghywraint.

Every unskilful one requires much stuff.

*Adage.*

**Devnyzgar, a. (devnyz)** Substantial; essential.

**Devnyzgarwç, s. m. (devnyzgar)** Usefulness.

**Devnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devnyz)** Materiation.

**Devnyziadawl, a. (devnyziad)** Materiated.

*Devnyziadu,*



# DEF

**Devnyziadu, v. a.** (devnyziad) To materialize.

O bob da devnyziadoez,  
O bob devnyz deivniawg oez.

Out of every good *be realized*; out of every subject he was improved. *Cynzelw, m. Pyll.*

**Devnyziaw, v. a.** (devnyz) To prepare matter; to form substance; to dispose, or make use of.

**Devnyziawd, s. m.** (devnyz) Materiation.

**Devnyziawdyr, s. m.—pl.** devnyziodron (devnyziawd) A materialist.

**Devnyziawg, a.** (devnyz) Materiate, consisting of matter; substantial.

**Devnyziawl, a.** (devnyz) Consisting of matter, material; substantial; useful; subservient.

**Devnyziodraeth, s. m.** (devnyziawdyr) Materialism, the doctrine of materialists.

**Devnyzioldeb, s. m.** (devnyziawl) Materiality, or materialness; usefulness; subserviency.

**Devnyziolder, s. m.** (devnyziawl) Materiality.

**Devnyziolrwyz, s. m.** (devnyziawl) Materialness.

**Devnyziwr, s. m.—pl.** devnyzwyr (devnyz—gwr) One who forms; one who makes use of.

**Devnyzu, v. a.** (devnyz) To form substance.

**Devnyn, s. m. dim.** (davyn) A single particle; one drop, the least drop.

**Devnynawg, a.** (devnyn) Dropping; drizzling.

**Devnynawl, a.** (devnyn) Tending to trickle.

**Devnyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (devnyn) A dropping.

**Devnynu, v. a.** (devnyn) To drop, to trickle down.

**Devodaiz, a.** (devawd) Ceremonious; precise.

**Devodawg, a.** (devawd) Accustomed; in use.

**Devodawl, a.** (devawd) Accustomed; customary; ceremonial; according to rule.

**Devodedig, a.** (devawd) Established, instituted.

**Devodedigawl, a.** (devodedig) Institutionary.

**Devodi, v. a.** (devawd) To establish a rule.

Y weithion yz ydys yn devodi am bob lledrad, a mawr a bycan, llw deuzeugwyr; ac eu hanner yn wyr rôd,

At present it is *fixed as a law* as to every theft, whether great or small, that it shall be determined by the oath of twelve men; and half of them to be men of account. *Welsh Laws.*

**Devodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (devawd) Institution.

**Devodiant, s. m.** (devawd) An instituted state.

**Devodoldeb, s. m.** (devodawl) Customableness.

**Devodolrwyz, s. m.** (devodawl) Customariness.

**Devodrwyz, s. m.** (devawd) Customariness.

**Devodwr, s. m.—pl.** devodwyr (devawd—gwr) An institutor, one who institutes a law.

**Devyn, s. m.** (dev) What is used to form, material, substance, or stuff.

**Defol, v. a.** (dev—ol) To select, to choose, to pick.

Cymmeriad—  
O Philip a zefolais.

Acceptance from Philip *I have chosen* *Iau. Tew Iauav.*

**Defoledig, a.** (defol) Select, chosen, or choice.

Mae i'm géd—  
A ffeidiau defoledig.

There are for me gifts, and select parties. *Hywel Cilan.*

**Defoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (defol) A choosing; selection.

**Defraw, a.** (dy—efraw) In motion; awake.

**Defraw, v. a.** (dy—efraw) To rouse; to awake; to bestir one's self, to awaken, to wake.

**Defrôad, s. m.** (defraw) A bestirring; a waking.

**Defrôadwy, a.** (defraw) That may be awakened.

**Defrôawl, a.** (defraw) Apt to rouse, or awake.

**Defrôedig, a.** (defraw) That is roused, or waked.

**Defrôedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (defrôedig) A waking.

# DEH

**Defroi, v. a.** (defraw) To rouse, to awake, to stir up; to awaken, to rise out of sleep; to bestir one's self.

**Defrôus, a.** (defraw) Apt to rouse, wakeful.

**Defrôusrwyz, s. m.** (defrôus) A wakefulness.

**Defrôwr, s. m.—pl.** defrôwyr (defraw—gwr) One who rouseth, one who awaketh.

**DEG, s. m. r.—pl. t. au.** Ten. *a.* Ten, nine and one.

**Degaid, s. m.—pl.** degeidiau (deg) A decade; a tenth; tithe.

**Degawl, a.** (deg) Consisting of ten, belonging to ten; decadary; decimal.

**Degban, s. m.—pl. t. au** (deg—ban) A stanza of ten lines. *a.* Consisting of ten lines.

**Degbanawg, a.** (degban) Having ten parts, or lines.

**Degeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degaid) A forming into decades; or portions of tens.

**Degeidiaw, v. a.** (degaid) To divide into decades.

**Degeidiawl, a.** (degaid) Decadary, in decades.

**Degved, s. m.—pl. t. au** (deg) A tenth. *a.* Tenth.

**Degiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (deg) A decimal; a tenth.

**Degly, v. a.** (de—cly) To hark, to listen.

**Deglyu, v. n.** (degly) To hark, to listen. *It is generally used imperatively; also an exclamation expressive of a call; as, ho! hoa!*

Yr holl bobloz, er yç lîs,  
Dowç yn nes i wrando;  
A deglyuwç bawb ynghyd  
Syz yn y byd yn tario.

All ye people, for your good, come nearer to attend; and listen ye, all together that dwell in the world. *W. Middleton.*

**Degoli, v. a.** (degawl) To decimate; to tithe.

**Degoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degawl) Decimation.

**Degoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degawl) A tithing; the district of a tithing man.

**Degolwr, s. m.—pl.** degolwyr (degawl—gwr) A decimator, one who takes tithe, a tither.

**Degplyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (deg—plyg) A decuple; *a.* Tenfold.

**Degryn, s. m. dim.** (dagyr) A single drop; a tear.

**Degrynawl, a.** (degryn) Apt to drop; dropping.

**Degryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degryn) A dropping.

**Degrynu, v. a.** (degryn) To fall in drops.

**Degfyll, s. f.—pl. t. au** (deg—fyll) A ten syllable verse. *a.* Consisting of ten syllables.

**Degfyllawg, a.** (degfyll) Having ten syllables.

**Degtrev, s. f.—pl. t. au** (deg—trev) The district of ten families, a tithing.

**Degtrevawl, a.** (degrev) Relating to a tithing.

**Degtrevlys, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degrev—llys) Tithing court, or where a tithingman presides.

**Degtrevyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (degrev) Tithingman.

**Degtrô, a.** (teg—trô) Having ten turns; decuple.

**Degu, v. a.** (deg) To decimate; to take a tenth.

**Degwm, s. m.—pl.** degymau (deg) A tenth; a tithe.

**Degymawl, a.** (degwm) Relating to tithes; tithed.

**Degymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (degwm) A tithing.

**Degymu, v. a.** (degwm) To addecimate; to decimate, to take the tenth; to tithe; to take tithe.

**Deheu, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (de—heu) Dexterity; expertness; the right; the south

Gwedi casael o'r Prydeiniaid pen y mynyz, yn y lle hwynt a zangosafant eu dehuoz izynt; ac yn erbyn hyny y saeion yn wrawla ofodafant eu bronoz yn eu gwrthwyneb.

After the Britons had gained the top of the mountain, immediately they shewed their *dexterities* to them; and to oppose that the Saxons manfully opposed their breasts against them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Deheuad



# DEI

Deheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheu) A righting; a using dexterity, or expertness; a fouthing.  
 Deheuaw, *v. a.* (deheu) To put on the right; to right; to use dexterity; to australize.  
 Deheuawl, *a.* (deheu) Dexter; fouthern, austral.  
 Deheubarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheu—parth) A fouthern region, a fouth part of a country; the common appellation of South Wales.  
 Deheubarthawl, *a.* (deheubarth) Relating to the fouthern diftrict; fouthery; fouth-walian.  
 Deheubartheg, *s. f.* (deheubarth) The fouthern dialect; the dialect of South Wales.

Dothyw i Zewi deheubartheg bair,  
 I zial, val Diwair dwyn i wartheg.

Dewi attained the power of the *fouthern dialect*, to revenge, like Diwair, the taking his kine. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Deheubarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheubarth) A going fouthward; a fouthing.  
 Deheubarthig, *a.* (deheubarth) Relating to the fouthern region; fouthern; fouth-walian.  
 Deheuder, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; dextrality.  
 Deheudir, *s. m.* (deheu—tir) The fouth land, or region. *Deheudir Cymru*, South Wales.  
 Deheudra, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; expertness.  
 Deheuzwyrain, *s. m.* (deheu—dwyrain) The fouth-eaft. Deheuzwyrain-wynt, fouth-eaft wind.

Deheuzwyrainawl, *a.* (deheuzwyrain) South-eaft, or fouth-eafterly.

Deheuez, *s. m.* (deheu) Dextrality; dexterity.  
 Deheug, *a.* (deheu) Dexter; dextral; dexterous.  
 Deheugrwyz, *s. m.* (deheug) Dexterousness.  
 Deheulaw, *s. f.* (deheu—llaw) The right hand.  
 Deheurllawin, *s. m.* (deheu—gorllewin) The fouth-west.

Deheurllawinawl, *a.* (deheurllawin) South-west, or fouth-westerly.

Deheurwyz, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; expertness.  
 Deheuwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (deheu—gwynt) The fouth wind.

Dehongladwy, *a.* (dehongyl) Explicable, expoundable.

Dehonglawd, *s. m.* (dehongyl) An interpretation.

Dehonglawg, *a.* (dehongyl) Having an explanation.

Dehongledig, *a.* (dehongyl) That is interpreted.

Dehongledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dehongledig)

The act of explaining, or expounding.

Dehongli, *v. a.* (dehongyl) To explain, expound, explicate, or interpret. *Dehongli breuxwydion*, to interpret dreams.

Dehongliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dehongyl) Interpretation.

Dehonglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dehonglwyr* (dehongyl—gwr) An expounder, explainer, or interpreter.

Dehonglyd, *v. a.* (dehongyl) To explain; to interpret.

Dehongyl, *s. m.* (de—hongyl) Exposition, explanation.

Dehongyl, *v. a.* (de—hongyl) To expound, to interpret.

Deierin, *a.* (daiar) Terrene; terrestrial.

Yn y ty deierin  
 Cadwyn heiernin,  
 Am ben vy neuhin.

In the *earthy* houfe an iron chain around my knees.

*Aneurin.*

Neum dug i Elfin,  
 I brovi vy marzrin,  
 Uç cynran gylleuin?—  
 Bez Rhuvawu, ry ieuanc deierin.

Will not Elphin bring me to try my bardic lore above the primary participator? The *earthy* grave of Rhuvon, too young.

*Taliesin, Bezzau Milwyr.*

# DEI

Deiviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daiv) A nipping, or blasting; a blaft; a finging, or fcorching.  
 Deiviaw, *v. a.* (daiv) To nip, or to blaft; to finge, or fcorch; to become finged.

A llu o bryved yn eu briwaw,  
 A llid boethvan dan yn eu deiviaw.

And a hoft of vermin confuming them, and the wrath of an intense place of fire *fcorching* them. *D. Benfras.*

Deiviawg, *a.* (daiv) That is blafted, or fcorched.

Deiviawl, *a.* (daiv) Nipping, blafting; finging.

Deividig, *a.* (daiv) That is nipped; finged.

Deiviwr, *s. m.*—*pl. deivwyr* (daiv—gwr) One who blafteth; a finger, or fcorcher.

Deivniad, *s. m.*—*p. t. au* (devyn) A producing; a caufing to imbibe; a rearing up.

Deivniaw, *v. a.* (devyn) To produce matter; to bring up; to be accuftomed; to be accomplished.

Deivniawg, *a.* (devyn) Having fubftance; that gives nourifhment; that reareth up; bounteous; accomplished. *Cerz deivniawg*, the fong of the *inftructed*, or learned.

IN deivniawg Ynys Prydain: Gwalmai mab Gwyar, Llegau mab Arthur, a Rhiwallawn Wallt banadlen.

The three *accomplished ones* of the ifland of Britain: Gwalmai the fon of Gwyar, Llegau the fon of Arthur, and Rhiwallon with the broom bufh hair. *Trios.*

Moçant dyheuçant erwynawg gwledig,  
 Gwlad Brogvael Yfithrawg!  
 Dyvn-vez a orçuz deivniawg;  
 Dezyv hael mad avel Madawg.

The greatly longed for prince, the upholder of Moçant, the country of Brogvael Yfithrog! A deep grave obfures the *accomplished one*; a liberal intitute the goodly hold of Madog. *Cynxelw.*

Daw erot—  
 Oervel, a glafrew, á glwyf-wlith deivniawg.

By thee will come the cold and the blue froft, and the pure *productive* dew. *D. Zu o Hirazug.*

Deivriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deivyr) A fetting in regimen.

Deivriaw, *v. a.* (deivyr) To put in regimen.

Deivriawl, *a.* (deivyr) Having regimen, or rule.

Deivyr, *s. m.*—*pl. deivrau* (dev) A regimen, or rule; the law of lyric meafures.

I gadarnâu y 24 mefur y gwnaed y 24 deivyr.

To preferve the 24 metres the 24 *lyric meafures* were made. *Llyfrau Cerzwrriaeth.*

Goreu wyd Ivor gorv fyth, ein rhî,  
 Yn rhoi deivyr ar efyth,  
 Ar y vu gu wehelyth,  
 Ar y fyz ac a vyz vyth.

Ivor of upright form, our chief, thou art the firft in putting the *meafure* on the flaves; of all that have been of beloved race, of all that are, and that ever will be. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Deigraiz, *a.* (deigyr) Like a drop; as a tear.

Deigraw, *v. a.* (deigyr) To fhed tears; to trickle.

Deigrawl, *a.* (deigyr) Lachrymal; trickling.

Deigredig, *a.* (deigyr) That is made to trickle.

Deigriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deigyr) Lachrymation.

Deigryn, *s. m. dim.* (deigyr) A fmall drop; a tear.

Deigrynawg, *a.* (deigryn) Lachrymary, *s. f.* A lachrymatory.

Deigrynawl, *a.* (deigryn) Apt to fhed tears.

Deigryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deigryn) A trickling.

Deigrynu, *v. a.* (deigyr) To fall in drops; to drizzle; to trickle; to diftil.

Deigynawl, *a.* (daig) Effluent; emanant; iffuing, or flowing from; effufive.

Deigyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daig) Effluence; effluvium; efflux; effluxion; effufion; emanation; a flowing.



# DEI

Deigynu, *v. a.* (daig) To effuse; to efflux; to emanate; to flow, or proceed from.

Carafwn zeigynu i Gattræth gyffevin,  
Gwerth mez yn nghynteiz, a gwirawd gwin.

I should have loved to shed to Cattræth first in fame, on account of the mead in the hall, and the libation of wine.

*Aneurin.*

Deigyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* deigrau (daig) A drop; a tear.

Ni vyz ugenaid heb ei deigyr.

There will be no sigh without its tear.

*Adage.*

Deilen, *s. f. dim.* (dail) A leaf.—*Deilen ar da-  
varod*, a ligature on the tongue, an impediment  
in speech.

Deiliaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) Mixed leaves; herbage.

Deiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dail) Foliation.

Deiliadon dyfrynt a'm defry, hiraeth,  
O hirvod draig Cymry,  
I'rh weryd, hydwr wryd hy,  
I'rh aiges, wales wely!

The leaves of the valey awake me, oppressed with mourning  
for the long-being of the dragon of Wales in thy tomb, thou  
of bold heroism, in thy refuge, a lowly bed!

*L. P. Mac, m. M. ab Cynan.*

Deiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* deiliaid (dâl) A tenant, or a  
holder; a subject, or a vassal.

Rhag briw y zwy-liw ar zeiliaid digam  
Duw egor dy lygaid!

Left the two offending parties should hurt unoffending subjects  
God open thine eyes! *H. D. ab Iwan, i'r Rhyfel Cyvanneç.*

Deiliadaeth, *s. m.* (deiliad) Foliage, or leaves.

Ceifio heiniar i garu  
Am briod vyth i'm bryd yu,  
Khung deiliadaeth gwawd-vaethguz  
Y marwis, o ierç Morvuz.

To procure feeds for love for a partner hath ever been in my mind  
amongst the foliage a praise cherishing shade of the fading month,  
from the painon of Morvuz.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwyfgywd i'rh iad zeiliadaeth,  
Zail liymion yn goron gaeth.

Thy temples are dressed in foliage, sharp leaves in a close crown.

*D. S. Cent.*

Deiliant, *s. m.* (dail) Foliage, or leaves of trees.

Henaint, o zeiliant zylyn,  
A zaw heb wybod i zyn.

Old age, following the course of the leaves will come unknown  
to man.

*R. ab Cynwrig Gog.*

Deiliar, *a.* (dail) Foliacious; bearing leaves.

Marçwial bedw deiliar  
A dyn vy nhroed o garçar:  
Na azev dy rin i lavar.

The tall saplings of the leafy birch will bring my foot from prison:  
impart not thy secret to the babler.

*Engl. Can Gorseç.*

Deiliaw, *v. a.* (dail) To bring forth, or bear  
leaves.

Gwezw am hon yny brônyz  
Yw'r gog, a'r bedw, a'r gwyz,  
A çerz bronvraith, o çuziwyd  
Is y lan, ac eawslwyd;  
Os marw yw hon is Conwy  
Ni zylai mai zeiliaw mwy!

For her, forsaken in the upland lawns, are the Cuckoo, and  
the birch and the brakes, and the thrush's song, if she is ob-  
scured beneath the bank, also the brown nightingale; in lower Con-  
wy if she is dead, May should bear leaves no more.

*D. Nanmor.*

Deiliawd, *s. m.* (dail) Foliation, a bearing leaves.

Deiliawg, *a.* (dail) Foliacious, bearing leaves.

Deilhogrwyç, *s. m.* (deiliawg) Foliaciousness.

Deilw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dâl) The lock of the leg,  
the small of the leg; the ankle; the pastern.

Deilwaith, *s. m.* (dail—gwaith) Foliage-work.

Deilwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail—gwyç) Trees in fo-  
liage.

Deilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daill) A proceeding from;  
derivation.

# DEI

Deilliaw, *v. a.* (daill) To proceed, or come from;  
to result, to derive.

A goreu ei lluny gar llaw,  
O dywyllwg yn deilliaw.

And the best of form near at hand, out of darkness coming.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Deilliawg, *a.* (daill) Having an origin; issuing.

Deilliawl, *a.* (daill) Emanant; issuing.

Deilliedig, *a.* (daill) That has proceeded, or is-  
sued.

Deincawd, *s. m.* (dy—ainc) The teeth an edge.

*Codi deincawd*, to set the teeth an edge.

Deincodyn, *s. m. dim* (deincawd) The seed of an  
apple.

Deiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dain) A pleasing, or  
alluring.

Deiniaw, *v. a.* (dain) To please, to charm.

Yfgywd a rozais i Byll;  
Cyn noi gyfeir neu bu doll:  
Deiniaw ei hazaw arvoll.

A shield I have given to Pyll; before he slept was it not broken:  
To please promising to preserve it.

*Llywarch Hen.*

Deiniawl, *a.* (dain) Beautiful, attractive.

Deintgraf, *s. m.* (daint—craf) A tooth drawer.

Deintgryd, *s. m.* (daint—cryd) A shaking, or chat-  
tering of the teeth.

Rhai ereill annheilwng, yn ymrozi i zaeorollion bethau, a vwrw  
ev yn y tywyllwg eithav, yno lle y mae wylovain a deintgryd.

Some others undeserving, giving up themselves to earthly things, he  
will cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing  
of teeth.

*Dammegion.*

Deintiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daint) Dentition.

Deintiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (daint) A dainty, a  
delicacy.

Dy groen yn deg â reinian,  
A'rh gig yw deintiaeth y gwan.

Thy skin they will fairly divide, and thy flesh is the dainty of the  
feeble.

*F. ab Edm. Prys, i'r Oen.*

Deintiaiz, *a.* (daint) Dainty, or delicious.

Deintiaw, *v. a.* (daint) To fasten with the teeth;  
to gnaw, to bite.

Deintiawg, *a.* (daint) Denticulated, having teeth.

Deintiawl, *a.* (daint) Dental, belonging to teeth.

Deintiedig, *a.* (daint) Denticulated; dented.

Deintlwg, *s. m.* (daint—llwg) A dentrifice.

Deintolç, *s. m.* (daint—golç) A wash for teeth.

Deintrod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (daint—rhôd) A cog-  
wheel.

Deintur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (daint) A tenter for stretch-  
ing and drying cloth upon.

Deinturiaw, *v. a.* (deintur) To set on a tenter.

Deintws, *s. m. dim.* (daint) A little tooth.

Mae lles ar wên mor iefin  
A deintws mwyn-dlws a min.

There is bliss in a smile so charming, and the sweetly-pretty tooth  
and lip.

*Sypyn Gyveiliawg.*

Deintwst, *s. m.* (daint—gwst) The tooth-ache.

Deintyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daint) A dentist.

Deiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dar) A dinning.

Deiriaw, *v. a.* (dar) To din, to stun with noise.

Deiriawg, *a.* (dar) Dinning, distracting.

Deiryd, *v. n.* (daer) To pertain, to belong to; to  
be related, to be a-kin.

Y gwr hael goreu o hyd  
I zau ereill a zeiryd;  
I Vran ab Llyr, pan vu'r iaith,  
Arall ydoez Llyr llediaith,

In every respect the best and generous man to two others that  
belongs; to Bran the son of Llyr, when eloquence flourished, and  
the other was Llyr of mixt dialect.

*L. G. Cothi.*

Ni zeiryd cenedyl y cynnogyn i'r brenin cyd gwato y brenin y  
maç.

The kindred of the original debtor shall not be answerable to the  
king, if the king should refuse the surety.

*Welsh Laws.*

Deifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dâs) A piling; a ricking.

Deifiaw,



## DEL

- Deifiaw, v. a. (dâs)** To pile up, to rick; to stack.  
**Deifiawg, a. (dâs)** That is heaped, or in a rick.  
**Deifiawl, a. (dâs)** In a pile; in a rick; stacked.  
**Deifiedig, a. (dâs)** Piled up, or in a rick.  
**Deifiwr, s. m.—pl. deifiwyr (dâs—gwr)** One who piles up; a stacker, a ricker.  
**Deifyv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dais)** A request, intreaty.  
**Deifyv, v. a. (dais)** To request, to desire; to intreat, to supplicate, or to petition.  
**Deifyvawl, a. (deifyv)** Suppliant, beseeching.  
**Deifyvedig, a. (deifyv)** That is requested; asked.  
**Deifyvedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deifyvedig)** The act of requesting, or demanding; supplication.  
**Deifyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deifyv)** A requesting, desiring, or demanding; supplication.  
**Deifyvineth, s. m. (deifyv)** A request, a demand.  
**Deifyviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deifyviad)** A suppliant, a suppliant, a beseecher.  
**Deifyvu, v. a. (deifyv)** To request, to desire, to beseech, to intreat, or to supplicate.

Wedi de greu o'r Saefon cafael cyvoeth, a theilyngdau y rhai bonezig, ymzercavael a wnaethant yn rhyodres a fyberwyd, yn vwy nog y deifyvai anian.

After the Saxons had begun to obtain the wealth and honours of those that were of note, they exalted themselves in pomp and ostentation, in a greater degree than nature would require.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Deifyvwr, s. m.—pl. deifyvwyr (deifyv—gwr)**  
 One who requests; a beseecher.

**Deifyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dais)** A hank, or skein; also twenty four bundles of hatchelled flax.

**Dêl, s. m. (dy—el)** Progress; approach, *but not used.* It is also a verb irregularly used as the third person future of *dyvodd*.

Nid âa drwy val y dêl.

It will not go through as it *will come.*

*Adage.*

Daliav a'm llaw yr awel  
 Y dyz gyda mi y del.

I will hold with my hand the gale the day that she *will come.*  
*Ieuan Dyvi, i verç.*

**Dêl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dy—el)** A hard, stiff, or rigid state.

**Dêl, a. (dy—el)** Obdurate, stiff, stubborn; pert, saucy, smart.

Ni bu haid ziawliaid zelaç yn gwahoz,  
 Ni bu iair un voz, na brain vezwaç.

There has not been a swarm of devils *more untoward* in giving invitation, there have not been hens of such a cast, nor crows more drunk.  
*L. G. Cothi, i wyr Caerlleon.*

**Dêlaiz, a. (dêl)** Stiffish, apt to be stubborn; pertish.

**Dêlawg, a. (dêl)** Having a tendency to be stiff.

**Dêlbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dêl—pren)** A short stick, a cudgel; a stick to put to a dog's tail; a numskull.

**Dêlder, s. m. (dêl)** Stiffness, stubbornness; churlishness; pertness, or smartness.

Ai dy zelder fy'n peri  
 Ag olyn myn'd gevn-gevn â mi.

Is it thy *obstinacy* which makes thee to be afraid to go back to back with me.  
*Bdm. Prys.*

**Dêledig, a. (dêl)** That is become stubborn.

**Delvaen, s. m. (dâl—maen)** The kellus, or delvin, a flaky substance resembling a soft white stone, found in the tin mines.

**Delf, s. m. (dêl)** A stupid fellow, a numskull; a churl, a rude fellow.

Neidio ym o'r delf celfaint.

The withered *dolt* bolted upon me.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Delfaiz, a. (delf)** Oafish; stupid; churlish.

**Delfeiziad, s. m. (delfaiz)** A making, or becoming stupid, or oafish; a stupefying.

## DEL

**Delfeiziaw, v. a. (delfaiz)** To make oafish, to stupefy.

**Delfeiziawl, a. (delfaiz)** Stupefactive, stupefying.

**Delfeizrwyz, s. m. (delfaiz)** Oafishness; boorishness.

**Delid, s. m.—pl. t. au (del)** Hard substance; metal.

Llwyvenyz direz—  
 Ys mau y delidau,  
 A'i gorevrafau;  
 Mez o vualau  
 A da dieifiaw.

The region of Llwyvenyz, mine its metals, and its rich productions; mead out of the buffalo horns, and boundless good.  
*Tali fin, i Urien Reged.*

**Delor, s. m.—pl. t. au (dêl)** The woodpecker.

*Delor y derw, or cnocell y coed,* the green woodpecker; *delor vraith,* the greater specked woodpecker; *delor vraith leiaw,* the lesser specked woodpecker; *delor y cnau,* the nut-hatch.

**Delw, s. f.—pl. t. au (del)** A semblance, form, or manner; an image, or resemblance; an idol, a false god. *Pa zelw fyfz arnog?* In what manner are you?

Delw yz oez wrthyv vi yz wyf wrtho.

The *manner* he was to me I am to him.

*Cyn zelw, i Riryd Plaiç.*

Delw i'm peirç â mairç mygyr hydaith.

The *manner* he shall compliment me with fair bold-pacing feeds.  
*Cynzelw.*

Ev â zamweinia weithiau i vleiziau yfu dyn, a throfi i gig yn gig i'r blaiz, ac yfu o arth y blaiz, ac yfu o'r llew yr arth, pa zelw yna i cyvodi y rhai hyn i zyn?

It will sometimes happen for wolves to devour a man, and to convert his flesh to be flesh of the wolf, and a bear shall devour the wolf, and the lion shall devour the bear, in *what manner* then shall those rise up to be man?  
*Elucidarius.*

Deilliaid—

Bull gwan, a vu'n dallu gwyr;  
 Credu delwau cariadawl  
 Ac i fwyntion dynion diawl.

Blind ones—in a miserable way have been blinding of men; believing in the adored *images*, and in the charms of the devil's people.  
*Syr O. ab Gwilym.*

**Delwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw)** A forming, shaping, or fashioning; a portraying; formation. *Eitwez cyn delwad,* a conception before formation, or embryo. *Welsh Larvs.*

Oez cymmrwyn y delwad,  
 Pan dōres pair traçwres trogiad.

Afflicting was the *scene* when the plunging cauldron of ambition was broken.  
*Ll. P. M. Ioc.*

**Delwadawl, a. (delwad)** Formative, plastic.

**Delwazolaiz, a. (delw—azolaiz)** Idolizing.

**Delwazolawg, a. (delw—azolawg)** Having image worship, or idolatry.

**Delwazolgar, a. (delw—azolgar)** Idolatrous.

**Delwazoli, v. a. (delw—azoli)** To idolatrise.

**Delwazoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—azoliad)**

A worshipping of images; a idolizing; idolatry.

**Delwazoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—azoliaeth)**

Image worship, or idolatry.

**Delwazoliant, s. m. (delw—azoliant)** Idolatry.

**Delwazolwr, s. m.—pl. delwazolwyr (delw—azolwr)** An idolater, idolist.

**Delwaiz, a. (delw)** Like an image; ghastly.

**Delwant, s. m. (delw)** Imagery; resemblance.

**Delwawg, a. (delw)** Having an image; idolatrous.

**Delwawl, a. (delw)** Like an image, or figure.

**Delwedig, a. (delw)** That is imaged, or formed.

**Delwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delwe lig)** The act of portraying, or making a resemblance.

**Delwez, s. m. (delw)** A portraiture, a semblance.

**Delwezawl, a. (delwez)** Tending to resemble; descriptive.



# D E N

Delweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (delwez) A portraying, a making a resemblance, or likeness.  
 Delwezu, *v. a.* (delwez) To imagine, to describe; to portray.  
 Delwgell, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (delw—cell) Chamber of images.  
 Delwi, *v. a.* (delw) To give a form, or fashion; also to wax pale, or wan, to be confounded; to become as a statue.

Gwen lliw'r ôd, mae—  
 D'oiwg i'nguz i'm delwi!

The fair of snowy hue, thy eyes like jet cause me to grow pale.  
*Ll. M. Eynyed.*

O'i herwyz—  
 Deliais hiraeth i'm delwi.

For her sake—I have borne a longing to make me an object.  
*Ieuan Deulwyn.*

Delyd, *v. a.* (dêl) To pass on; to come.  
 Dell, *s. m.* (ell) A separation, a rifting; a cleft.

Oez—  
 Dell pell gwell gwiw lliw friw frost.

A far separation was better of the noted hue of the countenance of boasting.  
*D. Nannor.*

Delli, *s. m.* (dall) Blindness, want of sight.  
 Dellni, *s. m.* (dall) Blindness, want of sight.  
 Dellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (dell) Splints, splinters; laminæ, or flakes; lattices; laths; the lattices of a window.  
 Delltaiz, *a.* (dellt) Like a splinter; flaky.  
 Delltawg, *a.* (dellt) Having splints; in splinters; flaky; laminated; having lattices.  
 Delltawl, *a.* (dellt) Tending to splinter; flaky.  
 Delltedig, *a.* (dellt) Laminated; latticed.  
 Dellten, *s. f. dim.* (dellt) A splint, flake, or splinter; a lattice.  
 Delltenaiz, *a.* (dellten) Like a splint; flaky.  
 Delltenawg, *a.* (dellten) Laminated, flaky; splintered, latticed. *Ceryg delltenawg*, flaky stones.  
 Delltenawl, *a.* (dellten) Apt to part as a splinter.  
 Dellteniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dellten) A splintering, a parting in flakes, or a scaling; lamination; a latticing.  
 Delltenu, *v. a.* (dellten) To splinter, to scale; to laminate; to become flaky; to split; to make into lattices. *Afsgwrn yn delltenu*, a bone parting in scales.  
 Delltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dellt) A splitting, a splinting; a parting in flakes, or scales; lamination; a latticing.  
 Delltu, *v. a.* (dellt) To split, to splinter; to flake, to make into lattices; to lattice; to become flaky.  
 Delltwr, *s. m.—pl. delltwyr* (dellt—gwr) One who divides into splinters; one who makes lattices.  
 Delltyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dellt) A splinterer.  
 Demyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dy—emyl) An outskirt.  
 Denawg, *a.* (dân) That is enticed, or drawn.  
 Denawl, *a.* (dân) Allusive; alluring.  
 Denedig, *a.* (dân) That is enticed, or drawn.  
 Denedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (denedig) The act of alluring, or enticing; fascination.  
 Denedigawl, *a.* (denedig) Seductive, fascinating.  
 Deniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dân) A enticing, or alluring; allucination; enticement.  
 Denu, *v. a.* (dân) To allure, entice, or inveigle; to seduce; to cajole.  
 Denwr, *s. m.—pl. denwyr* (dân—gwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

# D E O

Dengmain, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—main) Ten stones; the ten commandments.

Ev a'n gweryd—  
 Er myvyr dengmain,  
 Er ei wylovain,  
 Er ei goion zrain,  
 A'i za zoniau.

He will deliver us—by the meditation of the ten stones, by his weeping, by his crown of thorns, and his gifts divine.  
*Gr. ab yr Ynad Cof.*

Dengnhro, *a.* (deg—tro) Tenfold, or decuple.  
 Dengnyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—dyn) Ten persons.  
 Dengwaith, *a.* (deg—gwaith) Ten times, or turns.  
 Dengwr, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—gwr) The decemviri.  
 Dengwriad, *s. m.—pl.* dengwriaid (dengwr) An officer who commands ten men; a corporal.  
 Dengwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dengwr) Decemvirate.  
 Dengwriawl, *a.* (dengwr) Decemviral; belonging, or relating to the decemviri.  
 Dengyn, *a.* (tengyn) Clownish; rustick; barbarous; inhuman.

Næ wnaed dyn dengyn, yn awr dyz dryghinawg,  
 Dros amcanu dedwyz,  
 Myned—na dyvod heb lys Davyz.

Let no rustick man in the time of the stormy day, with the idea of prudent design, go—nor come past by the court of Davyz.  
*D. ab Ieuan Zu.*

Dëol, *s. m.* (de—ol) Exile, or banishment. *Gwr dëol*, a banished person, or an exile.  
 Dëol, *v. a.* (de—ol) To separate, part, or divide; to banish, or send into exile; to divorce.  
 Dëoladwy, *a.* (dëol) Divisible, separable; banishable.  
 Dëolator, *ger.* (dëol) Being separating.  
 Dëolawd, *s. m.* (dëol) The act of parting, or dividing; separation, divorce.  
 Dëolawg, *a.* (dëol) That is divided, separated, or banished.  
 Dëoledig, *a.* (dëol) That is separated, or exiled.  
 Dëoledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dëoledig) The act of separating, or dividing; separation.  
 Dëoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dëol) A separating; exiling, or banishing; separation.  
 Dëolitor, *sup.* (dëol) To be separating, or parting.  
 Dëolwr, *s. m.—pl. dëolwyr* (dëol—gwr) One who separateth, or divideth; a banisher.  
 Dëolyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dëol) A separator; a banisher.  
 Dëon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (de) The distributor, or divider; the giver; he that sets aright. It is an epithet often applied to the Deity by the ancients.

Llawer aer llawes dëon  
 Y triwyr duon a'r tri dëon,  
 A dōr'r cawawdwft ar yr eiddon.

The many bold-grasping conflicts of the three black persons, and the three distributors, may they break the tongue blister on the animal.  
*Hen Enghyn Swyn.*

Hanpys well Davyz—  
 O Zuw dëon argavael,  
 Ac o zyn hawl erwyn hael.

I commend thee well, Davyz—of God the giver of the resurrection, and of man, the splendid generous tribute.  
*Gw. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

O vo'i pair dëon py'r dawav!  
 O dōr cōr coelig cynnelwaw.

Of praising the command of God shall I be silent! Of the refuge of the expected circle I will contemplate.  
*Cynzelw.*

Un a'm clwyv a'r clezyv rhuzion,  
 Un a vu a zyvu zëon.

For one with the ruddy swords I am wounded, one who has been that was a distributor.  
*Cynzelw, i V. ab Meredith.*

Ac eur-llathyr yn llaw deon.  
 And the glittering gold in the hand of the distributor.  
*Cynzelw, i V. ab Meredith.*



# DER

Canys dir hebgor dewrder dëon.

For it is certain that the gallantry of the distributor was dispensed with.

*Cynzelw, i Gadwallawn ab Madawg.*

Dyniadon dëon dyly am ei zwyn,  
Delur cwyh a'i cytry.

The subjects of the distributor, because he is taken away should be impressed with grief that will raise him.

*Einiawn Wan, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

Dëon, *s. pl. aggr. (de)* Those that are parted from; visitors; strangers; foreigners.

Dëon á yrais, dygyhyfed,  
Diarfwyd ar wrwydyr, arvau goçed.

Foreigners loving contention I sent, undaunted in the battle, with red-stained arms.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

Ev yn aer a—

Dur goç bar llasgar, llawç deon.

He in the slaughter with the red steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers.

*H. Voel ab Grifri.*

A glywç cwi, deon, a zywedir?

Foreigners, do you hear what is said?

*Cynzelw.*

Ev biau—

Llys y caw deon i'w zarymred.

He is the proprietor of a mansion where strangers will come to visit.

*Cynzelw.*

Dëor, *s. m. (de—gor)* A breaking out, or producing; a taking out of the shell; a casting off the shell; a hatching.

Dëor, *v. a. (de—gor)* To extract; to take out; to produce; to take out of the shell; to cast the shell; to hatch. *Iâr yn dëor*, a hen a hatching; *dëor fa*, to shell beans.

Dëoraid, *s. m.—pl. dëoreidiau (dëor)* A brood.

Dëoraiz, *a. (dëor)* Having a tendency to break out, or to produce; apt to hatch.

Dëorain, *v. a. (dëor)* To hatch; to brood.

Dëorawd, *s. m. (dëor)* A bringing forth; a hatching; the taking from the shell.

Dëorawg, *a. (dëor)* Having a hatch, or brood.

Dëorawl, *a. (dëor)* Tending to break out, or to hatch.

Dëoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dëor)* A taking out, or breaking out; a casting the shell; a shelling; a hatching.

Dëor-iar, *s. f.—pl. dëor-iair (dëor—iâr)* A brood hen.

Dëorllyd, *a. (dëor)* In a state to hatch; broody.

Dër, *a. (dy—er)* Stubborn; froward; dogged, churlish.

Dera, *s. f.—pl. t. on (dër)* A fury, a fiend, a devil; the evil one; also the staggers, a disease so called.

Llyncyd gig y zera.

Thou wouldst swallow the flesh of the devil.

*Rhys Goç Eryri, i'r Llwynawg.*

Mae yn—

Cnoi'r zôr val y cny'r zera.

As the fury bites he bites the door.

*R. Lelaw, i'r ah.*

Y neb á wertho varç, eve a zyly ei zilyfu rhag y zera dri bore.

He that shall sell a horse, he ought to warrant it against the staggers three mornings.

*Welsh Laws.*

Dëraiz, *a. (dër)* Apt to be obstinate, or dogged.

Dërawg, *a. (dër)* Obstinate, stubborn; churlish.

Dërawl, *a. (dër)* Tending to be stubborn, or dogged.

Derbi, *v. fut. (mutation of dervi)* Will come to pass.

Derbyn, *s. m. (erbyn)* A receipt, or reception.

Derbyn, *v. a. (erbyn)* To receive; to admit.

Derbynadwy, *a. (derbyn)* Receivable; recipient.

Derbynva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (derbyn—ma)* A receptacle, or receptive; a place to receive.

Derbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyn)* A receiving, taking, or admitting; reception, or admission; receipt.

Derbyniator, *ger. (derbyniad)* In receiving.

# DER

Derbyniaw, *v. a. (derbyn)* To receive, to take.

Derbyniawd, *s. m. (derbyn)* A reception.

Derbyniawdyr, *s. m.—pl. derbyniodron (derbyniawd)* A receiver, or acceptor.

Derbyniawl, *a. (derbyn)* Acceptive, receivable; admissible.

Derbyniedig, *a. (derbyn)* Received; accepted.

Derbyniedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyniedig)* The act of receiving, or taking.

Derbyniedigawl, *a. (derbyniedig)* Receptive.

Derbyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyniad)* A receiver, a taker; an acceptor.

Derbynioldeb, *s. m. (derbyniawl)* Acceptableness.

Derbynitor, *sup. (derbyn)* To be receiving.

Derbyniwr, *s. m.—pl. derbynwyr (derbyn—gwr)* A receiver, one who taketh, or accepteth.

Derbynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyn)* A receiver.

Derç, *a. (dy—erç)* Elevated, exalted, or high.

Derçav, *v. a. (derç)* To elevate, exalt, or raise.

Tri feth á zerçav awen: dyçg, yngais, a farç.

The three things that will exalt genius: learning, assiduity, and respect.

*Barzaz.*

Derçavadwy, *a. (derçav)* That may be exalted.

Derçavael, *s. m. (derçav)* Ascension. *Dyviaw derçavael.*

Derçavael, *v. a. (derçav)* To elevate; to exalt.

Derçawd, *s. m. (derçav)* Elevation; dignity.

Derçawg, *a. (derçav)* Having elevation; exalted.

Derçawawl, *a. (derçav)* Tending to elevate.

Derçavedig, *a. (derçav)* Exalted, raised up.

Derçavedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derçavedig)* Exaltation, elevation; advancement.

Derçavedigawl, *a. (derçavedig)* Of a tendency to elevate, exalt, or raise up.

Derçavez, *s. m. (derçav)* Elevation; advancement.

Derçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derçav)* A raising up; exaltation; advancement.

Derçaviaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derçav)* Exaltation, advancement, preferment.

Derçavu, *v. a. (derçav)* To elevate, to exalt, to raise; to dignify; to promote; to ascend.

Derçavwr, *s. m.—pl. derçavwyr (derçav—gwr)* An elevator, a raiser; a promoter.

Derçawd, *s. m. (derç)* A raising up; elevation.

Derçawg, *a. (derç)* Having elevation; lofty.

Derçawl, *a. (derç)* Tending to elevate, or raise.

Derçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derç)* A raising.

Derçu, *v. a. (derç)* To raise, to uplift, to exalt.

Derçwr, *s. m.—pl. derçwyr (derç—gwr)* Elevator.

Derdri, *s. m. (dër)* Stiffness, obduracy, stubbornness; churlishness.

Pan i gwelais ar glais glân,

Y ci fol a'r cytylan,

Tybiais i (oedi ydoez

Dewrdra ab) mai derdri oez.

When I saw on the side of the bank the silly dog, and the little hag, I thought (for the courage of the ape was in futility) that it was obstinacy.

*I. Zu'r Bilwg, i L. Goç y Dant.*

Dere, *v. used imperatively (de—rhe)* Come, come thou; come along, come here.

Dervi, *v. (future of darvod)* Will be, will come to pass.

Pob cymman darogan dervi.

Every complete prediction will come to pass. *Llysed Gwr.*

Dervid, *v. (future of darvod)* Let it be, or come.

Dërvoes, *s. f.—pl. t. au (dër—moes)* A froward manner, or disposition. *Barz dërvoes dîg*, an angry bard of froward manner.

Deri, *s. pl. aggr. (dâr)* The female oak trees.

Dëriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dër)* A acting churlishly.

*Dëriaw,*



# DER

**Dëriaw**, *v. a.* (dër) To act stubbornly, or furlily.  
**Derlewyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llewyn) A radiance.  
**Derlin**, *s. m.* (dâr—llin) Heart of oak.  
**Derlwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (dar—llwyn) Oak grove.  
**Derllyz**, *a.* (dar—llyz) Being poured, or spread.

Diwezav ym bu buzawr wafgar,  
 Davyz glod zerllyz arllwybyr cainar.

Last of all there was to me the profitable scattering of Davyz of  
 spreading fame, whose path is destructive.

Bleszyn Varsz, i D. ab Gr. ab Llywelyn.

**Derllyzawl**, *a.* (derllyz) Pouring; spreading.  
**Derllyzedig**, *a.* (derllyz) That is poured out.  
**Derllyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (derllyz) Depletion.  
**Derllyzu**, *v. a.* (derllyz) To pour, to empty.

Hwynt â zerllyzant yn lle hōnaid  
 Glud, men yd aant gloyw heilyn ar naid.

They would pour abroad in a certain place a store, where the  
 glittering irons go on a leap. O. Cyveiliawg.

**Dernyn**, *s. m. dim.* (darn) A small piece, or patch.  
**Dëru**, *v. a.* (dër) To act frowardly, or churlishly.  
**Derw**, *s. m. aggr. and pl.* (dâr) The oak; oak trees;  
 the male oak.

Derw buanawr,  
 Rhagzo crynai nev a llawr.

The quick oak, before it heaven and earth would tremble.  
 Taliesin, Cad Goxeu.

**Derwaiz**, *a.* (derw) Like, or of the nature of oak.  
**Derwawl**, *a.* (derw) Consisting of oak; oaken.  
**Derwen**, *s. f.* (derw) An oak. *Derwen y sazar*,  
 vervain; *Derwen Caersalem*, Jerusalem oak.  
**Derwin**, *a.* (derw) Oaken, made of oak.

Yni vwyv gynnevin â derwin wŷz,  
 Ni thōrav a'm car ŷy ngharennŷz.

Till I be accustomed to the taken wood, I will not break with my  
 friend my friendship. Meilyr.

**Derwlwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (derw—llwyn) Oak  
 grove.

**Dërwr**, *s. m.—pl. dërwyr* (dër—gwr) A churl.

**Derwyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (dar—gwyz) One who  
 has knowledge of, or is present with; a theo-  
 logian; a druid.—The office of the *Derwyz* was  
 one of the three branches of the *Bardism* of the  
*Island of Britain*, and had the superintendence of  
 morality and religion. It was filled alone by  
 those who were first admitted into the order as  
*Primary Bards*, or *Ovyzion*, being of itself not  
 an admitting class. The appropriate place of  
 meeting of the *Derwyzon* or *Druids*, was called  
*Gwyzva*; which, as the name implies a place  
 of presence, was an eminence, either natural,  
 or artificial, according to the convenience of  
 the situation; thus in *Wales*, where there could  
 be no necessity of raising a mound, the meet-  
 ings were held generally on some of the most  
 remarkable hills. The *Derwyz* may be con-  
 sidered as the deputy sent amongst the people  
 from the *Gorses* of the *Primitive Bards*, for the  
 sake of diffusing instruction; therefore the  
*Gwyzva* was a place designed chiefly, like a  
 pulpit, to deliver discourses from, and not a  
 court or place of legislature; though the *Derwyz*  
 had the power to make it such; but then he  
 presided as a *Barz Braint*, or *Primary Bard*, and  
 formed a *Gorses*, or *Cylg Cyngbrair*, the High  
 Assembly, or Circle of Federation; and if he  
 wanted to perform functions appropriate to the  
 branch of *Ovyziaeth*, he could also, as an *Ovyz*,  
 hold a meeting in a Grove, or under any other  
 covering, agreeable to the characteristic prin-  
 ciples of that class, and as it might be most  
 convenient to adopt. A white robe, emblema-  
 tic of truth and holiness, was the distinguishing  
 dress of the *Derwyz*. The exterior ceremonies

# DES

of a system must appear to strangers as the most  
 prominent part of it; thus ancient authors, oc-  
 casionally touching on *Bardism*, have chiefly  
 recognized the *Druid*, observing some of his  
 superficial trappings, and now and then some  
 faint glimmerings of the ground work of his  
 principles. But the *Bardic* system is attested to  
 have kept extremely clear from superstition;  
 and what little it did acquire must have adhered  
 wholly to the druidic character; for he being  
 the residentary pastor amongst the people,  
 would from interest and policy endeavour to  
 gain influence amongst those under his care;  
 but he must have exerted much caution, as the  
 whole of his principles were universally diffused  
 in the *Gorsesau*.

Derwyz yw bärz wrth bwyll, anŷawz, a gorvod; a'i fwyz yw  
 athrawiaethu.

The druid is a bard, according to the reason, nature, and ne-  
 cessity of things; and his office is to instruct. Barzas.

Newyz anaw ni mawr glywant dyniadon;  
 Gwir ei rad gwas porthiant heb wr aron;  
 Dywerthyzid pob aces rhag rhai derwyzon.

A new song the people do not often hear; true is the endow-  
 ment of the youth having assistance without the man of eloquence,  
 every effusion before some druids was appreciated. Taliesin.

Azwyn i zragon  
 Zawny derwyzon.

Agreeable to the supreme is the gift of the druids. Taliesin.

A'th volant veirzion, derwyzon dor,  
 O bedeir-iaith, dyvyn o bedeiror.

They shall praise thee, the bards, the secluded druids, of four  
 languages, they shall repair from four regions. Cynzeiw, i O. Gwyness.

Y zamwain—  
 Nis gwyr, namyn Duw, a dewinion byd,  
 A diwyd zerwyzon,

The event nobody knows, except God, the prophets of the world  
 and diligent druids. Cynzeiw.

Dywawd derwyzon  
 Dadeni haelon  
 O hil eryron  
 O Eryri.

Druids declare the regeneration of liberal ones, of the progeny  
 of the eagles of Snowdon. Ll. P. Mog.

**Derwyzaz**, *a.* (derwyz) Like a druid; druidical.  
**Derwyzawl**, *a.* (derwyz) Druidic, druidical.  
**Derwyzoni**, *s. m.* (derwyz) Theology; druidism.  
**Derwyzoniaeth**, *s. m.* (derwyz) Druidism.

Derwyzoniaeth beirz Ynys Prydain.

The druidism of the bards of the island of Britain. Ed. Davyz

**Deryw**, *v.* (preterit of daru) It is ended, it is  
 done; it hath finished; he has done, or ended.  
**Deryant**, they have ended, or have had an end.

Can deryw darvuam o'i laith.

Since he is come to an end we are undone for his death. Cynzeiw.

**Dës**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dy—es) System, order;  
 rule.

Gwn gerzau, zefau zifalw,  
 A çampau, a moesau mafw.

I know songs, of no mean rules, and feats, and bland accom-  
 plishments. I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

**Defgyn**, *v. a.* (dy—efgyn) To ascend, to mount.  
**Defgynawl**, *a.* (defgyn) Ascending, rising.  
**Defgyneb**, *s. f.* (defgyn) A climax; a figure in  
 rhetoric so called.  
**Defgynedig**, *a.* (defgyn) Ascending; risen.  
**Defgynedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (defgynedig)  
 Ascension, or the act of rising up.  
**Defgyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (defgyn) Ascension.  
**Dest**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (des) Regular order; trim.  
**Destlaiz**, *a.* (destyl) Apt to be nice, neat, or trim.  
**Destlawg**, *a.* (destyl) Having neatness, or primness.  
**Destlvawr**, *a.* (destyl) Very neat, nice, or spruce.  
**Destliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (destyl) A making neat.  
 Destflu,



# DEU

Deftlu, *v. a.* (deftyl) To make neat, to trim.  
Deftlus, *a.* (deftyl) Apt to be neat, or nice; spruce.

Ev â wyzai—cyweiriaw brathau yn zefflus.  
He knew how to dress up wounds neatly. *Mabinogion.*

Gwifgwyd—  
Dau yfflys gwas defflus gwiw.

The two sides of an excellent neat youth were arrayed.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Defflusrwyz, *s. m.* (defflus) Neatness, nicety.  
Deftyl, *a.* (deft) Nice, neat, delicate, trim, spruce, fine; dainty.

Yffola wez deftyl a wifg.

A robe of neat appearance he wears. *L. G. Gochi.*

Dethol, *a.* (ethol) Select, chosen, or choice.  
Dethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To select, to choose, to pick out; to elect.

A meinoeth ym doeth o detholid neb.

And delicately pure it came to me if it should be selected by any one. *Iorw. Vyan.*

Detholew glew glod edmyg.

The brave chooses honourable fame. *Blexyn Vurx.*

Detholadwy, *a.* (dethol) That may be selected.  
Detholedig, *a.* (dethol) Select, chosen, elect.  
*Detholedigion*, choice things, or selections.  
Detholedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (detholedig) The act of chusing, or picking; selection.  
Detholiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dethol) A selecting.  
Detholwr, *s. m.—pl.* detholwyr (dethol—gwr)  
One who picks out, or selects; a chooser.  
Dëu, *v. a.* (de) To come; to approach; to arrive.

Deuad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dau) A dyad.  
Deuad, *s. m.* (dëu) A coming; approach; arrival.  
Deuarzeg, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dau—ar—deg) Twelve.  
Deuarzegawl, *a.* (deuarzeg) Duodecimo.  
Deuarzegved, *s. m.* (deuarzeg) A twelfth. *a.* Twelfth.

Deuawl, *a.* (dëu) Future, coming, ready to come.  
Deubarth, *s. pl.* (dau—parth) Two parts, or divisions. *a.* Consisting of two parts; bipartite.  
Deubarthawl, *a.* (deubarth) Of two divisions.  
Deubarthedig, *a.* (deubarth) Divided into two.  
Deubarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deubarth) A bisection, a dividing into two parts.  
Deubarthu, *v. a.* (deubarth) To bisection; to divide.  
Deuben, *s. pl.* (dau—pen) Two heads; two ends.  
*Deuben o wirg*, two heads of horses. *a.* Two-headed.

Deubenawg, *a.* (deuben) Two-headed; two-ended.

Deubeth, *s. pl.* (dau—peth) Two things.

Gwled deubeth o'r un.

To see two things of the one. *Adage.*

Deubi, *v.* (*future of dyvod*) It would come to pass.  
Deublyg, *s. m.* (dau—plyg) A double. *a.* Two-fold, double. *Mae yn zeublyg*, it is double; *yn vy neublyg*, in my double; *yn ei deuflyg*, in her double.

Deublygawl, *a.* (deublyg) Duplicate; doubled.  
Deublygedig, *a.* (deublyg) Reduplicated, doubled.  
Deublygiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deublyg) Duplication,

Deublygiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deublyg) Duplication, reduplication, or a doubling.

Deublygiant, *s. m.* (deublyg) Reduplication.

Deublygrwyz, *s. m.* (deublyg) Doubleness.

Deublygu, *v. a.* (deublyg) To duplicate.

Deubo, *v.* (*future of dyvod*) It may be, or come.

# DEU

Deubyz, *v.* (*future of dyvod*) It will come to pass.  
Deudreigyl, *a.* (dau—treigyl) Of two turns, or inflections. *Enw deudreigyl*, a diptote.

Deudro, *s. m.* (dau—tro) Two turns. *a.* Twice.

Deudroed, *s. pl.* (dau—troed) Two feet, the feet. *a.* Two footed, or bipedal.

Deudroediawg, *a.* (deudroed) Having two feet, bipedal. *s. m.—pl.* Deudroedogion, a biped.

Deuzaint, *a.* (dau—dant) Bidental.

Deuzeg, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dau—a—deg) Twelve, or a dozen. *a.* Twelve.

Deuzegawl, *a.* (deuzeg) Duodecimo, or consisting of twelve.

Deuzegban, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deuzeg—ban) A stanza of twelve lines. *a.* Having twelve lines.

Deuzegved, *s. m.* (deuzeg) A twelfth. *a.* Twelfth.

Deuzegplyg, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (deuzeg—plyg) A duodecimo. *a.* Duodecuple, duodecimo.

Deuzegran, *s. pl.* (deuzeg—rhan) Twelve shares. *a.* Consisting of twelve shares, or parts.

Deuzegfill, *s. f.—pl. t.* ion (deuzeg—fill) A verse of twelve syllables. *a.* Of twelve syllables.

Deuzegwaith, *a.* (deuzeg—gwaith) Twelve times.

Deuzengmhlyg, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (deuzeg—plyg) A duodecimo. *a.* Duodecimo, twelve-fold.

Deuzengmlwyz, *a.* (deuzeg—blwyz) Duodecennial, consisting of twelve years.

Deuzengwaith, *a.* (deuzeg—gwaith) Twelve times.

Deuzengwyr, *s. pl.* (deuzeg—gwr) Twelve men.

Deuzrull, *s. m.* (dau—drull) Two pieces. *a.* Consisting of two pieces.

Deuzull, *s. pl.* (dau—dull) Two forms. *a.* Two-formed.

Deuzyblyg, *a.* (dau—dyblyg) Reduplicate.

Deuzyblygawl, *a.* (deuzyblyg) Reduplicative.

Deuzyblygedig, *a.* (deuzyblyg) Reduplicated.

Deuzyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deuzyblyg) Reduplication, the act of doubling.

Deuzyblygu, *v. a.* (deuzyblyg) To redouble.

Deueiriawg, *a.* (dau—geiriawg) Equivocal.

Ezewid gwreigez deueiriawg.

The promise of fickle women.

*Adage.*

Deueiriogrwyz, *s. m.* (deueiriawg) Equivocalness; equivocation, double dealing.

Deuenwawl, *a.* (dau—enwawl) Binomial.

Deuvan, *s. pl.* (dau—ban) Two divisions. *a.* Having two divisions. *Pennill deuwan*, a stanza of two lines.

Deuvanawg, *a.* (deuvan) Of two parts, or lines.

Deuved, *s. m.* (dau) The second. *a.* Second.

Deuveddiz, *s. m.* (deuved—diz) The second day of the week.

Deuvin, *a.* (dau—min) Of two edges, two edged.

Deuvinawg, *a.* (deuvin) Having two edges.

Deuvorgyvarvod, *s. m.* (dau—mor—cyvarvod) The meeting of two seas.

Deugain, *s. m.—pl.* deugeiniau (dau—ugain) Forty. *a.* Forty. *Deugein-mlwyz oed*, forty years old.

Deugeinved, *s. m.* (deugain) The fortieth. *a.* Fortieth.

Deugeinwaith, *a.* (deugain—gwaith) Forty times.

Deuhanner, *s. pl.* (dau—hanner) Two halves.

Dauhanherawg, *a.* (deuhanner) Of two halves.

Deuhanheru, *v. a.* (deuhanner) To divide in two.

Deulais, *s. m.—pl.* deuleision (dau—llais) A diphthong. *a.* Having two sounds.

Deuleisiad, *s. m.—pl.* deuleisiaid (deulais) A diphthong, that has two sounds.

Deulin,



# DEU

Deulin, *s. pl.* (dau—glin) The knees, two knees.

Ni zyly y dryfawr eifetz yn y neuaz, namyn ar dâl ei zeulin  
gwnethur ei neges wrth y brenin.

The porter ought not to sit in the hall, but upon his knees he is to  
perform his business with the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuliniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (deulin) A kneeling.

Deuliniaw, *v. a.* (deulin) To kneel down.

Deuliw, *s. m.* (dau—lliw) Two colours; two  
parties. *Y zeulizw*, both parties; *deulizw'r dôn*,  
the colours of the wave. *a.* Consisting of two  
colours.

Deuliwiawg, *a.* (deuliw) Having two colours.

Deulun, *s. pl.* (dau—llun) Two forms. *Deulun*  
*o weirg*, a couple of horses. *a.* Of two forms.

Deulygeidiawg, *a.* (dau—llygeidiawg) Binocular.

Deunaw, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dau—naw) Eighteen. *a.*  
Eighteen.—The sum of eighteen-pence.

Deunawawl, *a.* (deunaw) Belonging to eighteen.

Deunawved, *s. m.* (deunaw) The eighteenth. *a.*  
Eighteenth.

Deune, *s. pl.* (dau—gne) Two tints, or hues.  
*Deune'r bâv*, the tints of summer. *a.* Of two  
tints, or of varied hues.

Deuniver, *s. pl.* (dau—niver) Two numbers.

Deunyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* iau (*mutation of devnyz*)  
Matter; substance; material.

O Vair! llawer teg â vyz,  
O zyn yn zrwg ei zeunyz.

© Mary! many a comely person turns out to be of bad account.  
*Bodo Brwynllys.*

Deuograwg, *a.* (deuogyr) Having two sides.

Deuograwl, *a.* (deuogyr) Bilateral; of two sides.

Deuogri, *v. a.* (deuogyr) To render bilateral.

Deuogriad, *s. m.* (deuogyr) A making bilateral.

Deuogyr, *s. pl.* (dau—ogyr) Two sides. *a.* Bilateral.

Deuoz, *s. pl.* (dau) Twain. *Ill deuoz*, they twain.

Deuparth, *s. pl.* (dau—parth) Two parts, two  
parts of a whole, or two thirds. *Deuparth a*  
*thraian*, two thirds and a third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuparth parç yw arver.

Two-thirds of compliment is custom.

*Adage.*

Deuparthawg, *a.* (deuparth) Having two shares of  
a whole; consisting of two thirds.

O'r mogyn—deuparthawg vyz y cîg ar yr enaid.

As to a pig, the flesh shall be valued of two thirds, and the life  
one third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deupen, *s. pl.* (dau—pen) Two heads, or two  
ends. *a.* Two-headed.

Deupenawg, *a.* (deupen) Having two heads.

Deupi, *v.* (*mutation of deubi*) It would be, or  
come.

Cyn fawnt yn y drws tlws nis deupi.

Before they should stand in the entrance a rarity would not  
come. *Myrzin.*

Deupo, *v.* (*future of dyvod*) It may be, or come.

Deuran, *s. pl.* (dau—rhan) Two shares. *a.* Bi-  
partite; of two parts.

Deuranawl, *a.* (deuran) Bipartite; of two shares.

Deurith, *s. pl.* (dau—rhith) Two appearances. *a.*  
Of two appearances.

Deurithiawl, *a.* (deurith) Of double appearance.

Deuruz, *s. pl.* (dau—gruz) Two cheeks; cheeks.

Deuryw, *s. pl.* (dau—rhyw) Two kinds, sorts,  
or sexes.

Deurywiawl, *a.* (deuryw) Epicene; of two kinds.

Deufill, *s. pl.* (dau—fill) Two syllables. *a.* Of  
two syllables.

Deufillawg, *a.* (deufill) Having two syllables.

Deutu, *s. pl.* (dau—tu) Two sides; the compass,

# DEW

or space round any thing. *adv.* Round, every  
way. *prep.* On every side, about; round.

Deuwez, *s. pl.* (dau—gwez) Two forms; twain.

O'i mwyn aur, a'i mez;  
O'i da, ill deuwez—  
Cafant.

Of her golden ore, and mead; of her goods, they twain shall  
receive. *L. G. Colbi.*

Deuwynebawg, *a.* (dau—gwynebawg) Having  
two faces; detractive. *s. m.* Pances, or hearts  
ease.

Deuyfyr, *s. m.* (dau—yftyfyr) A double meaning.

Dew, *s. m.* (de) The cause of arrangement, or  
propriety; the willer; God.

Dewaint, *s. m.* (dew) The time of separation;  
midnight, the time from midnight to cock  
crowing, the dead of night.

Yn newaint cyn pylgeiniaw,  
Llewysgoez ein lleuverau.

In the dead of night before matins, our lights did shine.  
*Taliesin.*

Neud aneu Freuer a'm gwna haint,  
O zegreunos hyd zewaint;  
Lihunav wyliav bylgaint!

Is is not the death of Freuer that makes me affected from the  
eve of night until midnight; I will awake and weep the matin  
time! *Llywarc Hen.*

Ni wyzant pan esgar dewaint a gwawr.

They know not when the deep of night and the dawn do se-  
parate. *Taliesin.*

A'm rhozo Dovy, dedwyz dewaint,  
Awen gan awel pan zel pygaint.

May I be gifted by the Creator, in a happy night, with a muse  
with the gale when morning comes. *Gw. Bryceiniawg.*

Dewid, *s. f.—pl. t.* ion (dew) A promise; a vow.

Dywedav, i'm dewidion,  
Vugez hof o acoz hon.

I will declare, according to my promises, a happy age for her  
lineages. *T. Derilysg.*

Dewin, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (dew) A diviner, a fore-  
teller, a wizard; a prophet. *Dewin o Nazareth*,  
a prophet from Nazareth. *L. G. Colbi.*

Déwin pob eizig.

Every jealous one is a prophet.

*Adage.*

Og! am Vyrzin zewinion,  
I vwrw i'm hud vry am hon.

Oh! for the diviners of Myrzin, to set me a charm above for  
her. *J. Dyvi, i werç.*

Dewin, *a.* (dew) Divine; theologic; prophetic.

Maw!—  
I zuw gyfevin, dewin Zevyz,  
Ac i Zewi wyn wedi Dovy.

Praise to God first, the divine Creator, and to holy Dewi next  
to the Creator. *Gw. Bryceiniawg.*

Dewindeb, *s. m.* (dewin) A divining; prophesy.

Dewines, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (dewin) A prophetess;  
a witch. *Dewines o Endor*, a witch of Endor.

Dewiniad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dewin) A divining.

Dewiniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dewin) Divination.

Dewiniaethawl, *a.* (dewiniaeth) Oracular.

Dewiniaetholrwy, *s. m.* (dewiniaethawl) Oracu-  
lousness, or the state of being oracular.

Dewiniaw, *v. a.* (dewin) To divine, to foretell,  
to prophesy.

Dewiniawl, *a.* (dewin) Oracular, or oracularous.

Dewiniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (dewiniad) A  
diviner.

Dewiniwr, *s. m.—pl.* dewinwyr (dewin—gwr) A  
diviner; a foreteller, or prognosticator.

Dewinyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (dewin) A theologian.

Dewinyzawl, *a.* (dewinyz) Theological; divine.

Dewinyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (dewinyz) Theology.

Dewis, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (dew) A choice; the  
act



## DEW

act of choos[ing], the power of choos[ing]; the thing chosen.

Tri braint cyvlwr dyn: cydbwys drwg a da, ac yna cymhar-iaeth; rhyzyd wrth zewis, ac o h[un]ny barn a dewis; a cynnegre gallu, yn mraint barn a dewis, gan eu rhaid cyn dim arall o wneuthur.

The three privileges of the state of humanity: equiponderance of evil and good, whence comparativity; liberty of choos[ing], whence judgment and preference; and the origin of power, proceeding from judgment and preference; for these are indisputably prior to all other exertions. *Barzas.*

Dewis, *a.* (dew) Choice, select; excellent.

Dewis, *v. a.* (dew) To choos[e], to select; to elect.

Câs â gafo zewis, ac â zewiso'r gwaethav.

Odious is he that is permitted to choos[e], and that choos[es] the worst. *Adage.*

Dewisadwy, *a.* (dewis) That may be chosen; eligible.

Dewisaiz, *a.* (dewis) Choice, select; desirable.

Gwelfon ni bob man gwedy gyflenwi â g[er]yoeth dewisaiz gorwag.

We saw every place perfectly filled with choice vain riches. *Marçawg Grwydrad.*

Dewisaw, *v. a.* (dewis) To choos[e], or to select.

Dewisais i vun val nad attreg g[er]nyv;  
Iawn yw dewisaw: dewis dyn deg.

I have chosen a fair one so that I should have no demur; it is right to choos[e]: choos[e] fair maid. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Dewisawg, *a.* (dewis) Having election. *s. m.—pl.*

Dewisogion, a prince elective; *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dewisawl, *a.* (dewis) Choice, select; excellent; desirable, pleasing.

Dewisedig, *a.* (dewis) That is elected, or chosen.

Dewisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dewis) A choos[ing], select[ing], or prefer[ing]; select[ion]; election.

Dewisig, *a.* (dewis) Choice; preferable; desirable.

Dewisolrwyz, *s. m.* (dewisawl) Eligibleness; desirableness.

Dewiswr, *s. m.—pl.* dewiswyr (dewis—gwr) One who choos[es], or prefers; a choos[er]; an elector.

Dewr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dew) A valiant one, a hero.

Dewr, *a.* (dew) Valiant, bold, brave, courageous; stout, strong, hearty.

Dewrâd, *s. m.* (dewr) A rendering, or becoming bold.

Dewraiz, *a.* (dewr) Tending to be bold; stoutish.

Dewrâu, *v. n.* (dewr) To become bold, to take courage.

Dewrder, *s. m.* (dewr) Valour, courage; strength.

Dewrez, *s. m.* (dewr) Valour, prowess; strength.

*Yn ei zewrez,* in his prime.

Ac yn yr amfer h[un]nw yz oez gwas ieuanc â elwyd Carawn, ac nid oez bonezig; ac eisioes yn llawer o ymiazau clodvawr oez o'i zewrez ac o'i zawn.

And in that period there was a young youth who was called Caron, and he was not noble; and already in many battles he was greatly famed as to his prowess and as to his virtue. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dewrvawr, *a.* (dewr) Bravely, or boldly great.

Dewrlon, *a.* (dewr—llon) Heartily pleased, or content.

Dewrwas, *s. m.—pl.* dewrweis (dewr—gwas) A hero; a man of courage, or intrepidity.

Dewryn, *s. m. dim.* (dewr) A pert, or saucy chap.

Hap Duw zewryn!

Good luck bold one! *Adage.*

Dewyr, *s. f.* (de—gwyr) *Deira*, the ancient name of a district mostly comprehended in the present county of *Durham*, and from which the modern name seems derived. The Saxons got early possession of it, for the people of this country, then a Saxon province, took part in the battle

## DIA

of *Cattraeth*, the subject of *Aneurin's* poem of the *Gododin*.

DI, *a privative prefix.* It has the force of the English *Dis* in dismember; *In* in indelicate; *Un* in unexceptionable; *Ir* in irregular, and *Less* in finless, and the like.

Di, *pron. (mutation of ti)* Thou, or thee.

Diaber, *a.* (aber) Without an outlet, or flowing.

Yn nghyvlawn-dal cyrz, yn nghyvlawnder buz,  
Ni bwyad diaber.

In the full recompence of songs, in the fulness of gain, we were not without a flowing away. *Cynxelw, m. ab M. ab Ixan.*

Diabred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (abred) A cessation from progress[ion]; obstruct[ion]; frustrat[ion].

Diabred, *a.* (abred) That is without a course; unprogressive; obstructed, or frustrated.

Pedrydawg deyrn u[ch] cyrn coned,  
Cenyv nis dygis yn ziabred.

The powerful chief over the horn of exaltation, from me he has not been taken unobstructedly. *Meilyr, m. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Diag, *a.* (a[ç]) Without a pedigree; ignoble.

Diagar, *a.* (a[çar]) Unamiable, or unlovely.

Diagor wofgorz wofgryniad,  
Diagar liagar llugiad.

Irresistible the retinue of the terror-striking one, undesirable the gleaming of the scatterer. *Cynxelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Gwyr a aeth Ododin, gwerthin wanar,  
Dysgyn ei em byzih trin diagar.

To Gododin warriors hied, the leader smiles at the uplifting of his jewel by the host of terrific toil. *Aneurin.*

Diagaws, *a.* (a[çaws]) Without cause; causeless.

Diagles, *a.* (a[çles]) Defenceless, or unsuccoured.

Diaglesawl, *a.* (diagles) Apt to make defenceless.

Diaglesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagles) A making defenceless, or a depriving of protection.

Diaglesu, *v. a.* (diagles) To deprive of protection.

Diagluz, *a.* (a[çluz]) Without covering, unobscured.

Diagluzaw, *v. a.* (diagluz) To disclose; to detect.

Diagluzawl, *a.* (diagluz) Tending to disclose.

Diagluzedig, *a.* (diagluz) That is unobscured.

Diagluziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagluz) A disclosing, a discovering; detection, or deprehension.

Diagor, *a.* (a[çor]) Not to be repressed, or kept in; not to be surrounded, or encompassed; unencircled.

Ai un uvel tân twryv diagor.

Is the element of fire of unrestrainable rage similar. *Taliessin.*

Azwyn gaer y fyz ar lydan lyn,  
Dinas diagor, mor ai cylgyn.

A pleasant fortress there is on a broad lake, a city not to be hemmed in, the sea surrounds it. *Mic Dimbs.*

Gwyr Weirniawn gwryd diagor.

The men of Gweirniawn of irresistible bravery. *Cynxelw.*

Diagris, *a.* (acris) Unobumbrated, unoccluded.

Diagris carzwys cerz Vorad,  
Diegrys llwry llwyrwys llwybrad.

Naked, the song of Morad has been banished, void of harm towards the general assembly is the path. *Cynxelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Diagub, *a.* (a[çub]) Not to be saved; irremediable.

Diagubawl, *a.* (diagub) Not tending to save.

Diagubiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagub) A not saving.

Diaguz, *a.* (a[çuz]) Unsecluded, unenveloped, unobscured; uneclipsed, unobumbrated.

Diaguziad, *s. m.* (diaguz) A being unsecluded.

Diaguziaw, *v. a.* (diaguz) To make unobscured.

Diaguziawl, *a.* (diaguz) Unsecluding, unobscuring.

Diagwyn, *a.* (a[çwyn]) Uncomplaining; unaccusing.

Diagwynawl, *a.* (diagwyn) Not apt to complain.

Diagwyngar, *a.* (diagwyn) Uncomplaining.

Diagwyniad,



Diaſwyniad, *s. m.* (diaſwyn) A not complaining.  
 Diadail, *a.* (adail) Without a building, or ſtructure.  
 Diadbryn, *a.* (adbryn) Unredeemable; not to be redeemed.  
 Diadbrynawl, *a.* (diadbryn) Unredeemed; not rebought.  
 Diadbryniad, *s. m.* (diadbryn) Want of redemption.  
 Diadſwaeth, *a.* (adſwaeth) Without a reliſh.  
 Diadſwel, *a.* (adſwel) Irremeable; not to be returned.  
 Diadſwyl, *a.* (adſwyl) Without recurrence, or return.  
 Diadeg, *a.* (adeg) Without opportunity, inopportune.  
 Diadeilad, *a.* (diadail) Without a building.  
 Diadeiladaiz, *a.* (diadeilad) Unlike a building.  
 Diadeiladu, *v. a.* (diadail) To take down a building.  
 Diadenedig, *a.* (adenedig) Unregenerated.  
 Diadvail, *a.* (advail) Without ruins; in repair.  
 Diadveiliad, *s. m.* (diadvail) A not decaying.  
 Diadveiliaw, *v. a.* (diadvail) To ſtop decaying.  
 Diadveiliawg, *a.* (diadvail) Having no decay; undemolished.  
 Diadverawl, *a.* (adverawl) Unreſtored, unreturned.  
 Diadveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adveriad) Want of reſtoration, the being not returned.  
 Diadvlas, *a.* (advlas) Without a reliſh, or taſte.  
 Diadvyd, *a.* (advyd) Without trouble; unafflicted.  
 Diadvyw, *a.* (advyw) Unrevived, unreanimated.  
 Diadvywiad, *s. m.* (diadvyw) Want of reanimation.  
 Diadvywiawl, *a.* (diadvyw) Unreviving; unrevived.  
 Diadgais, *a.* (adgais) Without a ſecond attempt.  
 Diadgas, *a.* (adgas) Not diſagreeable, not odious.  
 Diadglav, *a.* (adglav) Having no relapſe of illneſs.  
 Diadgov, *a.* (adgov) Without remembrance.  
 Diadgoviad, *s. m.* (diadgov) A not remembering.  
 Diadgoviawl, *a.* (diadgov) Unremembering.  
 Diadgwyz, *a.* (adgwyz) Without falling back.  
 Diadgwyp, *a.* (adgwyp) Unrelapſed, not relapſed.  
 Diadlais, *a.* (adlais) Without echo, or reſonance; unrefounded.  
 Diadlam, *a.* (adlam) Not to be repaſſed; irremeable.  
 Diadliv, *a.* (adliv) Without a reflux, or ebb.  
 Diadnabod, *a.* (adnabod) Without acquaintance.  
 Diadnabyzus, *a.* (adnabyzus) Unacquainted.  
 Diadnaid, *a.* (adnaid) Without a reſilience.  
 Diadnair, *a.* (adnair) Reproachleſs; unſpotted.

Trindawd dibegawd Duw bys diwahan,  
 Am ri rhwyſſan, o'm can cenſys;  
 Mab diadnair Mair, mor vynys ym bys,  
 Aeth faeth faith briwys fyz o'm ſurvyz.

In unerring Trinity, God, be thou indiviſible, for a chief  
 frankly-generous mayeſt thou reſpect my ſong; *unſpotted ſon of*  
 Mary, how frequently I feel the pang of the ſhaft of the ſeven  
 woundings when in faith thou doſt ſtrengthen me: *Cafnodyn.*

Diadnawv, *a.* (adnawv) Not to be ſwam back; irremeable.  
 Diadnerth, *a.* (adnerth) Unre-enforced; unſupported.  
 Diadolwg, *a.* (adolwg) Without intreaty.  
 Diadran, *a.* (adran) Unſubdivided; undivided.  
 Diadred, *a.* (adred) Without recurrence back.  
 Diadrwym, *a.* (adrwym) Unreſtricted, unreſtrained.  
 Diadwaith, *a.* (adwaith) Without a ſecond work; not wanting to be reworked, or undone.

Cyvrath ziadwaith ydocz.

It was an *unrepealable* law.

*Syp. Cyveiliawg.*

Diadwez, *a.* (adwez) Without retroſpection.  
 Diadwerth, *a.* (adwerth) Undepreciated.  
 Diadwy, *a.* (adwy) Without a breach, or gap.  
 Diadwyth, *a.* (adwyth) Without malignity, or harm.  
 Diadwythig, *a.* (diadwyth) Unmaligned; uninfected.  
 Diazas, *a.* (azas) Improper; incompetent.  
 Diazafu, *v. a.* (diazas) To render improper.  
 Diazaw, *a.* (azaw) Without promiſe; unpromiſed.  
 Diazevawl, *a.* (azevawl) Unconfeſſed, unowned.  
 Diazved, *a.* (azved) Immature, or unripe.  
 Diazvwyn, *a.* (azvwyn) Unkind; unmeek.  
 Diazuned, *a.* (azuned) Without a vow; unvowed.  
 Diazunedawl, *a.* (diazuned) Unvowed.  
 Diazunedu, *v. a.* (diazuned) To do away a vow.  
 Diazurn, *a.* (azurn) Without ornament.  
 Diazurnaw, *v. a.* (diazurn) To untrim.  
 Diazurnawl, *a.* (diazurn) Unembellished.  
 Diazurniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diazurn) A ſtripping of trimming, or ornament.  
 Diazwyn, *a.* (azwyn) Unvirtuous; indecent.  
 Diazwynaw, *v. a.* (diazwyn) To make indecent.  
 Diazwynawl, *a.* (diazwyn) Tending to be unvirtuous; tending to indecency.  
 Diazwyniad, *s. m.* (diazwyn) A divesting of virtue; a rendering, or becoming indecent.  
 Diazysg, *a.* (azyſg) Illiterate, or unlearned.  
 Diazysgawl, *a.* (diazysg) Tending to be illiterate.  
 Diazysgiad, *s. m.* (diazysg) A unlearning.  
 Diazysgu, *v. a.* (diazysg) To divest of learning.  
 Diaez, *a.* (aez) Without noiſe, untumultuous.  
 Diael, *a.* (ael) Without a ſkirt; without eyebrows.  
 Diaelau, *a.* (aelau) Without grief; ungrieved.  
 Diaelaw, *a.* (aelaw) Without produce; not rich.  
 Diaelawd, *a.* (aelawd) Without a member, or limb.  
 Diaele, *a.* (aele) Not doleſome; unafflicted.

Diaele vyz pob foll;  
 Gweithred cadarn cadw arvöll.

*Unafflicted* will be every ſquabby one; it is the duty of the  
 mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarc Hen.*

Diaeliawg, *a.* (diael) Having no eyebrows.  
 Diaelodawg, *a.* (diaelawd) Having no members.  
 Diaelodawl, *a.* (diaelawd) Tending to diſmember.  
 Diaeledi, *v. a.* (diaelawd) To diſmember; to diſjoint.  
 Diaelodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaelawd) A diſmembering.  
 Diaelwyd, *a.* (aelwyd) Without a hearth; homeleſs.  
 Diaelwyz, *a.* (aelwyz) Without ſucceſs, unprosperous.  
 Diaer, *a.* (aer) Without battle, or ſlaughter.  
 Diaerawg, *a.* (diaer) Not uſed to battle; unwarlike.  
 Diaerawl, *a.* (diaer) Unembattled; unwarlike.  
 Diaerva, *a.* (diaer) Without battle, or ſlaughter.

Arawn vab Cynvarc a zyrawd—Nid dim cenny a'r ry gwnaetham o ymlazau, yr holl vreninoz a oreſgynafam ni hyd hyn, os gwyr Rhuvain a ziangant yn ziaerva.

Arawn the ſon of Cynvarc ſaid—Of no conſideration with me are the battles, and all the kings that we have vanquiſhed before this time, if the men of Rome ſhall eſcape *without ſlaughter.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diaeron, *a.* (aeron) Without berries, or fruit.  
 Diaeth, *a.* (aeth) Without ſmart, or pain.  
 Diaethawl, *a.* (diaeth) Unpainful, not ſmarting.  
 Diaethiad, *s. m.* (diaeth) A divesting of poignancy.  
 Diaethlyd,



## DIA

**Diaethlyd**, *a.* (diaeth) Not smarting; unanguished.  
**Diathu**, *v. a.* (diaeth) To divest of poignancy.  
**Diavael**, *a.* (gavael) Without a hold; unfastened.  
**Diavaelawg**, *a.* (diavael) Having no hold, or gripe.  
**Diavaeledig**, *a.* (diavael) Unfastened, unheld.  
**Diavaeliad**, *s. m.* (diavael) A unfastening.  
**Diavaelu**, *v. a.* (diavael) To let go a hold, or gripe.  
**Diavar**, *a.* (avar) Without sorrow; ungrieved.  
**Diaviaç**, *a.* (aviaç) Not unwell, undiseased, sane.  
**Diaviaçawl**, *a.* (diaviaç) Of a healing tendency.  
**Diaviaçu**, *v. a.* (diaviaç) To make undiseased.  
**Diaviaçus**, *a.* (diaviaç) Undisordered, sane.  
**Diaviaeth**, *a.* (aviaeth) Without gaiety, or joy.  
**Diavieçyd**, *a.* (diaviaç) Without disease, or ill.

Erbyn gymhen wen wynvyd enrhydez,  
 Yr wlad a'r vuçez ziavieçyd.

The accomplished fair one receives the bliss of the glory of the region and the state free from pain. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

**Diavieuthu**, *v. a.* (diaviaeth) To divest of joy.  
**Diavieuthus**, *a.* (diaviaeth) Without gaiety.  
**Diavlan**, *a.* (avlan) Undeified, unpolluted.  
**Diavlanâad**, *s. m.* (diavlan) A making undeified.  
**Diavlanâawl**, *a.* (diavlan) Tending to divest of defilement, or pollution.  
**Diavlanâu**, *v. a.* (diavlan) To make undeified.  
**Diavlendid**, *a.* (diavlan) Without defilement.  
**Diavles**, *a.* (avles) Without disadvantage.  
**Diavlesawl**, *a.* (diavles) Not disadvantageous.  
**Diavlesiad**, *s. m.* (diavles) A divesting of disadvantage; a benefiting.  
**Diavlesiant**, *s. m.* (diavles) A being divested of disadvantage, or what is not beneficial.  
**Diavlesu**, *v. a.* (diavles) To rid of disadvantage.  
**Diavlonyz**, *a.* (avlonyz) Not unquiet, or unruly.  
**Diavlonyzawl**, *a.* (diavlonyz) Tending to divest of unquietness, or uneasiness.  
**Diavlonyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diavlonyz) A divesting of uneasiness, or disquietude.  
**Diavlonyzu**, *v. a.* (diavlonyz) To make quiet.  
**Diavlun**, *a.* (avlun) Undeformed, undisfigured.  
**Diavluniad**, *s. m.* (diavlun) A divesting of deformity; a rendering undisfigured.  
**Diavluniaiz**, *a.* (diavlun) Undisfigured.  
**Diavluniaw**, *v. a.* (diavlun) To make undeformed.  
**Diavluniawl**, *a.* (diavlun) Tending to render undeformed, or undisfigured.  
**Diavlwyz**, *a.* (avlwyz) Without misfortune.  
**Diavlwyzawl**, *v. a.* (diavlwyz) To divest of bad success, or misfortune; to make successful.  
**Diavlwyzawl**, *a.* (diavlwyz) Tending to divest of misfortune; prosperous.  
**Diavlwyziant**, *s. m.* (diavlwyz) A being divested of misfortune; prosperity.  
**Diavlym**, *a.* (avlym) Not blunt, unobtunded.

A dulliaw diavlym dwys wrth gâd—  
 Cad gwortho ni bu fo pan bwyllid.

With an energetic and incessant toil in the battle, the covering battle where there was no retreating when it took place. *Taliesin.*

**Diavlymawl**, *a.* (diavlym) Unobtunded.  
**Diavlymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diavlym) A divesting of bluntness; acumination.  
**Diavlymu**, *v. a.* (diavlym) To divest of bluntness.  
**Diavrawl**, *a.* (diavyn) Having reluctance.  
**Diavniad**, *s. m.* (diavyn) A feeling a reluctance; a desisting from; a failing.  
**Diavnu**, *v. n.* (diavyn) To fail, to desist from, to feel a reluctance; to feel indifferent. *Yr vy'n clywed vy bun yn diavnu*, I feel myself to be reluctant, or I feel myself failing. *Sil.*

## DIA

**Diavol**, *s. m.—pl. dievyl* (diawl) The devil.  
**Diavrad**, *a.* (avrad) Without waste; unwasteful.  
**Diavradlawn**, *a.* (diavrad) Unwasteful, unlavish.  
**Diavradloni**, *v. a.* (diavradlawn) To desist from wasting, or being prodigal.  
**Diavradu**, *v. a.* (diavrad) To cease lavishing.  
**Diavrdwyth**, *a.* (avrdwyth) Unimpassioned.  
**Diavrzwl**, *a.* (avrzwl) Inanxious; not sad.

Ev oez—

Diavrzwl yn aer yn Arvon—

He was unperplexed in battle in Arvon. *H. Vel ab Grifri.*

Diavrzwl vezwl vyzwn yn Mon,  
 Pe'n vyw y delai i Dalebolion.

Of undisturbed mind I should be in Mon, if he should come alive to Talebolion. *D. Bentrals.*

**Diavreol**, *a.* (avreol) Not irregular; undisordered.  
**Diavreoli**, *v. a.* (diavreol) To divest of disorder.  
**Diavreolus**, *a.* (diavreol) Undisordered; regular.  
**Diavriv**, *a.* (avriv) Not innumerable.  
**Diavrwyz**, *a.* (avrwyz) Unobstructed.  
**Diavrwyzawl**, *v. a.* (diavrwyz) To divest of obstruction, or hinderance.  
**Diavrwyzawl**, *a.* (diavrwyz) Unobstructive.  
**Diavrwyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diavrwyz) A divesting of obstruction, or hinderance.  
**Diavryw**, *a.* (avryw) Undegenerate, undebased.  
**Diavyl**, *s. m.—pl. dieivyl* (gavyl) The devil.

Ni zaethynt dros vor etwaeth—  
 Gwyzyl dieivyl duon,  
 Ysgodogion dynion lledfer.

They are not come over the sea as yet, the Gwyzelians, black devils, the Scots, men who are but half strong. *Milyr.*

**Diavyn**, *s. m.—pl. diavnau* (avyn) Want of fortitude, resolution, or perseverance; a failing; reluctance. *Clywais ryw ziawyn ar vy nghalon*, I felt a sort of fainting on my heart. *Sil.*  
**Diafaith**, *a.* (afaith) Without accession, or help.  
**Diafeithiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diafaith) A not aiding.  
**Diafeithiaw**, *v. n.* (diafaith) To cease affecting.  
**Diafeithiawl**, *a.* (diafaith) Unaccessary.  
**Diagawr**, *a.* (agawr) Without an opening.  
**Diagen**, *a.* (agen) Without a rift, cleft, or crack.  
**Diagenawl**, *a.* (diagen) Unrifted, uncracked.  
**Diageniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagen) A closing of rifts.  
**Diagenu**, *v. a.* (diagen) To close up rifts, or cracks.  
**Diager**, *a.* (ager) Without steam, or vapor.  
**Diagorawl**, *a.* (diagawr) Not tending to open.  
**Diagori**, *v. a.* (diagawr) To divest of opening.  
**Diagoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagawr) A divesting of opening; a ceasing to open.  
**Diagro**, *a.* (agro) Not melancholy, or pensive.

Cyvarçav ym diagro vrawd.

I will greet my unfedate brother.

*Cyvoesi Myrxzin.*

**Diagwez**, *a.* (agwez) Without manner, form, or habit; without appearance; unseemly.

Ve'th aned yn hoeth—  
 Yn ziryim i wneuthur lles,  
 Ymron heb wres diagwez.

Thou wert born naked—without strength to do good, and almost without warmth helpless. *S. S. Hywel.*

**Diagwezawl**, *a.* (diagwez) Unhabituated; unmethodical; having no ability.

**Diagweziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diagwez) A divesting of habit, method, or ability to act.

**Diagwezu**, *v. a.* (diagwez) To divest of method.

*Diaiz,*



# DIA

Diaiz, *a.* (aiz) Without zeal, or warmth.

Eiry mynyz, buan blaiz,  
Yfrys difeithwç a draiz;  
Gnawd pob anav ar ziaiz.

Snowy mountain, swift the wolf, the side of the desert he will  
penetrate: every blemish is common on the *desitude of zeal*.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

Diail, *a.* (ail) Without a second, or another.

Diailadrawz, *a.* (ailadrawz) Without a repetition,  
not declared again.

Diaillbryn, *a.* (ailbryn) Without repurchase.

Diaildal, *a.* (aildal) Without retribution.

Diailzarbod, *a.* (ailzarbod) Not re-provided.

Diailzeçreu, *a.* (ailzeçreu) Unrecommended.

Diailzewis, *a.* (ailzewis) Without second choice.

Diailzofbarth, *a.* (ailzofbarth) Not re-elucidated.

Diailzyblyg, *a.* (ailzyblyg) Not reduplicated.

Diailzyblýgu, *v. a.* (dialzyblyg) To unre-  
duplicate.

Diailzyvod, *a.* (ailzyvod) Without coming again.

Diailzyvod, *v. n.* (ailzyvod) To cease coming  
back.

Diailenedig, *a.* (ailenedig) Unregenerated.

Nid oes un dawn wedi weithredu yn rymus yn y credadyn, ni  
bo ei rith a'i gyfelyb i'w gweled yn y diailenedig.

There is no virtue which is powerfully wrought in the believer,  
but that has a shade and semblance to be perceived in the *unrege-*  
*nerated*.  
*S. Treuredyn.*

Diaileneidiad, *a.* (aileneidiad) Without reanima-  
tion; unanimated.

Diaileneidiaw, *v. n.* (aileneidiaw) To cease re-  
animating.

Diailesgyn, *a.* (ailesgyn) Without reascension.

Diailethol, *a.* (ailethol) Without reselection.

Diailveziannawl, *a.* (dialveziant) Not tending to  
repossess; not repossessing.

Diailveziannu, *v. n.* (dialveziant) To cease re-  
possessing; to be divested of second enjoyment.

Diailveziant, *a.* (ailveziant) Without repossession.

Diailvezu, *v. a.* (ailvezu) To cease repossessing.

Diailvudaw, *v. n.* (ailvudaw) To cease moving,  
or going back.

Diailwynâad, *a.* (ailwynâad) Without re-en-  
joyment; not re-enjoyed.

Diailwynâu, *v. n.* (ailwynâu) To cease re-  
enjoying.

Diailvywâad, *a.* (ailvywâad) Without reanimat-  
ing; unanimated, unrevivified.

Diailvywâu, *v. n.* (ailvywâu) To cease revi-  
vifying.

Diailgenedledig, *a.* (ailgenedledig) Unregenerated.

Diailgenedliad, *a.* (ailgenedliad) Without re-  
generation.

Diailgenedlu, *v. n.* (ailgenedlu) To cease re-  
generating.

Diailgwyp, *a.* (ailgwyp) Without a relapse.

Diailgwypaw, *v. n.* (dialgwyp) To cease  
relapsing.

Diailgydnabod, *a.* (ailgydnabod) Unrecognised.

Diailgydnabod, *v. n.* (ailgydnabod) To cease re-  
cognising.

Diailgyvarç, *a.* (ailgyvarç) Without resalutation.

ailgynnull, *a.* (ailgynnull) Without reassembling.

ailgyrç, *a.* (ailgyrç) Without second resort.

Diailymgyrç, *a.* (ailymgyrç) Unrecurring.

Diailymlid, *a.* (ailymlid) Without re-chasing.

ail, *a.* (ail) Without other; not otherwise.

Aur yn y naill, diaill d  
Arwyz yw i'r llaw ora<sup>u</sup>

Gold in the one, not otherwise two; it is a token for the best  
hand.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Diaillt, *a.* (aillt) Without another; unmatched.

# DIA

Diailltuawl, *a.* (diaillt) Not apart, or aside.

Diainc, *a.* (ainc) Without greediness, or craving.

Diais, *a.* (ais) Without ribs; without splints, or  
laths to support; without want.

Dial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (âl) Vengeance; punish-  
ment; revenge. *Dial Rodri*, or the retalia-  
tion of Rodri; a victory so called, obtained by  
the Welsh over the Saxons and Danes in the  
year 878.

A wnel argae gwae, a gwall, o'r Dëau,  
A gaif dial cuall.

He that shall commit a woeful and luckless deed, from the South  
shall have fierce revenge.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dial, *v. a.* (âl) To avenge, to punish; to revenge.

Gwell goçel mefyl na'i zial.

It is better to avoid an injury than to revenge it. *Adage.*

Dialaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dial) Vengeance.

Gorvawr glyw glewyd dialaeth,  
Gorvlwng arv aerwezawg benaeth.

A mighty leader of prowess for vengeance, terribly threaten-  
ing is the weapon of the chief intent on slaughter.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Weithian y dialaethau,  
A gawn yn vrwd ac yn vrau.

At length the retaliations we shall have vehement and ripe.  
*Ll. ab M. ab Ednyfed.*

Dialaeth, *a.* (alaeth) Without sorrow, or wailing.

Dialaethawl, *a.* (dialaeth) Tending to divest of  
grief.

Dialaethiad, *s. m.* (dialaeth) A divesting of grief.

Dialaethu, *v. n.* (dialaeth) To cease grieving.

Dialaethus, *a.* (dialaeth) Unmournful; ungrieved.

Dialar, *a.* (galar) Without grief, or unafflicted.

Bwyv gwas Duw, gwesti dialar,  
Cyn bwyv anghenawg angen-war.

May I be a servant of God, a course without grief, ere I be ne-  
cessitated and fated to rest.  
*Cynzelw.*

Dialaru, *v. n.* (dialar) To cease lamenting.

Dialarus, *a.* (dialar) Ungrieved, unafflicted.

Dialbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (dial—pren) A gal-  
lows, the tree of vengeance.

Dialedig, *a.* (dial) That is avenged, or punished.

Dialedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diale dig) Avenge-  
ment; penal retribution, or punishment.

Dialez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dial) Vengeance. *Mae*  
*ganxo zialex o bethau*, he has an immensity of  
riches. *Collog.*

Di vrys y denvyn Duw vry  
Y dialez lle dyl.

Slowly doth God above send the punishment where it is merited,  
*D. Llwyd Gorluc.*

Dialezawg, *a.* (dialez) Avenged; punished.

Dialezawl, *a.* (dialez) Avenging; penal.

Dialezgar, *a.* (dialez) Vengeful, vindictive, vin-  
dicatory; revengeful.

Dialezgarwç, *s. m.* (dialezgar) Vengeance.

Dialeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dialez) An avenging.

Dialezu, *v. a.* (dialez) To avenge, to revenge.

Dialezus, *a.* (dialez) Vengeful; avenging.

Dialezusrwyz, *s. m.* (dialezus) Vengefulness.

Dialezwr, *s. m.—pl.* dialezwyr (dialez—gwr)  
An avenger, one that avenges, or a punisher.

Dialva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (dial—ma) A place of  
revenge, a place of penal retribution.

Dialyawr, *a.* (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Tri fôrth am borth am byrth Saefon;  
Tri fôvyn diovyn dialvorion.

Three diligent after the prey about the Saxons' gates; three  
bold, dauntless, greatly vindictive ones.  
*Cynzelw, i vaib Cadw. ab Madawg.*

Dialgar, *a.* (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Dialgarwç, *s. m.* (dialgar) Revengefulness.

Dialiad,



# D I A

Dialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) An avenging; avengement; a revenging; revenge.  
 Dialon, *a.* (alon) Without harmony; unmusical.  
 Dialu, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge; to retaliate.  
 Dialus, *a.* (dial) Revengeful, apt to revenge.  
 Dialw, *a.* (galw) Without call, uncalled.  
 Dialwad, *a.* (galwad) Without avocation.  
 Dialwç, *s. m.* (dial) Vengeance; punishment.  
 Dialwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dialwyr* (dial—gwr) Avenger.

Nid gnawd d.alwr diovyn.

It is not usual for the *punisher* to be without fear. *Adage.*

Dialyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dial) An avenger.  
 Dialyzaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dialyz) Avengement; the act of avenging, or punishing.  
 Dialyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) Avengement.

Urien á wnaeth dialyniaeth i gywilyz.

Urien made *retaliation* for the disgrace.

*Taliesin.*

Diall, *a.* (gall) Without power, or powerless.  
 Diallanawl, *a.* (allanawl) Not exterior.  
 Diallvryd, *a.* (allvryd) Not ferocious, or savage.  
 Dialltraw, *a.* (alltraw) Without a sponsor.  
 Dialltud, *a.* (alltud) Not an exile; unbanished.  
 Dialltudaw, *v. a.* (dialltud) To bring from exile.  
 Dialltudawl, *a.* (dialltud) Unbanished, unexiled.  
 Dialltudez, *s. m.* (dialltud) An unexiled state.  
 Diallu, *a.* (gallu) Without power; unable; feeble.  
 Dialluawg, *a.* (diallu) Invalid; incapacitated.  
 Dialluawl, *a.* (diallu) Imbecile, impotent.  
 Dialluez, *s. m.* (diallu) Inability, or incapacity.  
 Diambell, *a.* (ambell) Not unfrequent, unscarce.

Lle mezwaith ceraint, carant caerau;  
 Lle mezwon dynion, doniawg voelau;  
 Lle cywrwyz hylwyz heiliau diambell;  
 Lle ceir gwin diello dynellau.

A place of inebriation of relatives, the bulwark of friendship; where there are drunken men of virtuous manners; a place unobstructed, prospering the *plentiful* services; where clear wine is to be had from the pipes. *L. G. Gochi.*

Diambellu, *v. a.* (diambell) To make unscarce.  
 Diamcan, *a.* (amcan) Without design, or judgement; injudicious; random.  
 Diamcanawl, *a.* (diamcan) Undesigning.  
 Diamcaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamcan) A cessation from designing; inattention.  
 Diamcanu, *v. n.* (diamcan) To cease designing, or contriving; to cease intending.  
 Diamcanus, *a.* (diamcan) Without judgement, design, or foresight; improvident.  
 Diamdlawd, *a.* (amdlawd) Not necessitous.  
 Diamzifyn, *a.* (amzifyn) Defenceless.  
 Diamzifynawl, *a.* (diamzifyn) Undefensible.  
 Diamzifynedig, *a.* (diamzifyn) Undefended.  
 Diamzifyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamzifyn) The state of being undefended; a not defending.  
 Diamzifynu, *v. n.* (diamzifyn) To cease defending; to divest of defence.  
 Diamzwill, *a.* (amzwill) Unobscured; unclouded.  
 Diameth, *a.* (ameth) Unfailing; faultless; true.

Am hyn, gwâr vorwyn liw gwawr vore,  
 Clywaf vy nghalon ton val tanze,  
 Yn llosgi erzi ar zeyv cynne,  
 Diameth ofgeth a wiſg eurze.

For this, gentle maid, fair as the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the pervading flame, burning for her sake, after the true nature of kindling, *unfaltering* the gait of her bedight in gold. *Ll. P. Moç, i Winlliant.*

Diamgall, *a.* (amgall) Uncircumspect; unwary.  
 Diamgant, *a.* (amgant) Unfurrounded; uncircled.  
 Diamgelawg, *a.* (amgelawg) Uncircumspect.  
 Diamgelez, *a.* (amgelez) Succourless, helpless.  
 Diamgelezawl, *a.* (diamgelez) Unsuccoured.

# D I A

Diamgeleziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgelez) A divesting of succour, cheer, or comfort.  
 Diamgelezu, *v. a.* (diamgelez) To divest of succour, cheer, comfort, or aid of friends.  
 Diamgelezus, *a.* (diamgelez) Unsuccoured.  
 Diamgelwç, *s. m.* (amgelwç) Want of circumspection, improvidence, indiscretion.  
 Diamgen, *a.* (amgen) Not otherwise, or contrary.  
 Diamgenaeth, *a.* (diamgen) Without a difference.  
 Diamgenu, *v. a.* (diamgen) To divest of difference.  
 Diamguz, *a.* (amguz) Unenveloped, unobscured.  
 Diamgyfred, *a.* (amgyfred) Not conceived, or comprehended; incomprehensible.

Ni zigon un creâdur hylbyfu beth yw Duw, o herwyz diamgyfred yw.

No creature is able to declare what God is, for he is *incomprehensible*. *R. Vyçan, Ymarver Duwiolddeb.*

Diamgyfredadwy, *a.* (diangyfred) Incomprehensible.  
 Diamgyfredawl, *a.* (diamgyfred) Void of understanding; not tending to comprehend.  
 Diamgyfrededig, *a.* (diamgyfred) Unconceived.  
 Diamgyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgyfred) Incomprehension, want of conception.  
 Diamgyfredu, *v. n.* (diamgyfred) To cease exerting the mental faculty; to cease comprehending.  
 Diamgylç, *a.* (amgylç) Unfurrounded; uncircled.  
 Diamgylçadwy, *a.* (diamgylç) Not to be encircled, uncircumscribable.  
 Diamgylçawl, *a.* (diamgylç) Uncircumscribed.  
 Diamgylçedig, *a.* (diamgylç) Unfurrounded.  
 Diamgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgylç) A being uncircumscribed, or unfurrounded.  
 Diamgylçu, *v. n.* (diamgylç) To cease encircling; to divest of what furrounds.  
 Diamgylçynawl, *a.* (amgylçynawl) Not tending to furround; uncircumscribed.  
 Diamgylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçyniad) A being unencompassed; a not encircling.  
 Diamgylçynu, *v. n.* (amgylçynu) To cease encompassing; to divest of what encompasses.  
 Diamhaval, *a.* (amhaval) Not parallel.  
 Diamlâad, *s. m.* (diamyl) A making scarce.  
 Diamlâu, *v. a.* (diamyl) To make unfrequent.  
 Diamlwg, *a.* (amlwg) Undistinct, unmanifest.  
 Diamlygadwy, *a.* (diamlwg) Unexplicable, that cannot be made manifest.  
 Diamlygawl, *a.* (diamlwg) Unmanifested.  
 Diamlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamlwg) Want of manifestation; a being unexplained.  
 Diamlygu, *v. a.* (diamlwg) To make indistinct.  
 Diammaeth, *a.* (ammaeth) Without dainty.

Oç! llêas di vezvaeth,  
 Neud ym diammaeth!

Ah! hast thou slain the mead-nourisher, then are we not *dainty*. *Cyv efi Myrçzin.*

Diammau, *a.* (ammau) Doubtless; truly.  
 Diammeuthawl, *a.* (diammaeth) Unfavoury.  
 Diammeuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammaeth) A rendering undainty, or unfavoury.  
 Diammeuthu, *v. a.* (diammaeth) To make undainty, to render unfavoury, or insipid.  
 Diammeuthyn, *a.* (diammaeth) Not a dainty.  
 Diammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammau) A rendering indubitable; indubitation.  
 Diammheuaeth, *s. m.* (diammau) Indubitation; indubitableness; certainty.

Mae arnai ovn nad wyt ond yfbyrd;  
 Etto, er gwaned yw dynoliaeth,  
 Gwell na fo yw diammheuaeth.

I am afraid thou art but a spirit; yet, though humanity be *so* weak, better than to run away is *the being made certain*.

*T. Owain, Engl. Hawz ei Hebgor.*

Diammheuw,



## D I A

- Diammheuaw, *v. a.* (diammau) To render indubious, or indubitable; to cease suspecting.  
 Diammheuawl, *a.* (diammau) Undubitable; indubious, undoubted, unquestionable.  
 Diammhëus, *a.* (diammau) Unsuspecting.  
 Diammod, *a.* (ammod) Without covenant, or agreement; unconditional.  
 Diammodawl, *a.* (diammod) Uncovenanted.  
 Diammodi, *v. a.* (diammod) To annul a covenant, agreement, or contract.  
 Diammodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diammod) The act of annulling a covenant.  
 Diammynez, *a.* (ammynez) Impatient; hasty.

Diammynez ym gwnezyw,  
 Dried ym ziwelfied yw.

*Impatient* has she made me; it is confusion to me that she is so chaste.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diammynezgar, *a.* (diammynez) Impatient.  
 Diammynezgarwç, *s. m.* (diammynezgar) Impatientness, a passionate temper.  
 Diammynezus, *a.* (diammynez) Impatient.

Medion, gwr coç cyvartal ei vaint oez, ag aelodau cryniön gwrawl izo, a dryganius, a greulown diammynezus oez.

Medion, he was a red man of middle size, having round manly limbs; and he was ill-tempered, and a passionate cruel one.

*H. Dured—Mabinegion.*

- Diamravael, *a.* (amravael) Without contention.  
 Diamravaelgar, *a.* (diamravael) Uncontentious.  
 Diamravaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamravael) The ending of a dispute, or contention.  
 Diamravaeliaw, *v. n.* (diamravael) To cease disputing, or wrangling; to reconcile.  
 Diamravaelus, *a.* (diamravael) Uncontentious.  
 Diamrosgo, *a.* (amrosgo) Not unwieldy; compact.  
 Diamrosgöez, *s. m.* (diamrosgo) The being not unwieldy.  
 Diamryveiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryveiliad) A being undiversified, or unvaried.  
 Diamryveiliaw, *v. n.* (amryveiliaw) To become unvaried; to render undiversified.  
 Diamryvus, *a.* (amryvus) Without excess.  
 Diamryvufaw, *v. n.* (diamryvus) To cease being excessive; to become moderate.  
 Diamryvufez, *s. m.* (diamryvus) A state of excess; moderation.  
 Diamryfon, *a.* (amryfon) Without contention.

O byz cynwargadw, gater yn ziamryfon i'r neb a'i cynwargadwys.

If there should be pre-occupancy, let it go without contesting to him that has pre-occupied.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Mi i'm dezyv wyv diamryfon,  
 O'r prifweirz ym prif gyveillion.

I in my conduct am without contention with the primary bards, my primary friends.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

- Diamryfonawl, *a.* (diamryfon) Not tending to dispute, or contest; incontestable; uncontested.  
 Diamryfongar, *a.* (diamryfon) Not apt to dispute.  
 Diamryfoni, *v. a.* (diamryfon) To free from contention, dispute, or strife.

O byz y pleidiau yn anghydunaw o herwyz hyny—dyly yr yngnad eu diamryfoni.

If the parties should be disagreeing with respect to that—the judge ought to reconcile them.  
*Welsh Laws.*

O byz amryfon y rhwng dwy vaenawl o'r naw maenawl yr fyz yn Arvon, eu diamryfoni o'r ffaith y zwy, heb neb o le arall.

If there should be a dispute between two manors out of the nine manors that are in Arvon, the seven to determine the dispute of the two, without any one from another place.

*Breiniau Rhun i Wyr Arvon.*

- Diamryw, *a.* (amryw) Uncompounded, unmixed.

Handid vy arglwyz, cyvrwyz, cyvrwys,  
 O ryw diamryw, diamryvus.

My lord, prosperous and discreet, must be acknowledged of a race unmixed, and unassuming. *Ll. Parç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

## D I A

- Diamrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamryw) An un-compounded, or unmixed state.  
 Diamrywiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamryw) Homogeneity, or homogeneousness.  
 Diamrywiaw, *v. n.* (diamryw) To become unmixed.  
 Diamrywiawl, *a.* (diamryw) Homogeneous; pure.  
 Diamwez, *a.* (amwez) Incongruous, unconforn.  
 Diamwezawl, *a.* (diamwez) Unconformable.  
 Diamweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamwez) Disconformity, inconstitence; incongruity.  
 Diamwezu, *v. n.* (diamwez) To disconform.  
 Diamwel, *a.* (amwel) Uncircumspect; heedless.

Ac unwaith heb gél,  
 Yr ymzug Abel,  
 A Cain ziamwel.

And once without concealment did Abel bear with the indiscreet Cain.  
*Taliesin.*

- Diamweled, *v. n.* (diamwel) To cease taking heed.  
 Diamwelediad, *s. m.* (diamweled) Incircumspection; a ceasing to be circumspect.  
 Diamwes, *a.* (amwes) Without enjoyment.  
 Diamwefawl, *a.* (diamwes) Unindulgent.  
 Diamwefu, *v. n.* (diamwes) To cease indulging.  
 Diamwys, *a.* (amwys) Unequivocal, unambiguous; without a double meaning.  
 Diamwysawl, *a.* (diamwys) Unambiguous.  
 Diamyl, *a.* (amyl) Unfrequent, unabundant.  
 Diamynez, *a.* (amynez) Without patience.  
 Diamynezgar, *a.* (diamynez) Impatient.  
 Dianaç, *a.* (anaç) Without exception; unexceptionable.  
 Dianad, *a.* (anad) Unexceptionable; unexceptionous.

Eryr cyrçiad cād, cydweiz Peredur,  
 Aryv Eingyl Dudur, dadyl dianad.

The assaulting eagle of battle, like Peredur, the weapon for the Angles is Tudur, whose argument is incontrovertible.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

- Dianadlawg, *a.* (dianadyl) Having no breath.  
 Dianadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianadyl) A ceasing to breathe; want of respiration.  
 Dianadlu, *v. n.* (dianadyl) To cease breathing.  
 Dianadyl, *a.* (anadyl) Breathless, void of breath.  
 Dianav, *a.* (anav) Without hurt, defect, or blemish.

Odid zyu tég dianav.

There is scarcely a comely man without a defect. *Adage.*

Tég pob dianav.

Fair is every thing faultless. *Adage.*

- Dianavawl, *a.* (dianav) Not tending to hurt.  
 Dianaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianav) A being unhurt; a being indefective, or faultless.  
 Dianavu, *v. a.* (dianav) To divest of blemish, defect, or failing; to heal a hurt.  
 Dianavus, *a.* (dianav) Unblemished; sound.  
 Dianair, *a.* (anair) Irreproachable; free from de- traction; free from blame.  
 Dianaw, *a.* (anaw) Without harmony, or music.  
 Dianc, *s. m.* (anc) Escape; a retreat, flight.  
 Dianc, *v. a.* (anc) To escape, to pass safe; to avoid; to deliver, to rescue; to retreat, to flee; to be delivered, or preserved. *Duxo a'm dianc,* God will deliver me.

Dianc ar Glwyd a bozi ar Gonwy.

To escape on the Clwyd, and to be drowned on the Conwy. *Adage.*

—Mae awç hiraeth  
 I mi from ymhwiz a Franc;  
 O'r Déau Mair a'i dianc.

There is an ardent longing that I should contemptuously oppose the Frank; from the South may Mary make him to escape.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dianerç,



# D I A

**Dianerç, a. (anerç)** Ungreeted, unsaluted.

Baglan bren, neud gauav hyn,  
Yd vyz llavar gwyr ar lyn?  
Neud dianerç vy euryr?

My wooden crook, is this not winter, when men are loquacious  
over the liquor? Is not my piece of gold *without regard!*

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Dianverth, a. (anverth)** Not unfightly, or ugly.

**Dianvoz, a. (anvoz)** Without unwillingness.

**Dianvozawg, a. (dianvoz)** Not displeased.

**Dianvozawl, a. (dianvoz)** Not displeasing.

**Dianvozedig, a. (dianvoz)** Undispleased.

**Dianvoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianvoz)** A being  
undispleased; a not displeasing.

**Dianvozus, a. (dianvoz)** Not apt to be displeased.

**Dianvoes, a. (anvoes)** Not without manners, de-  
corum, or morality.

**Dianvoefgar, a. (dianvoes)** Not indecorous.

**Dianvon, a. (anvon)** Without a mission.

**Dianvonadwy, a. (dianvon)** Not to be sent.

**Dianvonawl, a. (dianvon)** Unmissioned.

**Dianvoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianvon)** A not  
sending, a being unmissioned.

**Dianvuz, a. (anvuz)** Not unprofitable.

**Dianvwyn, a. (anvwyn)** Not unkind, or sour.

**Dianfawd, a. (anfawd)** Without bad success.

**Dianhael, a. (anhael)** Not ungenerous.

Teilwng, feren bedweni,  
Talm mawr, er ai tal i mi:  
Cusfan morwyn zianhael.

Thou luminary of the birchen grove, a great deal is merited as a  
recompence to me: a kiss of a maid *not ungenerous.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dianhap, a. (anhap)** Without mischance.

**Dianharz, a. (anharz)** Not unfightly.

**Dianharzu, v. a. (dianharz)** To divest of un-  
fightliness, or uncomeliness.

**Dianhawz, a. (anhawz)** Not difficult.

**Dianhebgor, a. (anhebgor)** Not indispensable.

**Dianhof, a. (anhof)** Not unlovely; agreeable.

**Dianhun, a. (anhun)** Without watchfulness.

**Dianhunez, a. (dianhun)** Not deprived of sleep.

Gwmp clod, dawn hynod dianhunez degyr,  
Gwiw ryw groyw eigr, gwawr y gwreigz.

Fair the fame, notable the gift of her *that causes not the wakeful*  
tear, the excellence of her sex is the sweet maid, the luminary of  
the women. *Rhifordyn.*

**Dianhwyl, a. (anhwyl)** Undisordered; in order.

**Dianhy, a. (anhy)** Not without boldness; bold.

**Dianhyder, a. (anhyder)** Without despondence.

**Dianhydrin, a. (anhydrin)** Not unmanageable.

**Dianhydro, a. (anhydro)** Not unpliant; flexi-  
ble, or not inflexible.

**Dianhydun, a. (anhydun)** Unopinionated.

**Dianhyvoz, a. (anhyvoz)** Not implacable.

**Dianhyvoes, a. (anhyvoes)** Not unmannerly.

**Dianhyvryd, a. (anhyvryd)** Not unpleasant.

**Dianhyforz, a. (anhyforz)** Not impassable.

**Dianhygar, a. (anhygar)** Not unamiable.

**Dianhygas, a. (anhygas)** Not inobnoxious.

**Dianhyged, a. (anhyged)** Not ungenerous.

**Dianhyglod, a. (anhyglod)** Not illaudable.

**Dianhyglwyv, a. (anhyglwyv)** Not invulnerable.

**Dianhygoel, a. (anhygoel)** Not incredible.

**Dianhygov, a. (anhygov)** Not immemorable, that  
will not go out of memory.

**Dianhygoll, a. (anhygoll)** Not inamissible.

**Dianhygosp, a. (anhygosp)** Not incorrigible.

**Dianhygred, a. (anhygred)** Not incredible.

**Dianhylaw, a. (anhylaw)** Not inexpert.

**Dianhyled, a. (anhyled)** Not inexpendible.

**Dianhyles, a. (anhyles)** Not unbeneficial.

**Dianhylith, a. (anhylith)** Not untractable.

# D I A

**Dianhylon, a. (anhylon)** Not hard to please.

**Dianhynaws, a. (anhynaws)** Not ill-natured.

**Dianhyferç, a. (anhyferç)** Not unamiable.

**Dianhyfon, a. (anhyfon)** Not unutterable.

**Dianhywaith, a. (anhywaith)** Not untractable.

**Dianhywez, a. (anhywez)** Not refractory.

**Dianhywel, a. (anhywel)** Not undistinguishable.

**Dianhywell, a. (anhywell)** Not irremediable.

**Dianhywerth, a. (anhywerth)** Not unsaleable.

**Dianiaç, a. (aniaç)** Not unwell, not insane.

**Dianiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aniaeth)** Indisposition.

**Dianial, a. (anial)** Not run wild, or overgrown.

**Dianialu, v. a. (dianial)** To clear of wilds.

**Dianialus, a. (dianial)** Not apt to become wild,  
or overgrown with woods.

**Dianialwç, a. (dianial)** Without a wilderness.

**Dianian, a. (anian)** Without nature, unnatural.

**Dianianawl, a. (dianian)** Uncongenial.

**Dianianu, v. a. (dianian)** To divest of nature.

**Dianlan, a. (anlan)** Not unclean; undefiled.

**Dianlew, a. (anlew)** Not void of courage; brave.

**Dianllad, a. (anllad)** Unwanton, or not lewd.

**Dianlladrwyz, s. m. (dianllad)** Chasteness.

**Dianlladu, v. n. (dianllad)** To become chaste.

**Dianlladyr, a. (anlladyr)** Not without dishonesty.

**Dianlloez, a. (anlloez)** Without riches, or wealth.

**Dianmhar, a. (anmhar)** Not out of repair.

**Dianmharawl, a. (dianmhar)** Undisordered.

**Dianmhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianmhar)** A  
rendering undisordered.

**Dianmharu, v. a. (dianmhar)** To divest of dis-  
order, or irregularity; to repair.

**Dianmhorth, a. (anmhorth)** Not unsupported.

**Dianmhur, a. (anmhur)** Not impure; depurate.

**Dianmhuraw, v. a. (dianmhur)** To divest of im-  
purity, to depurate, to make pure.

**Dianmhurez, s. m. (dianmhur)** Incorruption.

**Dianmhuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianmhur)** Depu-  
ration, or a divesting of impurity.

**Dianmhwyll, a. (anmhwyll)** Without distraction.

**Dianmhwyllaw, v. a. (dianmhwyll)** To become  
undistracted, or to recover rationality.

**Dianmhwyllawg, a. (dianmhwyll)** Undistracted.

**Dianmhwylllez, s. m. (dianmhwyll)** Undistract-  
edness.

**Dianmhwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianmhwyll)** A  
becoming divested of irrationality, a recovering  
the senses.

**Diannawd, a. (annawd)** Without reproach.

**Diannçall, a. (annçall)** Without ignorance.

**Diannez, a. (annez)** Without a habitation.

**Diannezawl, a. (diannez)** Uninhabited.

**Dianneziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diannez)** A being  
uninhabited; a rendering uninhabited.

**Diannezu, v. a. (diannez)** To desolate.

**Diannel, a. (annel)** Unstretched; aimless.

**Diannelawg, a. (diannel)** Having no stretch, or  
tension; having no aim.

**Dianneledig, a. (diannel)** Unstretched.

**Dianneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diannel)** A unstretch-  
ing; a divesting of aim.

**Diannelu, v. n. (diannel)** To unstretch; to divest  
of aim; to cease aiming.

A hoew llyn hasloni,  
Dyn a wnel dan annel da,  
Duw'n ol m. diannela.

With the briskly vibrating string of generosity, what man shall  
do under a good aim, God afterwards *will not thwart the aim.*  
*Guto'r Glyn.*

**Diannerth, a. (annerth)** Without weakness.

**Diannerthawl, a. (diannerth)** Restorative.

**Diannerthiad,**



## D I A

Diannerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diannerth) A divesting, or a becoming divested of weakness.  
 Diannerthu, *v. a.* (diannerth) To divest of impotence; to become strong.  
 Diannewr, *a.* (annewr) Not unvigorous.  
 Diannhal, *a.* (annhal) Not without reward.  
 Diannheg, *a.* (annheg) Without being unfair; undisfigured, or not uncomely; clean.  
 Diannhirion, *a.* (annhirion) Undisgustful.  
 Diannhirioni, *v. n.* (diannhirion) To cease being disgusting, unpleasant, or disagreeable.  
 Diannhrevnawl, *a.* (diannhrevyn) Tending to divest of disarrangement, or disorder.  
 Diannhrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diannhrevyn) A divesting of disorder; a being undisturbed.  
 Diannhrevnu, *v. a.* (diannhrevyn) To divest of disorder, or disarrangement.  
 Diannhrevyn, *a.* (annhrevyn) Undisturbed.  
 Diannhrugar, *a.* (annhrugar) Not unmerciful.  
 Diannhrugarawg, *a.* (diannhrugar) Having no inexorable, or unmerciful disposition.  
 Diannizan, *a.* (annizan) Not comfortless.  
 Diannizig, *a.* (annizig) Unfretful, unpeevish.  
 Dianniver, *a.* (anniver) Not innumerable.  
 Diannillyn, *a.* (annillyn) Not void of smartness.  
 Diannillynawl, *a.* (diannillyn) Tending to divest, or to be divested of inelegance.  
 Diannillynez, *s. m.* (diannillyn) A state divested of inelegance, smartness, or briskness.  
 Diannillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diannillyn) A divesting, or being divested of inelegance.  
 Diannillynu, *v. n.* (diannillyn) To become divested of inelegance; to divest of inelegance.  
 Diannirgel, *a.* (annirgel) Not unsecluded.  
 Diannirper, *a.* (annirper) Not unnecessary.  
 Dianniwyd, *a.* (anniwyd) Not undiligent.  
 Dianniwyg, *a.* (anniwyg) Undisturbed.  
 Diannod, *a.* (annod) Without suspension, or delay; instantaneous. *Yn diannod*, immediately, forthwith; presently, by and by.  
 Diannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise, not silly.  
 Diannog, *a.* (annog) Unexhorted, or unexcited.  
 Diannogawl, *a.* (diannog) Not tending to excite.  
 Diannogedig, *a.* (diannog) Unexhorted, unexcited.  
 Diannogi, *v. n.* (diannog) To cease exhorting.  
 Diannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diannog) A ceasing to exhort; a being without exhortation.  
 Diannos, *a.* (annos) Uninstigated, undriven.  
 Diannull, *a.* (annull) Not void of form; shapely.  
 Diannwyd, *a.* (annwyd) Without cold; unchilled.  
 Diannyben, *a.* (annyben) Not endless; undilatory.  
 Diannybendawd, *s. m.* (diannyben) Undilatoriness.  
 Diannyval, *a.* (annyval) Not unassiduous.  
 Diannyfg, *a.* (annyfg) Not illiterate; learned.  
 Dianod, *a.* (anoed) Without delay; uninterrupted, or unsuspended; opportune.  
 Dianolo, *a.* (anolo) Not ineffectual; real.  
 Dianorfen, *a.* (anorfen) Not endless, or infinite.  
 Dianormes, *a.* (anormes) Not unoppressed.  
 Dianrhaith, *a.* (anrhaith) Without spoliation.  
 Dianrhed, *a.* (anrhed) Unpositive; concurrent.  
 Dianrheg, *a.* (anrheg) Giftless, without gift.  
 Dianrhydez, *s. m.* (anrhydez) Dishonour. *a.* Without honour.

Ve a zenvyn arno advyd, anefmwythder, dianrhydez, a thralawd, zzy wneuthur yn zzyy.

He will send upon him tribulation, disquietude, dishonour, and worldly distress, to make him humble.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

## D I A

Dianrhydezawl, *a.* (dianrhydez) Tending to dishonour, or disparage; degrading.  
 Dianrhydeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dianrhydez) A dishonouring; degradation.  
 Dianrhydezu, *v. a.* (dianrhydez) To dishonour.

Dithau dianrhydezusaf noth gwiorz di, rhai gwedy y fawl anrhydez a rozes i izynt hwy, a'm—dianrhydezasant inhau.

And thou more dishonourable than thy sisters, whom after that honour which I conferred upon them dishonoured me in return.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dianrhydezus, *a.* (dianrhydez) Dishonourable.  
 Dianfawd, *a.* (anfawd) Impersonal, or without personality; unpersonified.  
 Dianfawz, *a.* (anfawz) Without nature, or quality.  
 Dianferç, *a.* (anferç) Without disgust, or hate.  
 Dianfodawl, *a.* (dianfawd) Unpersonified.  
 Dianfodedig, *a.* (dianfawd) Unpersonified.  
 Dianfodi, *v. a.* (dianfawd) To make impersonal.  
 Dianfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dianfawd) A rendering impersonal; a being unpersonified.  
 Dianfodwez, *s. m.* (dianfawd—gwez) Want of personality, an unpersonified state.  
 Dianfodzawd, *a.* (dianfawz) Not to be blended.  
 Dianfodzawl, *a.* (dianfawz) Tending to divest of nature, quality, or property.  
 Dianfozi, *v. a.* (dianfawz) To divest of natural quality, or property.  
 Dianfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dianfawz) A divesting of nature, or property.  
 Diantur, *a.* (antur) Without enterprise.  
 Dianturiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diantur) A being without enterprise, want of boldness.  
 Dianturiaw, *v. n.* (diantur) To desist from enterprise; to become discouraged.  
 Dianturiawl, *a.* (diantur) Unenterprising.  
 Dianudon, *a.* (anudon) Without perjury.  
 Dianudonawl, *a.* (dianudon) Unperjured.  
 Dianuvyz, *a.* (anuvyz) Not void of humility.  
 Dianundeb, *a.* (anundeb) Without disagreement.  
 Dianurzas, *a.* (anurzas) Without degradation.  
 Dianwadal, *a.* (anwadal) Unwavering; constant.

Os dyn wyd dianwadal,  
 Drwg yw dy wez, sylwezfâl.

If thou art a real man, bad is thy aspect, and of poor condition.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ybryd.*

Dianwadalez, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Unwaveringness, unfickleness; constancy.  
 Dianwadaliad, *s. m.* (dianwadal) A rendering, or a becoming unwavering.  
 Dianwadalrwyd, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Stability.  
 Dianwadalu, *v. a.* (dianwadal) To divest of waveringness, or inconstancy; to establish.  
 Dianwadalgwç, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Unfickleness.  
 Dianwastad, *a.* (anwastad) Not uneven; even.  
 Dianwes, *a.* (anwes) Unindulged, ungratified.  
 Dianwir, *a.* (anwir) Without untruth; certain.  
 Dianwiw, *a.* (anwiw) Not unworthy; deserving.  
 Dianwr, *a.* (anwr) Not unmanly; not a fribble.  
 Dianwybod, *a.* (anwybod) Without ignorance.  
 Dianwybodus, *a.* (dianwybod) Unignorant.  
 Dianwyç, *a.* (arwyç) Unenervated; energetic.  
 Dianwyd, *a.* (anwyd) Unaffected; unruffled.  
 Dianwylyd, *a.* (anwylyd) Unaffectionate.

Mae—  
 Yn elyn dianwylyd  
 I varz bun, ac i veirz byd.

He is an implacable foe to the fair one's bard, and all the bards in the world.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bag.*

Dianynad, *a.* (anynad) Not impatient, or peevish.  
 Dianystyr, *a.* (anystyr) Without inadvertence.

Dianystryaeth,



Dianyftyriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianyfty) A being free from inconsiderateness.

Dianyftyriaw, *v. n.* (dianyfty) To cease being inconsiderate, or thoughtless.

Dianyftyriawl, *a.* (dianyfty) Not inconsiderate.

Diangadwy, *a.* (dianc) Capable of escaping.

Diangau, *a.* (angau) Deathless, immortal.

Diangawl, *a.* (dianc) That hath escaped, been liberated; that is delivered, or preserved.

Diangen, *a.* (angen) Not inherent, or of necessity.

Diangenrhaid, *a.* (diangen) Without necessity.

Diangenrheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diangenrhaid) A divesting, or becoming divested of necessity.

Diangenrheidiaw, *v. a.* (diangenrheid) To divest of necessity, or want; to become unneeded.

Diangenrheidiawl, *a.* (diangenrhaid) Unnecessary.

Diangeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diangen) A ceasing to be inherent, a ceasing to be unavoidable.

Diangu, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, or to flee; to be delivered, or preserved.

Dianguwr, *s. m.—pl.* diangwyr (dianc—gwr) One who escapes, or avoids; one who is delivered.

Diangyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dianc) One who escapes.

Diar, *a.* (ár) Without joy; pensive, sad.

Diarab, *a.* (diar) Not joyous, merry, or pleasant.

Diaradwy, *a.* (aradwy) Not fit to be tilled.

Diar v, *a.* (arav) Not slow, lingering, or dilatory.

Diaravez, *s. m.* (diarav) Freedom from slowness.

Diaravu, *v. n.* (diarav) To cease being slow.

Diaravwg, *s. m.* (diarav) Freedom from slowness.

Diarail, *a.* (arail) Unattended, not looked after.

Diaraul, *a.* (araul) Inclement, ungenial.

Haws oez ym gael hyn—  
Neu zyz gauav ziaraul,  
Govlaid yn vŷ rhaid o'r haul.

It was easier for me to obtain this, than in a winter's inclement day, to supply my wants, to have my armsful of sunshine.  
*Ieu Vygan ab I. ab Aza.*

Diarawd, *a.* (arawd) Without elocution, or oratory.

Diaraws, *a.* (araws) Without stay, or delay; undilatory. *Yn ziaraws*, by and by, presently.

Diarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing, or saving.

Diarbedawg, *a.* (diarbed) Unsparring, unsaving.

Manred gymmined gwen warezawg,  
Wyy colledig, wy'n hen hiraethawg,  
Collais, pan amwyth agav penawg,  
Gwr dewr diargar diarbedawg.

Gentle fair one of delicate gait in the concourse, I am lost, I am old and full of sorrow; I have lost by the toiling of the desperate chief, a brave man.  
*Meigant, m. Cynzylan.*

Diarbedawl, *a.* (diarbed) Unsparring, unsaving.

Diarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbed) A ceasing to spare, or save; a being unsparring.

Diarbedu, *v. n.* (diarbed) To cease sparing.

Diarbedus, *a.* (diarbed) Not apt to spare, or save.

Diarbell, *a.* (arbell) Incompact, unconnected.

Diarbellt, *a.* (arbellt) Incompact, unconnected.

Diarbenig, *a.* (arbenig) Unexcelling; ordinary.

Diarbod, *a.* (arbod) Without foresight, or wit.

Diarbodaeth, *a.* (diarbod) Without anticipation, or preparation; unanticipated.

Diarbodawl, *a.* (diarbod) Unanticipating.

Diarbodi, *v. n.* (diarbod) To cease to anticipate.

Diarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbod) A ceasing to anticipate; a being unprepared.

Diarbodus, *a.* (diarbod) Not apt to anticipate.

Diarbwyll, *a.* (arbwyl) Void of rationality.

Diarbwyllaw, *v. n.* (diarbwyl) To be irrational.

Diarbwyllawl, *a.* (diarbwyl) Irrational.

Diarbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbwyl) A becoming irrational.

Diarbwyllus, *a.* (diarbwyl) Irrational.

Diarç, *a.* (arç) Without a request, or demand.

Diargar, *a.* (arçar) Without cause or reproof; fearless, dauntless, unintimidated.

Roed a'm rhozwy—  
Dovyn awen ziargar.

May he endow me with penetrating genius not to be restrained.  
*Ll. P. Moeg.*

Gwr val Cadwallawn (dawn diargar)  
Llaw hir, oez Dayyz, lluoç avar.

A man like Cadwallon (of dauntless disposition) the long-handed, was Dayyz, the mourned for by armies.  
*Blegwyn Parç.*

Diangiaw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianc) A escaping.

Diangor, *a.* (angor) Without, or not at anchor.

Diangori, *v. a.* (diangor) To weigh anchor.

Diangraift, *a.* (angraift) Without correction.

Diangrwyz, *s. m.* (dianc) Deliverance; safety.

Diangu, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, or to flee; to be delivered, or preserved.

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*Blegwyn Parç.*



## DIA

**Diargen, a. (argen)** Uncovered; unshod; bare-footed.

Sevyll yn ziargen ben a thraed.

To stand with the head and feet *uncovered*.

*Barzas.*

Byd yn ziargen, a gyfgy ar domen a laz y cryvav.

To be *without shoes*, and to sleep on a dunghill will kill the strongest.

*Adage.*

**Diargenad, a. (diargen)** Without a covering.

Mis Mai—

Llawen hen diargenad;

Llavar cōg a bytheiad.

The month of May—*glad* is the aged *that has no covering*; in-  
quacious the cuckoo and the hound.

*Aneurin.*

**Diargenawg, a. (diargen)** Having no covering.

**Diargenawl, a. (diargen)** Tending to uncover.

**Diargeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargen)** The act of uncovering, a denudation; discalceation.

**Diargenu, v. a. (diargen)** To uncover; to denude; to discalceate, to unshoe, or pull off the shoes.

I'r neuaz y cyrhwys i ziargenu: ev a zoeth macwyaid a gweision ieuainc i'w ziargenu; a fawb val y deylnt, cyvarg gweli a wneynt izo.

He repaired to the hall to *undress*; there came boys and young men to *undress* him; and every one as they came, they congratulated him.

*H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

Rhuglaw ei draed a'i egeiriau wrth yr ysgirin heb ziargenu—  
a orug.

Scraping his feet and thighs against the settle without *uncover-*  
ing was what he did.

*Bugæ S. Edmund.*

**Diargenwr, s. m.—pl. diargenwyr (diargen—gwr)**  
One who uncovers, or disrobes.

**Diargiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarg)** A counter-  
manding; a ceasing to request, or demand.

**Diargoll, a. (argoll)** Without a wound, or cut.

**Diargolladwy, a. (diargoll)** Invulnerable.

**Diargolledig, a. (diargoll)** Unwounded, uncut.

**Diargolli, v. a. (diargoll)** To cure of wounds.

**Diargolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargoll)** A divest-  
ing, or healing of wounds; a ceasing to wound.

**Diargre, a. (argre)** Without raiment, or clothes.

**Diargwa, a. (argwa)** Without a steam, or  
stench.

**Diargwaeth, a. (argwaeth)** Tasteless, insipid.

**Diardres, a. (ardres)** Without labour, or toil.

**Diardreth, a. (ardreth)** Without rent; unrated.

**Diardrethawl, a. (diardreth)** Unrented; free.

**Diardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardreth)** A  
ceasing to be rented, or rated, a being un-  
rented.

**Diardrethu, v. a. (diardreth)** To free from rent.

**Diardwy, a. (ardwy)** Without rule, or sway;  
not severe, or strict; not overbearing.

Can cyrwy Dewus diardwy,

Cyrç clodvawr am zirvawr zirwy,

Pumod pobyl rnag pobiant orzwy.

When I resort to God of *unsevere sway*, a resort that is com-  
mendable, on account of the immense expiation for the five  
ages of humanity against ardency of punishment.

*Cynxelw.*

**Diardwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwy)** A divest-  
ing of strictness; a ceasing to be severe.

**Diardwyaw, v. n. (diardwy)** To cease to govern.

**Diardwyawl, a. (diardwy)** Tending to relax  
sway, or strict government.

**Diardwyth, a. (ardwyth)** Without elasticity.

**Diardwythaw, v. a. (diardwyth)** To divest of  
spring, or elasticity; to become unelastic.

**Diardwythawl, a. (diardwyth)** Tending to divest  
of elasticity; tending to become unelastic.

**Diardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwyth)** A  
divesting of elasticity.

## DIA

**Diardymher, a. (ardymher)** Without temperature

**Diardymherawl, a. (diardymher)** Tending to in-  
temperance, or intemperature.

**Diardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardymher)**  
A divesting of temperature, a becoming in-  
temperate.

**Diardymheru, v. a. (diardymher)** To divest of  
temperature; to become intemperate.

**Diardymherus, a. (diardymher)** Intemperate.

**Diartzawd, a. (arzewd)** Without a prefix.

**Diartzawl, a. (arzewl)** Untilled, unploughed,  
incult.

**Diartzawn, a. (arzewn)** Without endowment.

**Diartzedig, a. (arzedig)** Unploughed, untilled.

**Diartzel, a. (arzel)** Unclaimed; escheated, for-  
feited for want of an owner.

**Diartzelw, v. a. (diartzel)** To disclaim, to disown.

**Diartzelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzelw)** A dis-  
claiming, or disowning.

**Diartzelwi, v. a. (diartzelw)** To disclaim, to reject.

**Diartziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arziad)** Uncultivation.

**Diartzodawl, a. (diartzawd)** Unprefixed.

**Diartzodi, v. a. (diartzawd)** To divest of a prefix.

**Diartzodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzawd)** A di-  
vesting of prefixes; a being unprefix.

**Diartzoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzawn)** A dis-  
gracing; a divesting of grace.

**Diartzoniaw, v. a. (diartzawn)** To disendow.

**Diartzoniawl, a. (diartzawn)** Tending to degrade.

**Diartzull, a. (arzell)** Without figure, or form.

**Diartzulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzull)** Disfigur-  
ation, or disformation; a disfiguring.

**Diartzulllaw, v. n. (diartzull)** To disfigure.

**Diartzun, a. (arzun)** Not unique, un sublime.

**Diartzuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzun)** A divesting  
of sublimity, or simplicity.

**Diartzuniant, s. m. (diartzun)** Want of sublimity.

**Diartzuniaw, v. a. (diartzun)** To divest of subli-  
mity; to divest of simplicity.

**Diartzuniawl, a. (diartzun)** Unsublime.

**Diartzwy, a. (arzewy)** Without strict order.

**Diartzwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzwy)** A ceas-  
ing to rule strictly; cessation of government.

**Diartzwyaw, v. n. (diartzwy)** To cease to sway.

**Diartzwyawl, a. (diartzwy)** Undespotic.

**Diareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—eb)** What is incon-  
trovertible; a proverb, adage, or maxim.

Pob diareb gwir, pob coel celwyz.

Every proverb is truth, every report a lie.

*Adage.*

**Diareb, a. (ar—eb)** Incontrovertible, or unan-  
swerable; excellent. *Peth da diareb yw bwn,*  
this is an excellent good thing.

Diareb, myn wyneb Non,

Yw daioni y dynion.

Excellent, by the face of Non, is the goodness of its men.

*L. G. Colki.*

**Diarebawl, a. (diareb)** Proverbial; excellent.

**Diarebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diareb)** A speaking in  
proverbs; a making proverbial.

**Diarebu, v. a. (diareb)** To make proverbial; to  
speak in proverbs, or to proverb.

**Diarebus, a. (diareb)** Worthy to be proverbial.

**Diarebwr, s. m.—pl. diarebwyr (diareb—gwr)** A  
proverbialist, one who speaks in proverbs.

**Diarebyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diareb)** Proverbialist.

**Diareiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarail)** A ceasing to  
attend, guard, or look after.

**Diareiliaw, v. n. (diarail)** To cease attending.

**Diareiliedig, a. (diarail)** Unattended, unguarded.

**Diary, a. (ary)** Without a weapon; unarmed.

*Diaryath,*



- Diarvaeth**, *a.* (arvaeth) Without design, or idea.  
**Diarvaethawl**, *a.* (diarvaeth) Uninventive.  
**Diarvaethedig**, *a.* (diarvaeth) Unpurposed.  
**Diarvaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvaeth) A being void of invention, design, or purpose.  
**Diarvaethu**, *v. a.* (diarvaeth) To lack in design, to become void of invention; to cease designing.  
**Diarvaethus**, *a.* (diarvaeth) Uninventive.  
**Diarvawg**, *a.* (diarv) Unarmed; defenceless.  
**Diarvedig**, *a.* (diarv) Unarmed; disarmed.  
**Diarver**, *a.* (arver) Without usage, or custom.  
**Diarveradwy**, *a.* (diarver) That may be disused.  
**Diarverawl**, *a.* (diarver) Tending to disuse.  
**Diarveredig**, *a.* (diarver) Unhabituated.  
**Diarverez**, *s. m.* (diarver) Disusage, disuse.  
**Diarveriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarver) A disusing; a ceasing to use, or accustom.  
**Diarveru**, *v. a.* (diarver) To disuse, to cease using, to leave off a custom or habit.  
**Diarviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarv) A disarming.  
**Diarvod**, *a.* (arvod) Without opportunity, or inopportune; *Yn ziarvod*, unawares, or unexpectedly.

*Cavwas yn ei gynghor dwyn cyrc nos am eu pen, ac eu ceiffa velly hwynt yn ziarvod.*

*It was agreed in his counsel to attack them in the night, and by that means to find them unawares. Gr. ab Arthur..*

- Diarvodawg**, *a.* (diarvod) Having no opportunity, or convenient time.  
**Diarvodawl**, *a.* (diarvod) Inopportune, or unseasonable.  
**Diarvodedig**, *a.* (diarvod) Not made opportune.  
**Diarvodi**, *v. a.* (diarvod) To make inopportune.  
**Diarvodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvod) A divesting of opportunity; a rendering inconvenient.  
**Diarvodus**, *a.* (diarvod) Not apt to be opportune.  
**Diarvogawl**, *a.* (diarvawg) Tending to disarm.  
**Diarvogi**, *v. n.* (diarvawg) To become disarmed.  
**Diarvogiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvawg) A disarming.  
**Diarvoll**, *a.* (arvoll) Without reception.  
**Diarvolladwy**, *a.* (diarvoll) Unreceivable.  
**Diarvolledig**, *a.* (diarvoll) Unentertained.  
**Diarvolli**, *v. a.* (diarvoll) To refuse receiving.  
**Diarvolliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvoll) A ceasing to receive, or entertain; a not receiving.  
**Diarvor**, *a.* (arvor) Not maritime; inland.  
**Diarvordir**, *a.* (diarvor—tir) Having no sea coast.  
**Diarvrain**, *a.* (arvrain) Without prerogative.  
**Diarvreinniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvrain) A divesting of prerogative; degradation.  
**Diarvreinniaw**, *v. a.* (diarvrain) To divest of prerogative, or privilege; to degrade.  
**Diarvreinniawl**, *a.* (diarvrain) Tending to divest of prerogative or privilege.  
**Diarvu**, *v. a.* (diarv) To disarm; to lay down arms.  
**Diarforz**, *a.* (arforz) Not on the way; out of the way; strange; intricate. *Lle diarforz*, an out of the way place.

*Yr eryr iaith ziarforz  
 A'th ovynd heb valdorz,  
 Beth a wna Duw â gofgorz?*

*Thou eagle of strange discourse, I ask thee without any babbling, what should God do with a retinue. Ymss. Arthur at Elisled.*

- Diarforzawl**, *a.* (diarforz) Digressive, straying.  
**Diarforzi**, *v. a.* (diarforz) To digress, to stray.  
**Diarforziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarforz) A digressing, or straying; digression.  
**Diargae**, *a.* (argae) Without obstruction; free.  
**Diargaead**, *s. m.* (diargae) A ceasing to retard.

- Diargaeawl**, *a.* (diargae) Unobstructed; unretarded.  
**Diargais**, *a.* (argais) Without an endeavour.  
**Diarganvod**, *a.* (arganvod) Without perception.  
**Diargeifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargais) A ceasing from making an effort, or endeavour.  
**Diargeifiaw**, *v. n.* (diargais) To cease exertion.  
**Diargeifiawl**, *a.* (diargais) Unendeavoured.  
**Diargel**, *a.* (argel) Unhidden, undisguised; plain.

*Daeth cenadau, bod Medrawd—wedi gwisgaw coron y deyrnas am ei ben, a cymmydd Gwenhwyvar wraig Arthur yn wraig izo ei hun, a gydyfsgu yn ziarzel a hōno.*

*There came messengers, of Medrawd's having put the crown of the kingdom on his head, and of taking Gwenhwyvar the wife of Arthur to be a wife for himself, and of cohabiting undisguisedly with her. Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diargeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargel) A disclosing.  
**Diargelu**, *v. a.* (diargel) To disclose; to discover; to undisguise; to manifest.  
**Diarglwyz**, *a.* (arglwyz) Without a ruler.  
**Diarglwyziaeth**, *a.* (diarglwyz) Without dominion.  
**Diarglwyziaethawl**, *a.* (diarglwyziaeth) Tending to divest of rule, or dominion; anarchial.  
**Diarglwyziaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarglwyziaeth) A divesting of dominion.  
**Diarglwyziaethu**, *v. n.* (diarglwyziaeth) To divest of dominion, or supremacy.

*Dëllir yn gyvuwç â diarglwyziaethu y brenin o'i deyrnas, pan symudid y gyvraith heb ei ganiad.*

*It is understood to be tantamount to dethroning the king from his kingdom, when the law is changed without his concurrence. Welsh Laws.*

- Diargoel**, *a.* (argoel) Without preopinion.  
**Diargoeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargoel) A divesting of preconception; ceasing to forebode.  
**Diargoeliaw**, *v. n.* (diargoel) To cease foreboding.  
**Diargoelus**, *a.* (diargoel) Unforeboding, or unpertending; unpreominated.  
**Diargraf**, *a.* (argraf) Without impression.  
**Diargrafawl**, *a.* (diargraf) Unimpressed.  
**Diargrafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargraf) A divesting of impression; a ceasing to impress.  
**Diargrafu**, *v. n.* (diargraf) To cease impressing.  
**Diargrwm**, *a.* (argrwm) Not prominent.  
**Diargrwn**, *a.* (argrwn) Not outwardly round.  
**Diargrymawl**, *a.* (diargrwm) Not prominent.  
**Diargrymiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwm) A being without protuberance, or roundness.  
**Diargrymu**, *v. a.* (diargrwm) To divest of roundness.  
**Diargrynawl**, *a.* (diargrwn) Not convexed.  
**Diargryniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwn) A divesting of convexity; a ceasing to be convex.  
**Diargrynu**, *v. a.* (diargrwn) To divest of convexity.  
**Diarguz**, *a.* (arguz) Without a shade, or cover.  
**Diarguziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarguz) Disclosure.  
**Diarguziaw**, *v. a.* (diarguz) To disclose; to reveal.  
**Diarguziawl**, *a.* (diarguz) Tending to disclose.  
**Diargyhoecz**, *a.* (argyhoecz) Irreprehensible.

*Yr oez arno—ymarweziad glau, fyber, a diargyhoecz, gan belled ag y galleu dyn varnu.*

*He possessed a conduct pure, generous, and free from reproach, as far as a person can judge. S. Trevrdyn.*

- Diargyhoeczadwy**, *a.* (diargyhoecz) Irreprehensible, or irreproachable.  
**Diargyhoeczawl**, *a.* (diargyhoecz) Unreproached.  
**Diargyhoezi**, *v. n.* (diargyhoecz) To cease reprehending, or reproaching.

**Diargyhoecziad**,



# D I A

**Diargyhoeziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargyhoez) A ceasing to reproach; a being without reproach.  
**Diargyllaeth**, *a.* (argyllaeth) Void of longing.  
**Diargyllid**, *a.* (argyllid) Void of longing, or desire.  
**Diargyfwr**, *a.* (argyfwr) Without dread; undaunted.  
**Diargyfwrw**, *a.* (diargyfwr) Undaunted; bold.  
**Diargywez**, *a.* (argywez) Irreproachable, harmless, innocent. *Y meibion diargywez*, the innocent children.  
**Diargywezawl**, *a.* (diargywez) Unreproaching.  
**Diargyweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargywez) A ceasing to rebuke; a being without reproach.  
**Diargywezu**, *v. n.* (diargywez) To cease chiding.  
**Diargywezus**, *a.* (diargywez) Void of reproach.  
**Diargywezwg**, *s. m.* (diargywez) Harmlessness.  
**Diargywyz**, *a.* (argywyz) Not present, or facing.  
**Diarhaez**, *a.* (arhaez) Unsurmounted; unattained.  
**Diarhaezawl**, *a.* (diarhaez) Unsurmounting.  
**Diarhaeziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhaez) A being without surmounting, or attaining.  
**Diarhaezu**, *v. n.* (diarhaez) To fail to attain.  
**Diarhawl**, *a.* (arhawl) Without claim; unowned.  
**Diarheb**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ar—heb) What is uncontrovertible, a proverb, or adage.  
**Diarheb**, *a.* (ar—heb) Incontrovertible; or indisputable; excellent. *Diarheb o zyn*, An excellent man.  
**Diarhebawl**, *a.* (diarheb) Not to be controverted; excellent; proverbial.  
**Diarhebiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarheb) A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.  
**Diarhebu**, *v. a.* (diarheb) To render uncontrovertible; to make proverbial; to speak proverbs.  
*Yr oez hi yn diarhebu mor wyg oez y lle.*  
*She was certifying how splendid the place was. Mabinogion.*  
**Diarhebus**, *a.* (diarheb) Worthy to be proverbial.  
**Diarhebwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. diarhebwyrr* (diarheb—gwr) A proverbialist, one who speaks proverbs.  
**Diarhebyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diarheb) Proverbialist.  
**Diarholi**, *v. n.* (diarhawl) To disclaim, to disown, to disavow.  
**Diarholiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhawl) A disclaiming, or disavowing.  
**Diarial**, *a.* (arial) Without vigor; spiritless; faint, feeble, or weak; abject.  
**Diarialawg**, *a.* (diarial) Having no vigor; enervated.  
**Diarialegz**, *s. m.* (diarial) Want of vigor; languor.  
**Diarialiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarial) Enervation.  
**Diarialu**, *v. n.* (diarial) To divest of vigor, or to enervate; to become enfeebled.  
**Diarialus**, *a.* (diarial) Unvigorous; enervated.  
**Diarialwg**, *s. m.* (diarial) Want of spirit; abjectness.  
**Diarian**, *a.* (arian) Without filver; moneyless.  
**Diariangar**, *a.* (diarian) Without covetousness.

*Byzed eis ymarweziad yn ziariangar.*

*Let your conquest be without covetousness. Hebrews 13, 5*

**Diariangarwg**, *s. m.* (diariangar) Freedom from covetousness.  
**Diarianiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarian) A divesting of filver; a depriving of money.  
**Diarianu**, *v. a.* (diarian) To rid of money.  
**Diarlad**, *a.* (arlad) Without sacrifice, or oblation.  
**Diarlwyar**, *a.* (arlwyar) Without speech.

# D I A

**Diarlith**, *a.* (arlith) Without allurement.  
**Diarlithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlith) A divesting of allurement; a being unenticed.  
**Diarlithiaw**, *v. n.* (diarlith) To cease enticing.  
**Diarlithiawl**, *a.* (diarlith) Unenticing; unalluring; un fascinating.  
**Diarloes**, *a.* (arloes) Not to be emptied, or cleared.

*Draig anghynnwys dwys, nid oes a'th veizo i'th vyzin ziarloes.*

*A dragon not to be confined and hardy, there is no one that will dare thee in thy camp not to be discomfited.*

*Prydydd Bygan, i V. ab Owain.*

**Diarloesawl**, *a.* (diarloes) Unexhausted.  
**Diarloesi**, *v. n.* (diarloes) To cease emptying.  
**Diarloesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarloes) A ceasing to empty; a being unexhausted.  
**Diarluz**, *a.* (arluz) Without obstruction; uncurbed.  
**Diarluziad**, *s. m.* (diarluz) A being unobstructed.  
**Diarluziaw**, *v. a.* (diarluz) To divest of obstruction; to cease to obstruct, to become unobstructed.  
**Diarluziawl**, *a.* (diarluz) Unobstructive; free.  
**Diarlwy**, *a.* (arlwy) Without preparation of food.  
**Diarlwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlwy) A being without provision; a ceasing to provide.  
**Diarlwyaw**, *v. n.* (diarlwy) To cease providing.  
**Diarlwyawl**, *a.* (diarlwy) Unprovided with food.  
**Diarlwyz**, *a.* (arlwyz) Without a governor.  
**Diarlwyziaeth**, *s. m.* (diarlwyz) Without dominion, power, or authority.  
**Diarlwyziaethawl**, *a.* (diarlwyziaeth) Tending to divest of supremacy; not governing.  
**Diarlwyziaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlwyziaeth) A divesting of dominion, or authority.  
**Diarlwyziaethu**, *v. a.* (diarlwyziaeth) To divest of dominion; to cease governing.  
**Diarmeth**, *a.* (armerth) Without preparation.  
**Diarmethawl**, *a.* (diarmeth) Unpreparatory.  
**Diarmethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarmeth) A being unprepared; or unprovided.  
**Diarmethu**, *v. n.* (diarmeth) To cease providing.  
**Diarnabod**, *a.* (arnabod) Unacquainted, having no knowledge of. *Llew diarnabod*, an oath taken by a person professing himself to be ignorant of the matter in question.  
**Diarnabod**, *v. n.* (arnabod) To be without cognizance.  
**Diarnabodus**, *a.* (diarnabod) Unknowing.  
**Diarnod**, *a.* (arnod) Without a characteristic.  
**Diarnodawl**, *a.* (diarnod) Uncharacteristic.  
**Diarnodi**, *v. a.* (diarnod) To divest of character.  
**Diarnodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarnod) A divesting of character; a being undescribed.  
**Diarobaith**, *a.* (arobaith) Without expectation.  
**Diarobeithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarobaith) A being without expectation.  
**Diarobeithiaw**, *v. n.* (diarobaith) To cease expecting; to despond, or to despair.  
**Diarobeithiawl**, *a.* (diarobaith) Unexpectant.  
**Diarobryn**, *a.* (arobryn) Without merit.  
**Diarozev**, *a.* (arozev) Unpassive, unenduring.  
**Diarozev**, *v. n.* (arozev) To cease enduring.  
**Diarozevawl**, *a.* (diarozev) Unendured.  
**Diarozeviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarozev) A ceasing to suffer; a divesting of suffering.  
**Diarozevu**, *v. n.* (diarozev) To cease suffering.  
**Diarozevus**, *a.* (diarozev) Unenduring.  
**Diarovyn**, *a.* (arovyn) Without intent, or design.  
**Diarovynawl**, *a.* (diarovyn) Unintentional.  
**Diarogli**, *v. n.* (diarogyl) To divest of scent.  
**Diarogliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarogyl) A divesting of scent; a becoming unscented.

**Diaroglus**



## DIA

- Diaroglus**, *a.* (diarogyl) Not odorous; unscented.  
**Diarogyl**, *a.* (arogyl) Without scent, or odour.  
**Diarofawl**, *a.* (diaraws) Unstaying, undilatory.  
**Diarofiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaraws) A not staying.

**Diarfwyd**, *a.* (arfwyd) Without dread; undaunted.

Nid diarfwyd ond â arôo:  
 Nid ônawg ond â foo.

No one is *without dread* but that stands his ground; no one is timid but that runs away. *Adage.*

- Diarfwydaw**, *v. n.* (diarfwyd) To cease dreading, to become divested of fear; to divest of fear.  
**Diarfwydawl**, *a.* (diarfwyd) Unintimidating; undaunted, or daring.

**Diarfwydiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarfwyd) A divesting of terror; a becoming undaunted.

**Diarfwydus**, *a.* (diarfwyd) Undaunted; daring.

**Diartaith**, *a.* (artaith) Without torture; unafflicted.

**Diarteithiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diartaith) A being untortured; a divesting of torture.

**Diarteithiaw**, *v. n.* (diartaith) To divest of pain,

**Diarteithiawl**, *a.* (diartaith) Untormented.

**Diaruthraw**, *v. n.* (diaruthyr) To cease wondering.

**Diaruthrawl**, *a.* (diaruthyr) Not apt to amaze.

**Diaruthriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaruthyr) A recovering from amazement.

**Diarw**, *a.* (garw) Not rough, or rugged; calm.

**Diarwaes**, *a.* (arwaes) Without earnest, or gage.

**Diarwaesav**, *a.* (gwaesav) Without support; unsupported, unwarranted.

**Diarwaetiawg**, *a.* (diarwaes) Unpledged, ungaged.

**Diarwaefiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwaes) A divesting of pledge, or warranty.

**Diarwaefu**, *v. a.* (diarwaes) To uncertify.

**Diarwasg**, *a.* (arwasg) Without suppression.

**Diarwasgawl**, *a.* (diarwasg) Unsuppressive.

**Diarwasgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwasg) A being unsuppressed; a ceasing to suppress.

**Diarwasgu**, *v. n.* (diarwasg) To cease to press.

**Diarwez**, *a.* (arwez) Without carriage, or conduct.

**Diarwezawl**, *a.* (diarwez) Unconducted.

**Diarweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwez) A being unconducted; a ceasing to bear.

**Diarwezig**, *a.* (diarwez) Unconducive, not tending to carry on or conduct.

**Diarwezu**, *v. n.* (diarwez) To cease conducting.

**Diarwel**, *a.* (arwel) Unconspicuous, unmanifest.

**Diarweled**, *v. n.* (diarwel) To cease manifesting

**Diarweledig**, *a.* (diarwel) Unmanifested.

**Diarwellyg**, *a.* (arwellyg) Undefectible.

**Diarwellygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwellyg) A ceasing to be defective; a being without failing.

**Diarwellygiaw**, *v. n.* (diarwellyg) To be infallible.

**Diarwellygiawl**, *a.* (diarwellyg) Undefective.

**Diarwestlawg**, *a.* (diarwestyl) Unconfused.

**Diarwestliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwestyl) A being unconfused; a divesting of confusion.

**Diarwestflu**, *v. n.* (diarwestyl) To rid of disorder.

**Diarwestyl**, *a.* (arwestyl) Without confusion.

**Diarwybod**, *a.* (arwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Gwrlais a zywawd—Hyd tra parâo tywyllwg y nos disgynwn, ac yn zifyvyd cyrŵn am eu pen yn eu pebyllau yn ziarwybod.

Gwrlais fâid—Whilst the darkness of the night continues we will descend, and suddenly we will come upon them in their tents unknowingly. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diarwybodawl**, *a.* (diarwybod) Unknowing.

**Diarwybodus**, *a.* (diarwybod) Unknowing.

## DIA

**Diarwyz**, *a.* (arwyz) Without a sign, or token.

**Diarwyzâad**, *s. m.* (diarwyz) A divesting of a sign, or token; a ceasing to denote.

**Diarwyzâawl**, *a.* (diarwyz) Unsignificative.

**Diarwyzâu**, *v. n.* (diarwyz) To cease to signify.

**Diarwyzâw**, *v. n.* (diarwyz) To cease being a sign, or token; to divest of a sign.

**Diarwyzawl**, *a.* (diarwyz) Unsignificatory.

**Diarwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarwyz) A divesting of a sign, or token; a being unsignified.

**Diaryfle**, *a.* (aryfle) Defenceless, unprotected.

**Diarymçwel**, *a.* (arymçwel) Without reversion.

**Diarymçweladwy**, *a.* (diarymçwel) Unrevertible.

**Diarymçwelawg**, *a.* (diarymçwel) Unreversed

**Diarymçweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarymçwel) A being unreverted; a ceasing to revert.

**Diarymzwyn**, *a.* (arymzwyn) Uncharacterised.

**Diarymgais**, *a.* (arymgais) Without effort.

**Diarymgeifiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarymgais) A being without effort, a desisting from exertion.

**Diarymgeifiaw**, *v. n.* (diarymgais) To cease exertion, to desist from making an effort.

**Diarymgeifiawl**, *a.* (diarymgais) Unexerted.

**Diarynaig**, *a.* (arynaig) Fearless, or dauntless.

Ymhllith y bleiziau y cerzynt yn ziarynaig, ac yn zigoziant,

Amongst the wolves they would walk *without dread*, and unembarrassed.

**Diaryneigiad**, *s. m.* (diarynaig) A divesting of terror, or dread; a ceasing to dread.

**Diaryneigiaw**, *v. n.* (diarynaig) To cease to fear, to become fearless, or undaunted.

**Diaryneigiawl**, *a.* (diarynaig) Unterrifying.

**Dias**, *s. m.* (as) Din, loud noise; clamor.

Hoian y parçellan byçan breiçvras;

Andaw dilais adar mor mawr eu dias.

Attend thou tiny pig, small and thick-limbed; hearken thou to the voice of sea birds of great *clamour*. *Myrçzin.*

**Dias**, *v. a.* (as) To din; to make a clamor, to clamor; to make to cry out, or to complain.

Mab Grufuz graid a'm dias,  
 Maith dy dreisïau drag Euas.

The vehement son of Grufuz that *makes me clamorous*, extensive thy depredations towards Euas: *Gwalmai, i O Gwynedd.*

Llywelyn llary zyn llwyr dias galon.

Llywelyn, the mild man, completely the foe he *makes to cry out*. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Diasawl**, *a.* (dias) Apt to din; clamorous.

**Diasbri**, *a.* (afbri) Without wiles, or cunning.

**Diasbriad**, *s. m.* (diasbri) A divesting of tricks.

**Diasbriaw**, *v. a.* (diasbri) To divest of wiles, or sly tricks; to cease being mischievous.

**Diasbriawl**, *a.* (diasbri) Tending to divest of tricks, or wiles; unmischievous.

**Diasgavaeth**, *a.* (asgavaeth) Having no prey.

**Diasgavaethawl**, *a.* (diasgavaeth) Unpredatory.

**Diasgavaethiad**, *s. m.* (diasgavaeth) A being without depredation; a being without prey.

**Diasgavaethu**, *v. n.* (diasgavaeth) To cease spoiling, or depredating.

**Diasgell**, *a.* (asgell) Without a wing, unopinioned.

**Diasgellawg**, *a.* (diasgell) Unwinged, unopinioned.

**Diasgellu**, *v. a.* (diasgell) To divest of wings.

**Diasgen**, *a.* (asgen) Without blemish, harmless; sound, or safe; chaste, or unpolluted.

**Diasgenawl**, *a.* (diasgen) Unpernicious; unhurt.

**Diasgengael**, *a.* (diasgen—cael) Not affected by harm; uninjured; unpolluted.

Hi â aeth o enau'r zraig yn ziasgengael.

She went out of the Dragon's jaws *without receiving harm*. *Mabinigion.*

**Diasgeniad**



## DIA

- Diafgeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diafgen) A being unhurt.  
**Diafghenu**, *v. a.* (diafgen) To divest of harm, or hurt.  
**Diafglof**, *a.* (afglof) Without lameness, sound.

Dy was gwna yn ziafglof  
 O glwyv—

Thy servant make unblemished with disorder.  
*H. D. ab Ivan.*

- Diafglofi**, *v. a.* (diafglof) To render unblemished.  
**Diafgwrn**, *a.* (afgwrn) Without bone, boneless.  
**Diafgyrnawl**, *a.* (diafgwrn) Unboned; unossified.  
**Diafgyrniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diafgwrn) A divesting of bone; a being without bone.  
**Diafgyrnu**, *v. a.* (diafgwrn) To divest of bone.  
**Diafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dias) A clamoring.  
**Diafp**, *s. f.* (dias) A cry; a noise, or clamor.  
**Diafpad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (diafp) A great noise; an echo; outcry, or uproar; a cry; a proclamation.  
*Diafpad ugarwn; diafpad ug arwn; diafpad ug adneu, and hawl ziafpad. Welsh Laws.*  
 Expressions implying a calling out for assistance when too late, and applied to a person, who having lost his claim to an estate, calls for the reversion of the verdict.

Rhoi diafpad o'r badell.

The pan giving a ring.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diafped**, *v. a.* (diafp) To make a noise, or to ring; to cry out, to clamor.

Pa diafpetyc di bynag ni'th ellyngir di i mywn yni elwyv i zywedyd i Arthur.

Shouldst thou bawl as much as may seem good to thee, thou wilt not be suffered to go in, until I go to tell Arthur.

*H. G. ab Cilyz—Mabinogion.*

- Diafpedain**, *v. a.* (diafpad) To make a noise, tumult, or uproar; to ring, or tingle; to echo; to cry out, to scream; to cry out often.

Diafpedain a orugant yn vawr gwyr y llys.

What they, the men of the court, did was to scream out mightily.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

- Diaffwyn**, *a.* (affwyn) Without excuse, or leave.  
**Diaffwynaw**, *v. n.* (diaffwyn) To cease excusing.  
**Diaffwynawl**, *a.* (diaffwyn) Unremitted.  
**Diaffwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaffwyn) A ceasing to excuse, or remit; a being unremitted.  
**Diastrus**, *a.* (astrus) Unperplexed; unvexed.  
**Diafu**, *v. a.* (dias) To make a din; to clamor.  
**Diafw**, *a.* (afw) Not left, or sinister; not awkward.

- Diatblyg**, *a.* (atblyg) Without reduplication.  
**Diatblygawl**, *a.* (diatblyg) Unreduplicative.  
**Diatblygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diatblyg) A divesting of fold, or reduplication.  
**Diatblygu**, *v. a.* (diatblyg) To divest of folds.  
**Diatçwel**, *a.* (atçwel) Without a return back.  
**Diatçweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diatçwel) A ceasing to return; a not returning.  
**Diatçwelyd**, *v. n.* (diatçwel) To cease returning.  
**Diateb**, *a.* (ateb) Without answer, or response.  
**Diatebawl**, *a.* (diateb) Unanswerable; unanswerable; unresponsive.  
**Diatebiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diateb) A not answering.

- Diatebu**, *v. n.* (diateb) To cease from answering.  
**Diattal**, *a.* (attal) Without a stop; unimpeded.  
**Diateb**, *a.* (ateb) Without answer, or response.  
**Diattrev**, *a.* (attrev) Without a home; unhousted.  
**Diattreg**, *a.* (attreg) Unimpeded, or unobstructed.  
*Yn ziattreg, without delay.*  
**Diattregawl**, *a.* (diattreg) Unobstructive.

## DIA

- Diattregiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diattreg) A divesting of obstruction, or impediment.  
**Diattregu**, *v. n.* (diattreg) To divest of a stay.  
**Diattregwg**, *s. m.* (diattreg) Unobstructedness.  
**Diattro**, *a.* (attro) Without a reversion.  
**Diathraw**, *a.* (athraw) Without a teacher.  
**Diathrawaiz**, *a.* (diathraw) Uninstructive.  
**Diathrawawl**, *a.* (diathraw) Not doctoral.  
**Diathrawd**, *a.* (athrawd) Without censure.  
**Diathrawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathraw) A ceasing to be an instructor.  
**Diathrawiaeth**, *a.* (diathraw) Without instruction, or learning; uninstructed.  
**Diathrawiaethawl**, *a.* (diathrawiaeth) Not tending to instruct; uninstructive.  
**Diathrawiaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathrawiaeth) A ceasing to instruct, or inform.  
**Diathrawiaethu**, *v. n.* (diathrawiaeth) To cease to instruct, or inform.  
**Diathrawu**, *v. n.* (diathraw) To cease teaching.  
**Diathrawus**, *a.* (diathraw) Uninstructive.  
**Diathrin**, *a.* (athrin) Unused to labour.

Byz lew, na vyz ziathrin.

Be skilful, be not without toil.

*Adage.*

- Diathrist**, *a.* (athrist) Undejected, ungrieved.  
**Diathröawl**, *a.* (diathraw) Not like a teacher.  
**Diathrodawl**, *a.* (diathrawd) Uncensorious.  
**Diathrodi**, *v. n.* (diathrawd) To cease censuring.  
**Diathrodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathrawd) A ceasing to censure; a being uncensured.  
**Diathrylith**, *a.* (athrylith) Uninformed.  
**Diathrywyn**, *a.* (athrywyn) Untranquillized.  
**Diau**, *a.* (gau) Without falsehood; certain, true.  
*Yn ziau, truly, indeed, verily, assuredly.*

Angeu pob rhiau diau y daw.

The death of every chieftain, certain it is to come.

*Biczyn Varz.*

- Diau**, *s. pl. aggr.*—*pl. dieuoz* (dyz) Day; days.

Yn ei wlez rhyvez barâu,  
 Dwyr a daiar dri diau.

In his banquet it would be a wonder should land and water last for three days.  
*D. Nanmor.*

- Diauawl**, *a.* (diau) Not tending to be false.

Y mawl diauawl awen,  
 Mal imp yw yn amyl o'm pen.

The praise of the un falsifying muse is like a bud, prolific from my brain.  
*Ieu. ab H. Swardwal.*

- Diawç**, *a.* (awç) Without keenness; unapt.  
**Diawçawl**, *a.* (diawç) Unpropensive; unkeen.  
**Diawçez**, *s. m.* (diawç) Want of aptitude, or tendency, disinclination; want of sharpness; bluntness, dullness.  
**Diawçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diawç) Dispropension, disinclination; a divesting of aptness; a blunting.  
**Diawçiedig**, *a.* (diawç) Unsharpened; unexcited.  
**Diawçu**, *v. a.* (diawç) To divest of aptness, or tendency; to disincline; to divest of sharpness; to blunt, or make dull.

Yr oezwn wedi diawçu o açaws y çwedlau a zywedafai hi.

I was become divested of inclination by reason of the sayings that she had uttered.  
*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

- Diawçus**, *a.* (diawç) Not ardent; not keen; not greedy.  
**Diawçuslaw**, *v. n.* (diawçus) To become dull.  
**Diawçusawl**, *a.* (diawçus) Not apt to be ardent, keen, or greedy.  
**Diawçusiad**, *s. m.* (diawçus) A being unsharpened; a being unapt to be ardent, or greedy.  
**Diawçusfrywz**, *s. m.* (diawçus) Inappetency.

*Diawd,*



# D I A

**Diawd**, *s. f.*—*pl.* diodyz (iawd) Drink, beverage.  
**Diawdlestyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* diodlestri (diawd—llestyr) A drinking cup; also a cupful of drink, so called, superstitiously given for the dead; which in some places is named *diawdlyst* and *cropan y meirw*.

**Diawdlyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (diawd—llyn) Beverage.

**Diawdlyst**, *s. m.* (diawd—llyst) The give-ale.

**Diawdryz**, *a.* (diawd—rhyz) Given to drinking, drunken. *s. m.* A drunkard.

**Diawdurdawd**, *a.* (awdurdawd) Without authority, not invested with power.

**Diawdurdodawl**, *a.* (diawdurdawd) Unauthorized; unauthoritative.

**Diawdurdodi**, *v. a.* (diawdurdawd) To disauthorize, to divest of credit; to cashier.

**Diawdurdodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diawdurdawd) A disauthorizing, a divesting of power.

**Diawdddy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diawd—ty) A pot-house, or drinking-house.

**Diawdwyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (diawd—gwyz) The bay-tree, or laurel; otherwise called *pren y gerwyn*, and *dail y cwrw*.

**Diawg**, *a.* (awg) Lazy, sluggish; lifeless.

Diferwy Daw ziawg.

May God defend the lazy.

Adage.

Gwae a wnel da i ziawg.

Woe to him that will do good to the sluggard.

Adage.

**Diawgrym**, *a.* (awgrym) Unskilful, awkward.

**Diawgwrth**, *a.* (diawg—fwrth) Sluggish, slothful.

Avlan dwylaw diawgwrth.

Polluted are the hands of the sluggish.

Adage.

**Diawgwas**, *s. m.*—*pl.* diawgweis (diawg—gwas) A lazy person, or a sluggard.

**Diawl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (awl) That is deprived of primeval light; the devil.

Angel pen forz a diawl pentan.

An angel on the road and a devil at home.

Adage.

Drwg y ceidw diawl ei was.

Badly will the devil keep his servant.

Adage.

**Diawlai**, *a.* (diawl) Devilish, like a devil.

**Diawlyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (diawl—dyn) A devil incarnate.

**Diawledig**, *a.* (diawl) Possessed of a devil; devilish.

**Diawleizrwyz**, *s. m.* (diawlai) Devilishness.

**Diawles**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (diawl) A female devil; a fury. *Diawles o zynes zu*, a black fury of a woman.

**Diawliaw**, *v. a.* (diawl) To call the devil, to swear.

**Diawlig**, *a.* (diawl) Devilish; having the nature, or disposition of a devil.

**Diawligrwyz**, *s. m.* (diawlig) Devilishness.

**Diawr**, *adv.* (awr) Without doubt, certainly.

Diawr yffid le izo gwynaw y neb y fyz yma; Mabon vab Modron y fyz yma y'nghargar.

Certainly there is room for him to complain whoever he is that is here: It is Mabon the son of Modron that is in prison here.

H Culhwog—Mabinogion.

**Diaws**, *a.* (aws) Without aptness, unapt.

**Diawyz**, *a.* (awyz) Without desire, or avidity.

**Diawyzawl**, *a.* (diawyz) Undesirous; indifferent.

**Diawyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diawyz) A divesting of desire, or avidity.

**Diawyzu**, *v. n.* (diawyz) To be disinclined.

**Diawyzus**, *a.* (diawyz) Having no avidity.

# D I B

**Dib**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ib) A fall, or depth; extremity.

**Dibaid**, *a.* (paid) Unceasing, incessant, continual, or perpetual. *Yn zibaid*, incessantly.

**Dibaith**, *a.* (paith) Having no view, or perception; uncircumspect; indistinct.

Ys marw a vo dibaith.

Dead is he that is uncircumspect.

Adage.

**Dibaladrawg**, *a.* (dibaladyr) Having no stem.

**Dibaladyr**, *a.* (paladyr) Without a stem, or shaft.

**Diball**, *a.* (pall) Infallible; sure, or certain.

**Diballedig**, *a.* (diball) Not having failed.

**Diballiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diball) A not failing.

**Diballiant**, *s. m.* (diball) Infallibility; certitude.

**Diballrwyz**, *s. m.* (diball) Indefectibility.

**Diballu**, *v. n.* (diball) To cease failing.

A dan fêr nibyz, ac ni bu un well

Vawr glod bell diballu.

Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been one more excellng,

Eni Wan, i Ruf, ab Llywelyn.

**Diballus**, *a.* (diball) Undefective, unfailing.

**Dibannwl**, *a.* (pannwl) Without dents.

**Dibannylawg**, *a.* (dibannwl) Not dented.

**Dibannyliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibannwl) A divesting of creases, or dents.

**Dibannylu**, *v. a.* (dibannwl) To uncrease.

**Dibant**, *a.* (pant) Without a hollow, or dent.

**Dibara**, *a.* (para) Not durable, transitory.

**Dibarâad**, *s. m.* (dibara) A discontinuation.

**Dibarâawl**, *a.* (dibara) Undurable; transient.

**Dibarâu**, *v. n.* (dibara) To discontinue; to cease.

**Dibarâus**, *a.* (dibara) Undurable; transitory.

**Dibarâufrwyz**, *s. m.* (dibarâus) Transientness.

**Dibarawd**, *a.* (parawd) Unready, unprepared.

**Dibarç**, *a.* (parç) Without respect; unrespected.

**Dibarçiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibarç) A disesteeming.

**Dibarçrwyz**, *s. m.* (dibarç) Disesteem; disrespect.

**Dibarodawl**, *a.* (dibarawd) Tending to be unready.

**Dibarodi**, *v. n.* (dibarawd) To become unprepared.

**Dibarodiad**, *s. m.* (dibarawd) A ceasing to be ready.

**Dibarodrwyz**, *s. m.* (dibarawd) Unpreparedness.

**Dibeg**, *a.* (peg) Without sin; sinless; perfect.

Dibeg vywyd gwyn ei vyd.

Blessed is he that is of sinless life.

Adage.

**Dibegawd**, *a.* (dibeg) Without sin; sinless.

**Dibegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibeg) A divesting of sin, or imperfection; a ceasing to sin.

**Dibegrwyz**, *s. m.* (dibeg) Sinlessness.

**Dibegu**, *v. a.* (dibeg) To make sinless.

Priodas a wnaethbydd er dibegu cydgnawd y rhwng gwr a gwraig, ac erennill plant i wafanaethu Duw.

Marriage was instituted for the sake of rendering uncriminal the connection between man and woman, and to beget children to serve God.

Ll. G. Hergest.

**Dibedrylaw**, *a.* (pedrylaw) Inexpert, unhandy.

**Dibeidiad**, *s. m.* (dibaid) A rendering incessant.

**Dibeidiaw**, *v. n.* (dibaid) To render incessant.

**Dibeidiawl**, *a.* (dibaid) Incessant, unceasing.

**Dibeiriannawl**, *a.* (dibeiriant) Uninstrumental.

**Dibeirianniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibeiriant) A divesting of agency, or instrumentality.

**Dibeiriannu**, *v. a.* (dibeiriant) To divest of agent, or instrument; to disorganize.

Dibeiriant,



## D I B

**Dibeiriant, a.** (peiriant) Without agent, effective cause, or instrument.  
**Dibeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibaith) A divesting of clearness, openness, or distinctness.  
**Dibeithiaw, v. a.** (dibaith) To divest of openness.  
**Dibeithiawg, a.** (dibaith) Having no clearness.  
**Dibeithiawl, a.** (dibaith) Uncleared, unexplored.  
**Dibeithig, a.** (dibaith) Unexplored; unclear.  
**Dibeithin, a.** (dibaith) Not having perspicuity.  
**Dibelenawl, a.** (pelenawl) Unconglomerated.  
**Dibeleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (peleniad) A divesting of globosity, or rotundity.  
**Dibelenu, v. a.** (pelenu) To divest of globosity.  
**Dibelre, a.** (pelre) Without trouble, or distress.

—Prydain,  
 Prydyzion arwyre,  
 Ev i'w fen fynyant dibelre.

Britain, by bards extolled, he is its supreme and prosperity free  
 from trouble. Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Cynan ab Owain.

**Dibelydrawl, a.** (dibelydyr) Unradiating.  
**Dibelydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibelydyr) A divesting of, or a ceasing to cast rays.  
**Dibelydru, v. n.** (dibelydyr) To cease to cast rays; to divest of rays.  
**Dibelydyr, a.** (pelydyr) Without a beam, or ray.  
**Dibellt, a.** (pellt) Incompact, not round.  
**Dibellus, a.** (pellus) Tending to be incompact.  
**Diben, a.** (pen) Without a head, top, or end.  
**Dibenaeth, a.** (penaeth) Without a head, chiefless.  
**Dibenaethiaeth, s. m.** (dibenaeth) Anarchy.  
**Dibenbleth, a.** (penbleth) Without intricacy.

Dylai gweinidawg vod yn rhyz, ac yn zibenbleth ar bob rhyw  
 aglyfuron.

A minister ought to be free and unembarrassed on all sorts of occasions. Ier. Owain.

**Dibenedig, a.** (diben) Decapitated, beheaded.  
**Dibeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diben) Decapitation.  
**Dibenor, a.** (penor) Having no headpiece, without a helmet.

Ni zelliaist nag eithav na cynnor  
 Yfigwn drem dibenor.

Thou didst not catch the extreme, nor the front of the towering  
 presence without a helmet. Anaurin.

**Dibenu, v. a.** (diben) To decapitate, to behead.  
**Dibenwr, s. m.—pl. dibenwyr** (diben—gwr) A decapitator, or a beheader.  
**Diberçen, a.** (perçen) Without owner; unowned.  
**Diberçenawg, a.** (diberçen) Having no owner.  
**Diberçenogion, Waifs, or things unowned.**  
**Diberçenawl, a.** (diberçen) Dispossessive.  
**Diberçeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diberçen) A divesting of a thing; dispossession.  
**Diberçenogawl, a.** (diberçenawg) Dispossessive.  
**Diberçenogi, v. a.** (diberçenawg) To dispossess.  
**Diberçenogiad, s. m.** (diberçenawg) A dispossessing; dispossession; deprivation.  
**Diberçenu, v. a.** (diberçen) To dispossess.  
**Dibereziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (pereziad) A divesting of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrancy.  
**Dibereziaw, v. a.** (pereziaw) To divest of sweetness, richness of taste, or fragrancy.  
**Dibereziawl, a.** (pereziawl) Tending to divest of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrancy.  
**Dibervez, a.** (pervez) Without entrails, or guts.  
**Dibervezedig, a.** (dibervez) Disembowelled.  
**Diberveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibervez) A disembowelling; a divesting of entrails.  
**Dibervezu, v. a.** (dibervez) To disembowel; to embowel, to viscerate, to draw the entrails.

## D I B

**Diberfeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (perfeithiad) A rendering imperfect, or incomplete.  
**Diberfeithiaw, v. a.** (perfeithiaw) To divest of perfection; to render incomplete.  
**Diberfeithiawl, a.** (perfeithiawl) Tending to render, or become imperfect.  
**Diberfeithrwyz, s. m.** (perfeithrwyz) Imperfection.  
**Diberthynas, a.** (perthynas) Without relation, or connection; irrelevant, unconnected.  
**Diberthynasawl, a.** (diberthynas) Disconnective.  
**Diberthynasez, s. m.** (diberthynas) Impertinence.  
**Diberthynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diberthynas) A rendering irrelevant; a disconnecting.  
**Diberthynasrwyz, s. m.** (diberthynas) Irrevelence, or unconnectedness.  
**Diberthynasu, v. a.** (diberthynas) To render unconnected, or irrelevant.  
**Diberthynus, a.** (perthynus) Irrelevant.  
**Diberyglez, s. m.** (diberygyl) Freedom from danger, or hazard.  
**Diberygliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diberygyl) A divesting of danger; a ceasing to be dangerous.  
**Diberyglu, v. a.** (diberygyl) To save harmless.  
**Diberygyl, a.** (perygyl) Without danger.  
**Dibetrus, a.** (petrus) Without doubt, doubtless.  
**Dibetrusaw, v. a.** (dibetrus) To clear of doubt; to cease doubting, or hesitating.  
**Dibetrusawl, a.** (dibetrus) Undubious.  
**Dibetrusder, s. m.** (dibetrus) Freedom from doubt, or hesitation; certainty.  
**Dibetrusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibetrus) A divesting of doubt; a ceasing to hesitate.  
**Dibetrusrwyz, s. m.** (dibetrus) Undoubtedness.  
**Dibil, a.** (pîl) Having no peel, or rind.  
**Dibilen, a.** (pilen) Without a membrane.  
**Dibiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibil) A being unpeeled.  
**Dibiliaw, v. a.** (dibil) To strip off the peel, or rind.  
**Dibiliedig, a.** (dibil) Unpeeled, or unpared.  
**Dibilion, a.** (dibil) Having no peelings, or rind.  
**Dibilionen, a.** (dibilion) Having no membrane.  
**Dibill, a.** (pill) Without a stock, or stem.  
**Diblaid, a.** (plaid) Without a party, or aid.  
**Diblaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (planiad) Displantation.  
**Diblant, a.** (plant) Without children, childless.  
**Diblanta, v. a.** (diblant) To bereave of children.

Minnau ve i'm diblantwyd â ziblentir.

And me, as I have been bereaved of children, so shall I be deprived of children, Genesis 42 36.

**Diblantiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diblant) A bereaving of children, a making childless.  
**Diblanu, v. a.** (planu) To displant, or take up.  
**Diblaw, v. a.** (dibyl) To draggle, or bedaggle.  
**Diblawg, a.** (dibyl) Bedaggled, or draggled.  
**Dible, s. pl. aggr.** (dibyl) Skirts, borders, or extremities; daggles, or daggling of garments.

O cefir lladrad mewn ty neu yn nible y ty.

If a theft shall be found in a house, or in the cutskirts of a house Welsh Laws.

**Dibledig, a.** (dibyl) Daggle, dagged, or bedaggled.  
**Dibleidiad, s. m.** (diblaid) A divesting of faction.  
**Dibleidiaw, v. n.** (diblaid) To cease taking a part;  
**Dibleidiawg, a.** (diblaid) Having no partiality; to divest of faction.  
**Dibluz, a.** (pluz) Not soft, tender, or mellow.  
**Dibluzâad, s. m.** (dibluz) A divesting of softness  
Dibluzâawl



## D I B

Dibleidiawl, *a.* (diblaidd) Impartial; unbiassed.  
 Dibleth, *a.* (pleth) Without a plait, or wreath.  
 Diblethawl, *a.* (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.  
 Diblethedig, *a.* (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.  
 Diblethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibleth) A divesting of plaits, or wreathes.  
 Diblethu, *v. a.* (dibleth) To unplait, to unplat.  
 Diblisg, *a.* (plisg) Having no shell, or husk.  
 Diblisgaw, *v. a.* (diblisg) To strip off the shell.  
 Diblisgawl, *a.* (diblisg) Unshelled, not shelled.  
 Diblisgiad, *s. m.* (diblisg) A being unshelled.  
 Diblu, *a.* (plu) Featherless, or unfledged.  
 Dibluad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diblu) Deplumation.  
 Dibluaw, *v. a.* (diblu) To deplume, to strip off the feathers.  
 Dibluawl, *a.* (diblu) Unfledged, unfeathered.  
 Diblwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diblwyr* (dibyl—gwr) A draggler, or draggler; a daggletail.  
 Diblwyv, *a.* (plwyv) Having no parish.  
 Diblwyvaw, *v. a.* (diblwyv) To divest of a parish.  
 Diblwyvawl, *a.* (diblwyv) Having no parish.  
 Diblwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diblwyv) A divesting of a parish, or parish settlement.  
 Diblyz, *a.* (plyz) Not soft tender, or mellow.  
 Diblyzâad, *s. m.* (diblyz) A divesting of softness.  
 Diblyzâawl, *a.* (diblyz) Tending to divest of softness, or mellowness.  
 Diblyzâu, *v. n.* (diblyz) To become harsh.  
 Diblyg, *a.* (plyg) Without a fold, or plait.  
 Diblygawl, *a.* (diblyg) Unflexible, or rigid.  
 Diblygez, *s. m.* (diblyg) Unpliantness; rigidity.  
 Diblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diblyg) A being unbent, a being unfolded.  
 Diblygiedig, *a.* (diblyg) Not folded, or doubled.  
 Diblygrwyz, *s. m.* (diblyg) An unfolded state.  
 Diblygu, *v. a.* (diblyg) To unfold; to unbend.  
 Diboblawg, *a.* (dibobyl) Unpopulous; deserted.  
 Diboblawl, *a.* (dibobyl) Tending to depopulate.  
 Dibobledig, *a.* (dibobyl) Not peopled; uncolonized.  
 Dibobli, *v. a.* (dibobyl) To depopulate.  
 Dibobliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibobyl) Depopulation, a stripping of inhabitants.  
 Dibobyl, *a.* (pobyl) Without inhabitants.  
 Diboen, *a.* (poen) Without pain, painless; unpunished, unwearied; untortured. *Yn diboen*, without difficulty, or with ease.

Diboen i zyn dybiaw yn za.

It is easy for a man to think well.

*Adage.*

Ac ni byz diboen i tithau a zywedatf eithyr gwir.

And it will not be harmless for thee also as to what thou didst say except the truth.

*H. Car. Mag. Mabmogion.*

Diboenedig, *a.* (diboen) Unpained; untortured.  
 Diboeni, *v. a.* (diboen) To divest of torture.  
 Diboeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diboen) A divesting of pain.  
 Diboenyd, *a.* (diboen) Without pain, or torture.  
 Diboenydiaw, *v. a.* (diboenyd) To rid of torture.  
 Diboenydiawl, *a.* (diboenyd) Untormenting.  
 Diboeth, *a.* (poeth) Without heat.  
 Diboethawl, *a.* (diboeth) Tending to allay heat.  
 Diboethi, *v. a.* (diboeth) To divest of heat.  
 Diboethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diboeth) A divesting of heat.  
 Diboethni, *s. m.* (diboeth) Want of heat.  
 Diborth, *a.* (porth) Destitute, or helpless.  
 Diborthawl, *a.* (diborth) Tending to harrafs.  
 Diborthi, *v. a.* (diborth) To divest of help.  
 Diborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diborth) A divesting of support, or maintenance.

## D I B

Diborthiahnawl, *a.* (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support, or succour.  
 Diborthiannu, *v. n.* (diborthiant) To cease giving support, or maintenance.  
 Diborthiannus, *a.* (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support, or maintenance.  
 Diborthiant, *a.* (diborth) Without sustenance.  
 Dibra, *v. a.* (dibyr) To saddle, to put on a saddle.  
 Dibrefswyliaw, *v. a.* (dibrefswyl) To cease inhabiting.  
 Dibraiz, *a.* (praiz) Having no herds, or flocks.  
 Dibraith, *a.* (praith) Having no practice.  
 Dibrawv, *a.* (prawv) Having no proof, or test.  
 Dibreizaw, *v. a.* (dibraiz) To divest of herds.  
 Dibreizin, *a.* (dibraiz) Destitute of herds.  
 Dibreithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibraith) A ceasing to practice.  
 Dibreithiaw, *v. n.* (dibraith) To cease practising.  
 Dibreithiawl, *a.* (dibraith) Unpractical.  
 Dibreithig, *a.* (dibraith) Unpractical.  
 Dibres, *a.* (près) Without haste; unhasty.  
 Dibrefawl, *a.* (dibres) Unhastening, unhasty.  
 Dibrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibres) A ceasing to hasten; a divesting of haste.  
 Dibrefslawg, *a.* (dibrefstyl) Unloquacious.  
 Dibrefstlezw, *s. m.* (dibrefstyl) Taciturnity.  
 Dibrefstliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibrefstyl) A ceasing to talk, or tattle.  
 Dibrefstlu, *v. n.* (dibrefstyl) To cease prattling.  
 Dibrefstyl, *a.* (prestyl) Without prattling.  
 Dibrefsu, *v. n.* (presu) To cease to hasten.  
 Dibrefswyl, *a.* (preswyl) Without an abode.  
 Dibrefswyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibrefswyl) A divesting of habitation; a ceasing to dwell.  
 Dibrefswyliaw, *v. a.* (dibrefswyl) To divest of habitation; to cease inhabiting.  
 Dibrefswyliawg, *a.* (dibrefswyl) Uninhabited.  
 Dibriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibyr) A saddling.  
 Dibriawd, *a.* (priawd) Unappropriated; unmatched; unmarried.  
 Dibrid, *a.* (prid) Without a pledge, or value.

Marw Einlawn mawr, anaw dibrid;  
 Myrz rywuaeth yn gyvraith gymmid.

Since Einion the great is dead, the muse is unrewarded, thou-  
 fandas had he made subservient to the law.

*Ll. P. Mag, i Gr. ab Cynan ab Owain.*

Ednebyz hagen pridwerth yt hyny, ac nad dibrid hyd tra parâo  
 north yn y braig deheu hwn.

Know thou therefore that, that is a debt due to thee, and not to  
 be unobligatory whilst there shall remain strength in this right  
 arm.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dibridiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dibrid) A being without equivalence; inextinction.  
 Dibridiant, *s. m.* (dibrid) Inextinction.  
 Dibridiaw, *v. n.* (dibrid) To become inequivalent; to divest of security.  
 Dibridiawg, *a.* (dibrid) Having no equivalent.  
 Dibridiawl, *a.* (dibrid) Unequivalent.  
 Dibriz, *a.* (priz) Without earth, or mould.  
 Dibrizaw, *v. a.* (dibriz) To divest of earth; to become divested of earth.

Dyred allan, Ysbryd, a dibriza, ebe ev, a'i olwg a'i vyny: a  
 cyda'r gair m'm c.ywn yn ymryzau oziwrth bob rhan o'r cori.

Come forth, spirit, and cast off the earthly frame, said he with his  
 eyes lifted up: And with the word I could feel myself becoming  
 liberated from every part of the body.

*Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Dibrin, *a.* (prin) Unscarce, unscarce.  
 Dibrinâad, *s. m.* (dibrin) A rendering unscarce.  
 Dibrinâawl, *a.* (dibrin) Tending to render unscarce, or plenteous.  
 Dibrinâu, *v. n.* (dibrin) To become unscarce.  
 Dibrinder, *s. m.* (dibrin) Unscarce; plenty.  
 Dibriodas, *a.* (priodas) Without marriage.



**Dibriodawl, a.** (dibriawd) Unappropriated, unconjoined; unmarried.  
**Dibriodawr, a.** (priodawr) Having no proprietor.  
**Dibriodi, v. a.** (dibriawd) To unmarried.  
**Dibriodolez, s. m.** (dibriodawl) Unappropriateness; the state of being unappropriated.  
**Dibriodoli, v. n.** (dibriodawl) To render unappropriated; to disconnect.  
**Dibrovdaw, a.** (dibrawv) Unassayable.  
**Dibrovedig, a.** (dibrawv) Unassayed, unproved.  
**Dibrovi, v. a.** (dibrawv) To disprove; to cease trying, assaying, or tasting.  
**Dibroviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibrawv) A disproving; a ceasing to assay; a ceasing to taste.  
**Dibruz, a.** (pruz) Not sad, or serious; undiscerned.  
**Dibruzâad, s. m.** (dibruz) A ceasing to be sad.  
**Dibruzâawl, a.** (dibruz) Tending to rid of sadness, or seriousness; apt to be imprudent.  
**Dibruzâu, v. n.** (dibruz) To cease being sad.  
**Dibrwr, s. m.—pl. dibrwyr** (dibyr—gwr) A sadder.  
**Dibrwy, a.** (prwy) Without anxiety, or care.  
**Dibrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibrwy) A divesting of anxiety; a ceasing to be solicitous.  
**Dibrwyaw, v. a.** (dibrwy) To divest of care.  
**Dibrwyawl, a.** (dibrwy) Unanxious; careless.  
**Dibrwyf, a.** (prwyf) Without solicitude.  
**Dibrwyflawg, a.** (dibrwyf) Uninquisitive.  
**Dibrwyflez, s. m.** (dibrwyf) A freedom from noise, bustle, or loquacity.  
**Dibrwyfliad, s. m.** (dibrwyf) A ceasing to be noisy, or loquacious.  
**Dibrwyf, a.** (prwyf) Without loquacity.  
**Dibryd, a.** (pryd) Out of time, inopportune.  
**Dibryder, a.** (pryder) Without anxiety, or care.  
**Dibryderawg, a.** (dibryder) Having no anxiety.  
**Dibryderawl, a.** (dibryder) Unsolicitous.  
**Dibryderi, a.** (dibryder) Having no anxiety.  
**Dibryderiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibryder) A ceasing to be solicitous; a being unanxious.  
**Dibryderiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibryder) Thoughtlessness.

Yn vlaenav o'r arlwyzeff yr oez y rhai a enwaw, gyntav: Nwyfiant, Avrad, Godineb, Rhyvyg, Dibryderiaeth, Gwefi, Anladrwyg, Traegwant, Mezwdawd, a Blyfgrwyg, a'r vath rai a hyny.

Foremost of the ladies there were these I name first: Wantonness, Prodigality, Adultery, Pomp, Carelessness, Vanity. Lasciviousness, Debauchery, Drunkenness, and gluttony, and others of the like sort.

Marçawg Croydrad.

**Dibryderu, v. n.** (dibryder) To be thoughtless.  
**Dibryderus, a.** (dibryder) Unanxious; careless.  
**Dibryderwç, s. m.** (dibryder) Thoughtlessness.  
**Dibrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibryd) A rendering unseasonable; a ceasing to be timely.  
**Dibrydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibryd) Unseasonableness; want of opportunity.  
**Dibrydiaw, v. n.** (dibryd) To become untimely.  
**Dibrydiawl, a.** (dibryd) Unseasonable.  
**Dibrydlawn, a.** (dibryd) Unseasonable.  
**Dibrydlonez, s. m.** (dibrydlawn) Unseasonableness.  
**Dibrydloni, v. n.** (dibrydlawn) To become unseasonable, or untimely.  
**Dibrydloniad, s. m.** (dibrydlawn) A rendering, or becoming unseasonable.  
**Dibryved, a.** (pryved) Having no worms.  
**Dibryvedu, v. a.** (dibryved) To rid of worms.  
**Dibryn, a.** (pryn) Without purchase; unbought.  
**Dibrynu, v. n.** (dibryn) To cease purchasing.  
**Dibryfur, a.** (pryfur) Undiligent; flighty.  
**Dibryfuraw, v. n.** (dibryfur) To cease from being expeditious, or diligent.

**Dibryfurawl, a.** (dibryfur) Unexpeditious.  
**Dibryfuriad, s. m.** (dibryfur) A ceasing from being hasty, expeditious, or diligent.  
**Dibuç, a.** (puç) Without desire, without lust.  
**Dibuçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibuç) A ceasing to lust, or desire.  
**Dibuçiant, s. m.** (dibuç) Freedom from desire.  
**Dibuçia, v. n.** (dibuç) To cease from lusting.  
**Dibuçiaawl, a.** (dibuç) Undesirous, uncraving.  
**Dibur, a.** (pur) Not pure, impure, unrefined.  
**Diburaiz, a.** (dibur) Of an impure nature.  
**Diburaw, v. n.** (dibur) To divest of purity.  
**Diburawl, a.** (dibur) Unpurified, unrefined.  
**Diburawr, a.** (dibur) Unpurifying; feculent.  
**Dibureiziad, s. m.** (diburaiz) A rendering impure, or defiled; a defiling.  
**Dibureizia, v. a.** (diburaiz) To make impure.  
**Dibureiziaawl, a.** (diburaiz) Tending to defile.  
**Dibwy, a.** (pwy) Without a beat, or stroke.  
**Dibwyad, s. m.** (dibwy) A ceasing to beat.  
**Dibwyaw, v. n.** (dibwy) To cease beating.  
**Dibwyawl, a.** (dibwy) Not beating, or striking.  
**Dibwyedig, a.** (dibwy) Unbeaten, Unstruck.  
**Dibwyll, a.** (pwyll) Without discretion, witless.  
**Dibwyllaw, v. n.** (dibwyll) To lose the senses; to become distracted, or mad; to distract.  
**Dibwyllawg, a.** (dibwyll) Irrational; witless.  
**Dibwylledig, a.** (dibwyll) Divested of reason.  
**Dibwylllez, s. m.** (dibwyll) Irrationality.  
**Dibwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibwyll) A divesting of rationality; a becoming irrational.  
**Dibwyllig, a.** (dibwyll) Irrational; senseless.  
**Dibwys, a.** (pwys) Without weight; unweighty.  
**Dibwysaw, v. n.** (dibwys) To cease weighing.  
**Dibwysawl, a.** (dibwys) Unponderous; light.  
**Dibwysf, s. m.** (dibwys) Want of weightiness; unimportance, insignificance.  
**Dibwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibwys) A ceasing to weigh; a being without weight.  
**Dibybyr, a.** (pybyr) Not vigorous; unenergetic.  
**Dibybyrwç, s. m.** (dibybyr) Want of energy.  
**Dibyd, a.** (pyd) Without danger, or hazard.  
**Dibydia, v. a.** (dibyd) To divest of danger.  
**Dibydiaawl, a.** (dibyd) Undangerous.  
**Dibyl, s. m.—pl. diblau** (dib) A border, or lower extremity; a dragging, or daggling.  
**Dibyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dib) A steep; a precipice; a hanging, or dangling; a downright pitch, or fall. *Dibyn-dobyn*, topsy-turvy.  
**Dibynai, s. m.—pl. dibyneion** (dibyn) A pendulum; an appendant.  
**Dibynaiz, a.** (dibyn) Pendulous, hanging.  
**Dibynawg, a.** (dibyn) Appendant, dependant.  
**Dibynawl, a.** (dibyn) Appendant, dependant.  
**Dibynedig, a.** (dibyn) Appended, hanging.  
**Dibyneizrwyz, s. m.** (dibynaiz) Pendulousness.  
**Dibyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dibyn) A depending.  
**Dibynolrwyz, s. m.** (dibynawl) Pendulousness.  
**Dibynrwyz, s. m.** (dibyn) Dependancy.  
**Dibynu, v. n.** (dibyn) To depend; to hang, to dangle; to rest, or rely upon.  
**Dibynwr, s. m.—pl. dibynwyr** (dibyn—gwr) A dependant, or a relyer.  
**Dibynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dibyn) A dependant.  
**Dibyr, s. m.—pl. dibran** (dib) A saddle.  
**Dicen, s. f. dim.** (dîg) A hen; female of birds.  
**Dicra, a.** (dîg) Inappetent, having no appetite, having a weak stomach, puny; squeamish.

Dicrawg



# D I Ç

**Dicrâwç, s. m.** (dicra) Inappetency; squeamishness, want of appetite.

**Diçawn, v. n.** (dîç) To be able; to effectuate. *Ni zîçawon neb wyv yma, no body can live here; ni ddiçawn mo byny, he will not do that; Diçonaw byn, I shall accomplish this.*

**Diçell, s. f.—pl. t. ion.** (dîç) A wile, or trick; craftiness, cunning.

**Diçellgar, a.** (diçell) Cunning, crafty, guileful; elusive.

**Diçellgarwch, s. m.** (diçellgar) Craftiness.

**Diçelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diçell) A devising, or exercising craftiness; a being cunning.

**Diçellu, v. n.** (diçell) To use cunning; to devise.

**Diçellus, a.** (diçell) Of a cunning nature; inventive; cunning, crafty, or wily.

**Diçlyn, a.** (dîç) Assiduous, or attentive; cautious; exact, accurate. *Diçlynion ymadrawz, the niceties of language.*

**Diçlynaiz, a.** (diçlyn) Disposed to be assiduous, or attentive; apt to be cautious.

**Diçlynawl, a.** (diçlyn) Of an assiduous nature.

**Diçlynder, s. m.** (diçlyn) Assiduity; cautiousness.

**Diçlynez, s. m.** (diçlyn) Assiduity; cautiousness; exactness, accuracy, exquisiteness.

**Diçlynu, v. a.** (diçlyn) To be assiduous, or attentive; to use circumspection, to be cautious; to arrange; to make accurate. *Diçlyn forz, to mind or heed what way one goes.*

**Diçon, v. n.** (dîç) To be able; to effectuate.

Tri feth nis diçon Duw lai na bod: a zylai'r da cyviawn, a zymunai'r da cyvlawn, ac a zîçon y da cyviawn.

Three things which God cannot less than be: that ought to produce plenitude of good, that would with plenitude of good, and that can effect plenitude of good. *Barzas.*

Ni bu, ac ni zîçon bod  
Neb iac, heb arno beçod.

There has not been, and there can not be any one found, without having sin. *H. Davi.*

**Diçoni, v. n.** (diçon) To effect; to be effectual.

Diçoned yfawell o efgyll yfgwydawl  
A dored ar yigwyz Pyll.

A chamber might have been made of the wings of the shields that were broken on the shoulder of Pyll. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Diçoniad, s. m.** (diçon) A being able; effectuation.

**Diçwain, s. f.—pl. diçweiniau** (dîç—gwain) Chance; fortune; event; lot, portion.

Llywelyn boed hyn, boed hwy diçwain,  
No Llywarc, hybarç, hybar gigwain!

Llywelyn, let him be older, let him be of longer fortune, than Llywarc, the venerable, and of ready-thrusting spear. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Diwraiz vu ar Gymru gain, diçwith; Gwae vi o'r diçwain!  
It was the spoiling of Wales, fair and commodious; afflicting to me is the event. *Llywarc Benturç.*

Trythyllwg drwg ei zîçwain.  
Evil is the lot of sensuality. *Adage.*

**Diçwaint, s. m.** (diçwain) Chance; event, fortune; lot, or portion.

**Diçwannawg, a.** (diçwant) Unceasing.

**Diçwant, a.** (çwant) Without desire, or avidity; not desirous; not greedy; not biased, or inclining to; disinclined.

Cedwyr cyvarvaeth yz ymwnaethant,  
Cad ymerbyniad, enaid diçwant.

The warriors made a mutual rencounter, they who are the bulwarks of the battle, profuse of soul. *O. Cyveithawg.*

**Diçwantez, s. m.** (diçwant) Inappetency.

**Diçwantrwyz, s. m.** (diçwant) Inappetency.

**Diçwantu, v. n.** (diçwant) To cease wishing.

**Diçwedlawg, a.** (diçwedyl) Untalkative; tacit.

**Diçwedyl, a.** (çwedyl) Without a word; silent.

**Diçwerthin, a.** (çwerthin) Without laughter.

# D I D

**Diçwerw, a.** (çwerw) Not bitter; not severe.

**Diçwerwad, s. m.** (diçwerw) A divesting of bitter.

**Diçwerwawl, a.** (diçwerw) Unembittering.

**Diçwerwi, v. a.** (diçwerw) To divest of bitter.

**Diçwiblaiz, a.** (diçwibyl) Not of acrid nature.

**Diçwiblaw, v. a.** (diçwibyl) To divest of acerbity.

**Diçwibliad, s. m.** (diçwibyl) A divesting of tartness.

**Diçwibyl, a.** (çwibyl) Not sour, sharp, or stale.

**Diçwith, a.** (çwith) Not left, or awkward; adroit.

**Diçwithaw, v. a.** (diçwith) To divest of awkwardness; to render dexterous.

**Diçwithawl, a.** (diçwith) Tending to divest of awkwardness.

**Diçwithder, s. m.** (diçwith) Unawkwardness.

**Diçwithrwyz, s. m.** (diçwith) Unawkwardness.

**Diçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dîç) A fragment.

Y côg biau grwyn y deवाद a'r geivyr, a'r wyn, a'r mynau, a'r loi, a diçwynion ei gallawr.

The cook is entitled to the skins of the sheep and the goats, and the lambs and the kids, and the calves, and the chance pieces of his cauldron. *Welsh Laws.*

**Diçyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dîç) A fragment; a piece.

**Did, s. f.—pl. t. au** (id) What runs, or flows; a teat; also, fluency; utterance.

**Didad, a.** (tad) Without a father, fatherless.

**Didadawl, a.** (didad) Unpaternal, unfatherly.

**Didadu, v. a.** (didad) To render fatherless.

**Didaen, a.** (taen) Without expansion.

**Didaenawl, a.** (didaen) Unexpansive.

**Didaenedig, a.** (didaen) Unexpanded, unspread.

**Didaenellawl, a.** (taenellawl) Unsprinkled.

**Didaeneiliad, s. m.** (taenelliad) A being unsprinkled; a ceasing to sprinkle.

**Didaenellu, v. n.** (taenellu) To cease sprinkling.

**Didaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didaen) Inexpansion.

**Didaenu, v. n.** (didaen) To cease spreading.

**Didaer, a.** (taer) Unimportunate; not eager.

Lleveris wrthv lleveryz didaer,  
Liawen-glaer vy çwaer çwedyl a'm deubyz.

She spoke to me an unimportunate discourse, brightly and merry is my mate that furnishes me with news. *Ior. Vyçan.*

**Didaeth, a.** (taeth) Without essence, or pervading quality; without richness.

**Didavawd, a.** (tavawd) Having no tongue.

**Didavodiaw, v. a.** (didavawd) To pull out the tongue.

**Didaiawg, a.** (taiawg) Unclovnish; polite.

**Didaiogawl, a.** (didaiawg) Not apt to be rude.

**Didaiogi, v. a.** (didaiawg) To divest of rudeness.

**Didaiogiad, s. m.** (didaiawg) A divesting of boorishness, clownishness, or rudeness.

**Didal, a.** (tâl) Without pay; unrequited.

**Didalç, a.** (talç) Unbroken, unfractured. *Bara didalç, unbroken bread.*

**Didalçawl, a.** (didalç) Not apt to fracture.

**Didalçiad, s. m.** (didalç) A being unbroken.

**Didalçu, v. a.** (didalç) To divest of fracture.

**Didaledig, a.** (didal) Unpaid; unrequited.

**Didaliad, s. m.** (didal) A nonpayment.

**Didalm, a.** (talm) Unimpressive; incessant.

**Didalmiad, s. m.** (didalm) A being unceasing.

**Didalmu, v. n.** (didalm) To be unceasing.

**Didalu, v. n.** (didal) To cease from paying.

**Didan, a.** (tân) Without expansion, without fire.

**Didanawl, a.** (didan) Unexpansive; unignified.

**Didanbaid, a.** (tanbaid) Not vehement; cool.

**Didanc, a.** (tanc) Peaceless, untranquil.

**Didanze, a.** (didan) Not igniferous.

**Didanedig, a.** (didan) Unexpanded, undilated.



Didaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didan) Inexpansion; a being unignified; a being unfired.  
 Didanllyd, *a.* (didan) Not igneous; unfiery.  
 Didanu, *v. n.* (didan) To cease to expand.  
 Didangnev, *a.* (tangnev) Untranquil. *Gwraig zidangnev*, a restless old woman.  
 Didangnevez, *a.* (didangnev) Peaceless.  
 Didaraw, *a.* (taraw) Unstruck; unconcerned. *Yr oez yn eu fathru mor zidaraw*, he was treading them so unconcernedly.  
 Didarz, *a.* (tarz) Without effusion, or springing.  
 Didarzawl, *a.* (didarz) Uneffusive, unspringing.  
 Didarziad, *s. m.* (didarz) A not springing.  
 Didarzu, *v. n.* (didarz) To cease to effuse.  
 Didarv, *a.* (tarv) Not driven off, or chased.  
 Didarvawl, *a.* (didarv) Not apt to drive out.  
 Didarviad, *s. m.* (didarv) A being unfixed.  
 Didarvu, *v. n.* (didarv) To cease to drive, or chase.  
 Didarth, *a.* (tarth) Without vapor, or mist.  
 Didarthawl, *a.* (didarth) Unvaporous, unmisty.  
 Didarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didarth) A clearing of vapor, or a ceasing to be misty.  
 Didarthu, *v. n.* (didarth) To cease being misty.  
 Didas, *a.* (tâs) Without a band, or fascia.  
 Didasawl, *a.* (didas) Not banded, or filleted.  
 Didasg, *a.* (tasg) Not bound, or obliged; having nothing to fulfil; without a job.  
 Didasgawl, *a.* (didasg) Unobligated; not bound.  
 Didasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didasg) The annulling of an obligation; a divesting of a job.  
 Didasgu, *v. n.* (didasg) To divest of a task.  
 Didasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didas) A being unbound.  
 Didasu, *v. a.* (didas) To divest of bandage.  
 Didaw, *a.* (taw) Unfilent; untacit; noisy.  
 Didawel, *a.* (tawel) Uncalm, untranquil.  
 Didawelawg, *a.* (didawel) Untranquillized.  
 Didaweliad, *s. m.* (didawel) A being uncalmed.  
 Didawelu, *v. n.* (didawel) To cease being calm.  
 Didawl, *a.* (tawl) Incessant, continual; undiminished; not lessened; not put by.

Didawl o'th gariad ydwyv,  
 Da dy lun, a didal wyv.

I am unwearied of thy love, thou who art of goodly form, and I am unrequited, *D. ab Gwilym.*

Didawr, *v. n.* (tawr) To be careless, or unconcerned.

Ni zidawr, ni zawr cuz vo.

He that is covered will not be made unconcerned, nor concerned. *Llevoed.*

Didawr, *a.* (tawr) Unconcerned, careless.  
 Dideç, *a.* (têç) Not sculking, or lurking.  
 Dideçawl, *a.* (dideç) Not apt to sculk, or lurk.  
 Dideçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dideç) A ceasing to sculk, or lurk; a being not lurking.  
 Dideçu, *v. n.* (dideç) To cease to sculk, or lurk.  
 Didez, *a.* (tez) Without expanse, or opening.  
 Didezawl, *a.* (didez) Unexpanded, undilated.  
 Dideziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didez) Inexpansion.  
 Didezu, *v. n.* (didez) To cease to expand, or open.  
 Dideg, *a.* (têg) Unopen; unfair; uncandid.  
 Didegwç, *s. m.* (dideg) Unfairness; ruggedness.  
 Dideilwng, *a.* (teilwng) Undeserving; unmerited.  
 Dideilyngawl, *a.* (dideilwng) Unmeritorious.  
 Dideilyngdawd, *s. m.* (dideilwng) Undeservedness.  
 Dideilyngiad, *s. m.* (dideilwng) A divesting of merit; a rendering unmeritorious.  
 Dideilyngu, *v. a.* (dideilwng) To divest of merit.  
 Dideimlad, *a.* (teimlad) Unfeeling; inhuman.  
 Dideimladawl, *a.* (dideimlad) Unapt to feel.  
 Dideimladrwyg, *s. m.* (dideimlad) Unfeelingness.  
 Dideimladu, *v. n.* (dideimlad) To cease to feel.

Dideimladwy, *a.* (dideimlad) Uncapable of feeling; unfeeling; inhuman.  
 Dideimlaw, *v. n.* (teimlaw) To cease to feel.  
 Dideithi, *a.* (teithi) Without natural quality.  
 Dideithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A ceasing to journey, or to travel.  
 Dideithiaw, *v. n.* (teithiaw) To cease to travel.  
 Dideithiawl, *a.* (teithiawl) Unsojourning.  
 Didel, *a.* (tel) Unstretched; undilated; not fair.  
 Didelaid, *a.* (telaid) Not beautiful, or fair.  
 Didelaiz, *a.* (didel) Unapt to stretch out.  
 Dideliiaiz, *a.* (teliaiz) Uningenious.  
 Dideliaw, *v. n.* (teliaiz) To become awkward.  
 Didelu, *v. a.* (didel) To unstretch; to rumple.  
 Didelyw, *a.* (telyw) Without a covering, or array.  
 Diden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (did) A nipple, a teat.  
 Didenaiç, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.  
 Didenawg, *a.* (diden) Having nipples, or paps.  
 Didenawl, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.  
 Dider, *a.* (têr) Impure, or not refined.  
 Dideraiç, *a.* (dider) Tending to divest of purity.  
 Diderawl, *a.* (dider) Apt to render impure.  
 Diderv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (terv) A wilderness; a place that is not cultivated, or cleared.  
 Didervyn, *a.* (tervyn) Boundless, endless.  
 Didervynawl, *a.* (didervyn) Undermining.  
 Didervynedig, *a.* (didervyn) Undermined.  
 Didervyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didervyn) A divesting of a limit; a being endless.  
 Didervynu, *v. a.* (didervyn) To divest of limit, or termination; to cease to limit.  
 Didervysg, *a.* (tervysg) Without tumult; undisturbed; dispassionate; composed.  
 Didervysgaiz, *a.* (didervysg) Of an untumultuous, or calm nature.  
 Didervysgawl, *a.* (didervysg) Untumultuous.  
 Didervysgiad, *s. m.* (didervysg) A ceasing to be tumultuous; a quelling a riot.  
 Didervysgu, *v. n.* (didervysg) To cease from being tumultuous; to quell disturbance.  
 Dideriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dider) A divesting of purity; a ceasing to be pure.  
 Dideru, *v. a.* (dider) To divest of purity.  
 Dides, *a.* (tês) Without sunshine, or heat.  
 Didesawl, *a.* (dides) Not having sun's heat.  
 Didesiad, *s. m.* (dides) A ceasing to heat.  
 Dideityn, *a.* (teityn) Without a theme.  
 Didesu, *v. n.* (dides) To cease giving heat.  
 Dideurawl, *a.* (didaer) Not apt to contend.  
 Dideuriad, *s. m.* (didaer) A ceasing to dispute.  
 Dideuru, *v. n.* (didaer) To cease disputing.  
 Dideyra, *a.* (teyrn) Without a king, or ruler.  
 Dideyrnas, *a.* (teyrnas) Without a kingdom.  
 Dideyrnasawl, *a.* (dideyrnas) Not reigning.  
 Dideyrnasiad, *s. m.* (dideyrnas) Privation of royalty; a ceasing to reign.  
 Dideyrnasu, *v. n.* (dideyrnas) To cease to reign.  
 Didi, *s. f. dim.* (did) A nipple, teat, or pap.  
 Didlawd, *a.* (tlawd) Not poor or destitute, not in want; plenteous, plentiful.

Parotdynt y meirg—a bwyd a diawd yn zidlawd arnazynt.

They get ready the horses—with victuals and drink unsparingly upon them. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Didlodawd, *s. m.* (didlawd) Means of support; trade, business, or occupation.  
 Didlodez, *s. m.* (didlawd) Unscantiness; plenty.  
 Didlodi, *v. a.* (didlawd) To divest of poverty.  
 Didlodiad, *s. m.* (didlawd) A divesting of poverty.  
 Didlos, *a.* (tlos) Not pretty, or handsome.

Didlws,



## D I D

**Didlws, a.** (tlws) Not pretty, or handsome.  
**Didöad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (töad) A uncovering; a unroofing, or a laying bare.  
**Didöawl, a.** (töawl) Tending to uncover.  
**Didozadwy, a.** (tozadwy) Undissoluble.  
**Didozawl, a.** (tozawl) Not apt to dissolve.  
**Didozi, v. n.** (tozi) To cease to dissolve, or melt.  
**Didoziad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (toziad) A being undissolved; a ceasing to dissolve.  
**Didöedig, a.** (töedig) Uncovered; unroofed.  
**Didöi, v. a.** (toi) To uncover, or expose; to unroof.  
**Didoladwy, a.** (didawl) Discriminable.  
**Didolaiz, a.** (didawl) Discretive, separating.  
**Didolc, a.** (tolc) Without a dent, or bruise; unbruised.  
**Didolciad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (dicolc) A divesting of bruises.  
**Didolciaw, v. a.** (didolc) To divest of bruises.  
**Didolciawg, a.** (didolc) Having no bruises.  
**Didoledig, a.** (didawl) Not discrete, or separated; not put by, or out of action; undiminished.  
**Didoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didoledig) Unseparation; an undiminished state.  
**Didoli, v. n.** (didawl) To cease to separate, sever, or part; to cease to segregate.  
**Didoliad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didawl) A being incessant, a being unsegregated; a being undiminished.  
**Didoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didawl) Unsegregation.  
**Didolus, a.** (didawl) Not apt to put by, or part; not apt to cease, or diminish.  
**Didoll, a.** (toll) Free from toll, or custom.  
**Didolli, v. n.** (didoll) To cease taking of toll.  
**Didolliad, s. m.** (didoll) A ceasing to take toll.  
**Didon, a.** (tön) Without surface.—*s. f.* The paring, or surface taken off; turf.  
**Didonedig, a.** (didon) Divested of surface; pared.  
**Didonen, a.** (tonen) Without a surface, or crust.  
**Didonenu, v. a.** (didonen) To strip of a crust.  
**Didonvryd, a.** (tonvryd) Unfroward.

Teithi yç yw aredig yn rhyç ac y'ngwelit, ac y'ngallt, ac y'ngwaered; a llyny yn zidonvryd; ac ni byz teithiawl oni byz vely.

The perfection of an ox is to plough in the furrow, and in the grats, and in the ascent, and in the descent; and that *without untractableness*; and except he doth so he is unqualified.

*Welsh Laces.*

**Didoni, v. a.** (didon) To pare away the surface; to cut away the turf.  
**Didoniad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didon) A paring off.  
**Didonwryg, a.** (tonwryg) Not obstinate, or stiff.  
**Didor, a.** (tör) Incessant; uninterrupted.  
**Didoraeth, a.** (toraeth) Unprofitable; unyielding.  
**Didorç, a.** (torç) Without a wreath; uncircled.  
**Didorçawl, a.** (didorç) Tending to unwreath.  
**Didorçi, v. n.** (didorç) To unwreath; to unfurl.  
**Didorçiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didorç) A unfurling.  
**Didordeb, s. m.** (didor) Uninterruption.  
**Didoreithiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didoraeth) A rendering, or becoming unprofitable.  
**Didoreithiaw, v. a.** (didoraeth) To render unprofitable; to become unproductive.  
**Didoreithiawg, a.** (didoraeth) Unproductive.  
**Didoreithiogrwyz, s. m.** (didoreithiawg) Unproductiveness.  
**Didoriad, s. m.** (didor) A being unbroken.—*a.* Unbroken; untamed; unmanageable.  
*Mae hi yn zigon didoriad, she is rude enough.*  
**Didost, a.** (tôst) Unsevere; not pungent.  
**Didostez, s. m.** (didost) Freedom from severity.

## D I D

**Didostwrwyz, s. m.** (didost) An unsevere state.  
**Didosturi, a.** (tofturi) Incompassionate.  
**Didosturiad, s. m.** (tofturiad) A ceasing to commiserate; want of pity.  
**Didosturiaw, v. a.** (tofturiaw) To cease pitying.  
**Didosturiawl, a.** (tofturiawl) Uncompassionate.  
**Didra, a.** (tra) Without excess, or superfluity.  
**Didragwant, a.** (traçwant) Without lusting.  
**Didragwantawl, a.** (didragwant) Un craving.  
**Didragwantu, v. n.** (didragwant) To cease lusting, craving, or hankering after.  
**Didragywed, a.** (traçywed) Without hankering.

Yvais o win a mez y'Mordai;  
 Can yvais eifgynais can vin vanlud;  
 Nid didragyved eovnez drud.

I have drank of wine and mead in sea houses; since I have drank I defended by the border of the place of attraction; not without ambition the prowess of the hero, *Aneurin.*

**Didrazodawl, a.** (trazodawl) Untraditioned.  
**Didrazodi, v. a.** (trazodi) To stop a tradition.  
**Didrazodial, a.** (trazodiad) Without tradition.  
**Didraed, a.** (troed) Without feet, or feetless.  
**Didravn, a.** (trvnn) Without a turn, or change.  
**Didravneidiad, s. m.** (travneidiad) A ceasing to turn, or change; a being without turning.  
**Didravneidiaw, v. n.** (travneidiaw) To cease to turn, mutate, or change.  
**Didravod, a.** (travod) Without labour, or bustle.  
**Didravodawl, a.** (didravod) Unlaborious.  
**Didravodi, v. n.** (didravod) To cease bustling.  
**Didravodiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didravod) A being free from bustle, or toil; a ceasing to toil.  
**Didraferth, a.** (traferth) Without trouble, or bustle.  
**Didraferthawl, a.** (didraferth) Unbused.  
**Didraferthiad, s. m.—pl. t.** au (didraferth) A being without bustle; a ceasing to be busy.  
**Didraferthu, v. n.** (didraferth) To cease from bustling, or being busy.  
**Didragywyzawl, a.** (tragywyzawl) Not immortal, or everlasting.  
**Didragywyzoli, v. a.** (didragywyzawl) To divest of immortality.  
**Didragywyzoliad, s. m.** (didragywyzawl) A divesting of immortality.  
**Didraha, a.** (traha) Without haughtiness.  
**Didrahâad, s. m.** (didraha) A ceasing to be arrogant or proud; a divesting of pride.  
**Didrahâu, v. n.** (didraha) To cease to be proud.  
**Didrahâus, a.** (didraha) Unarrogant; meek.  
**Didrai, a.** (trai) Without decrease; undiminished.  
**Didraigyl, a.** (traigyl) Without a turn, or roll.  
**Didraill, a.** (traill) Without turning, or revolving.  
**Didrain, a.** (train) Quiet, or unagitated; solitary.

Duw a wnaeth, ar draeth didrain,  
 Llun y gwr a'i law'n gywrain.

On the unagitated sand, God made the form of the man with accurate hand. *L. G. Culi.*

Yn zidrain y rhai'n a'i rhyz.  
 Quietly these will give it.

*Idun Tero ieuav.*

**Didrais, a.** (trais) Without violence, or rapacity.  
**Didrallawd, a.** (trallawd) Without distress.  
**Didrallodawl, a.** (didrallawd) Undistressing.  
**Didrallodi, v. n.** (didrallawd) To cease being distressing, troublous, or afflicting.  
**Didrallodiad, s. m.** (didrallawd) A being free from tribulation; a ceasing to afflict.  
**Didrallodus, a.** (didrallawd) Unafflicting.  
**Didramgwyz, a.** (tramgwyz) Without falling.  
**Didramgwyzaw, v. n.** (didramgwyz) To cease falling, or slipping; to cease being unlucky.  
**Didramgwyzawl,**



# DID

**Didramgwyawl, a.** (didramgwyz) Not falling.  
**Didramgwyziad, s. m.** (didramgwyz) A being without falling; a ceasing to fall.  
**Didramwy, a.** (tramwy) Unfrequented.  
**Didramwyad, s. m.** (didramwy) A being unfrequented; a ceasing to frequent.  
**Didramwyaw, v. n.** (didramwy) To cease travelling over, or frequenting.  
**Didramwyawl, a.** (didramwy) Unfrequenting.  
**Didranc, a.** (tranc) Endless; incessant, continual.

*Yn zidranc ei gyvranc a'i gâr.*  
*Unceasing his desire and his love.*  
*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Didrancedig, a.** (didranc) Not ended; undetermined.  
**Didrancez, s. m.** (didranc) Endlessness; perennity.  
**Didras, a.** (trâs) Not allied by kindred, not a kin.  
**Didrasawl, a.** (didras) Unallied, or unaffied; unrelated.  
**Didrasedig, a.** (didras) Unallied, or unaffianced.  
**Didrasez, s. m.** (didras) The state of being unallied.  
**Didraserç, a.** (traserç) Without fondness, or love.  
**Didraserçawl, a.** (didraserç) Not apt to be fond.  
**Didraserçiad, s. m.** (didraserç) A ceasing to love.  
**Didraserçu, v. n.** (didraserç) To cease being fond.  
**Didrafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didras) A being unallied; a divesting of alliance, or kindred.  
**Didrasu, v. a.** (didras) To divest of relationship.  
**Didraul, a.** (traul) Without waste, or diminishment; without expence, or cost; free of expence.  
**Didraw, a.** (traw) Without a directing impulse, or motion; without a guide, or leader; erratic.—*s. m.* A wandering.

*Didraw aeth dry, aeth o drev;*  
*Wedi didraw doed adrev.*  
*Wandering he went through, he went from home; after wandering let him come home.*  
*Ieuan Rhaiadry.*

**Didrawd, a.** (trawd) Without currency; incurrent.  
**Didrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didraw) A being without impulse, or motion.—*a.* Without a turn.  
**Didraws, a.** (traws) Not cross; not froward.  
**Didrawszadyl, a.** (didraws—jadyl) Categorical.  
**Didrawu, v. n.** (didraw) To cease to impel, or stir.  
**Didrev, a.** (trev) Without a dwelling; deserted.  
**Didrevawl, a.** (didrev) Uninhabited, deserted.  
**Didreviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didrev) A deserting.  
**Didrevnawl, a.** (didrevyn) Discomposing.  
**Didrevnez, s. m.** (didrevyn) Confusion, disorder.  
**Didrevniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didrevyn) A discomposing, or disordering; discomposure.  
**Didrevnu, v. a.** (didrevyn) To discompose.  
**Didrevnus, a.** (didrevyn) Discomposed; untidy.  
**Didrevtad, a.** (trevtad) Without inheritance.  
**Didrevtadaeth, s. m.** (didrevtad) Disinheritance.  
**Didrevtadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didrevtad) A disinheriting; disinherison.  
**Didrevtadu, v. a.** (didrevtad) To disinherit.

*Pei peidiwn i, tydi a oruasid ar Gafwallawn; y swrgwedi y vaint vuzygoliaeth hono a gavas trwy vy nerth i, a gymmerth vaint fyberwyd ynzo hyd pan ydyw yn ceislaw vy didrevtadu i, a'm digyvoethi.*  
*If I had desisted, thou wouldst have overcome Cafwallon; the man, after such a victory as that which he obtained by my power, has filled himself with so much arrogance, so that he is attempting to disinherit me, and to rob me of my dominion.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Didrevtadyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (didrevtad) Disinheritor, or one who takes away inheritance.

# DID

**Didrevu, v. a.** (didrev) To divest of a dwelling; to desolate, or to make deserted.  
**Didrevwr, s. m.—pl. didrevwyr** (didrev—gwr) One without a home, or dwelling; a hermit.  
**Didrevyn, a.** (trevyn) Without regularity, or order; disordered, irregular, or confused. *Dyn didrevyn iawn yw*, he is a very disorderly man; *Mae ganzo beib didrevyn o eizaw*, he has got an immense deal of wealth.  
**Didreiglaw, v. n.** (didreigyl) To cease rolling.  
**Didreiglawl, a.** (didreigyl) Unrevolving; still.  
**Didreigledig, a.** (didreigyl) Unrevolved; unrolled.  
**Didreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didreigyl) A being without revolving, or rolling; a ceasing to roll.  
**Didreigyl, a.** (treigyl) Having no turn, or rolling.  
**Didreifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didrais) A being without violence; a ceasing to use force.  
**Didreifiaw, v. n.** (didrais) To cease violating.  
**Didreifiawl, a.** (didrais) Unusurping; unrapacious; not apt to take by violence.  
**Didremyg, a.** (tremyg) Without disparagement.  
**Didremygawl, a.** (didremyg) Uncontemning.  
**Didremygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didremyg) A being undisparaged; a ceasing to contemn.  
**Didremygu, v. n.** (didremyg) To cease slighting.  
**Didres, a.** (tres) Without trouble, labour, or toil.

*Ev milwr ar vilwyr didres*  
*A'i vilioz cyhoez cyvaeres.*  
*He a warrior over untailing warriors, with his conspicuous thousands in martial ranks.*  
*Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri ab Owain.*

**Didresawl, a.** (didres) Untailing; unlaborious.  
**Didresawr, s. m.—pl. didresorion** (didres) One detached from business, or worldly affairs; a hermit.  
**Didresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didres) A being without toil, or bustle; a ceasing from toil.  
**Didresrwyz, s. m.** (didres) Freedom from business.  
**Didresu, v. n.** (didres) To cease from toiling.  
**Didreth, a.** (treth) Exempt from tribute, or tax.

*Enrhyvez — rhag maint 'fyged arnazynt aur ac arian na allant zyozev ein bod ni inegis ozieithyr y byd y mewu eigiaw mor, heb gam ryvgy cymheil swllt a threthau arnam, o'r lle ar ni gynallafam ni erioed yn rhyz zidreth hezwc hyd hyn.*  
*It is extraordinary what a thirst for gold and silver there is upon them, so that they cannot suffer us to be, who are as it were out of the world, in the midst of the sea, without unjustly attempting to exact tribute and taxes from us, and from a place which we have ever maintained in free and un tributary peace till now.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Didrethadwy, a.** (didreth) Not to be taxed, or rated.  
**Didrethawl, a.** (didreth) Untaxed, or unrated.  
**Didrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didreth) A being untaxed; a freeing from taxation.  
**Didrethu, v. a.** (didreth) To free from taxes.  
**Didreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didraul) A being unconsumed; a ceasing to diminish.  
**Didreuliaw, v. n.** (didraul) To save from being consumed, or diminished.

*Dodi'r wyl i'm didreuliaw*  
*Droellau aur ar ddr y llaw.*  
*Giving on the festival, me to save from expences, wheels of gold on the palm of my hand.*  
*L. G. Cuthi.*

**Didreuliedig, a.** (didraul) Unconsumed.  
**Didri, s. m.** (didyr) Perplexity, or distress. *Dyddi zidri*, the day of thy tribulation.  
**Didrigaw, v. n.** (trigaw) To cease abiding.  
**Didrigawl, a.** (trigawl) Not inhabiting. *Didrigolion*, emigrants.  
**Didrigvan, a.** (trigvan) Without a home.  
**Didrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trigiad) A being without dwelling; a ceasing to abide.

**Didrigian,**



# DID

Didrigian, *a.* (trigian) Uninhabited, or unsettled.  
 Didrigiedig, *a.* (trigiedig) Uninhabited; undwelt.  
 Didrigle, *a.* (trigle) Without a dwelling place.  
 Didriniad, *s. m.* (triniad) A being uncultivated.  
 Didriniæth, *a.* (triniæth) Uncultivated.  
 Didriniaw, *v. n.* (triniaw) To cease cultivating.  
 Didriniawl, *a.* (triniawl) Not apt to cultivate.  
 Didrist, *a.* (trist) Not sad, or sorrowful.—*s. f.*  
 The Borage, a plant so called.  
 Didro, *a.* (tro) Without a turn; direct, or straight.

——— Llys Owain,  
 Yno yn didro yz av,  
 Nid drwg, ac yno trigav.

Owain's court, there *straightway* I will repair, not bad the thought, and there I will abide.

*Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

Didröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didro) A ceasing to turn.  
 Didröawl, *a.* (didro) Not tending to turn.  
 Didroed, *a.* (troed) Without a foot, or stand.  
 Didroediaw, *v. n.* (didroed) To throw off the feet.  
 Didröedig, *a.* (didro) Unturned; untwisted.  
 Didrova, *a.* (trova) Without a turn; unperverted.  
 Didrovâad, *s. m.* (didrova) A being unturned.  
 Didrovâawl, *a.* (didrova) Not apt to be turning.  
 Didrovâu, *v. n.* (didrova) To cease perverting.  
 Didrovâus, *a.* (didrova) Not apt to pervert.  
 Didrofez, *a.* (didraws) Without transgression.  
 Didrosglwyzaw, *v. n.* (trosglwyzaw) To cease to transport, or convey.  
 Didrosglwyzawl, *a.* (trosglwyzawl) Unconveyed.  
 Didrosglwyziad, *s. m.* (trosglwyziad) A being untransported; a ceasing to transport.  
 Didrofi, *v. n.* (trofi) To be not expelling.

Grymus diwael hael hwyl didrofi gair,  
 Toryv coryv ciwdawd gwaſgawd gweifgi.

A powerful and noble giver, whose maxim is *to be without casting aside* the word of the multitude of the body of the tribe, a ready shelter.  
*Gr. ab M. ab Davyſ, i Oromwy.*

Didrofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trofiad) A being unexpelled; a being not driven over.  
 Didru, *a.* (tru) Not miserable, or pitiful.  
 Didrugar, *a.* (trugar) Unpitying; unmerciful.  
 Didrugarawg, *a.* (didrugar) Incompassionate.  
 Didrugarez, *a.* (didrugar) Incompassionate.  
 Didrwg, *a.* (trwg) Unfractious; not disastrous; not unfortunate, or unlucky.

Didrwg berçenawg deudroed  
 Meinion, cymmydeithion coed.

The gentle owner of two slender legs, inmates of the wood.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r biogen.*

Didrwm, *a.* (trwm) Not heavy; not clumsy; brisk.  
 Didrwt, *a.* (trwt) Noiseless, unclamorous.  
 Didrwyzed, *a.* (trwyzed) Without freedom; restricted.  
 Didrwyzedawg, *a.* (didrwyzed) Having no liberty.  
 Didrwyzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrwyzed) A being without freedom; a divesting of freedom.  
 Didrwyzedu, *v. a.* (didrwyzed) To divest of freedom, licence, or permission.  
 Didrybestawd, *a.* (trybestawd) Unbustling; quiet.  
 Didrycawl, *a.* (didrwg) Not apt to be fractious.  
 Didryciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrwg) A being unbroken, or unfractured; a ceasing to be fractious.  
 Didrycineb, *a.* (didrwg) Without infraction; without calamity, or disaster.

# DID

Didrygu, *v. n.* (didrwg) To cease being fractious; to become gentle; to be divested of un-luckiness.  
 Didrydar, *a.* (trydar) Without clamor, or din.  
 Didryv, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tryv) A solitary place.

Pan zaeth gytav i'r didryv y cawas avlonyzwc yn y cnawd.  
 When he first came to the *solitude* it was then he experienced uneasiness in the flesh.  
*Elucidarius.*

Hir yw cylg cylgwy didryv  
 A hy yw'r cariad a'i hyv.

Long is the circle of the border of the *desert*, and bold is the love that will drink of her.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r grawys.*

Didryv, *a.* (tryv) Without a dwelling; solitary.

Didryv ewig ac elain.  
*Solitary* the doe and the fawn.  
*Taliesin.*

Didryvaiz, *a.* (didryv) Ascetic, or solitary.  
 Didryvawl, *a.* (didryv) Apt to become solitary.  
 Didryvedig, *a.* (didryv) Uninhabited; deserted.  
 Didryviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didryv) A being without habitation; a making solitary.  
 Didryvu, *v. a.* (didryv) To make solitary, or deserted.  
 Didryvwr, *s. m.—pl. didryvwyr* (didryv—gwr) One who leads a solitary life; a hermit.

Dyrrig a ymadawes a'i arçefgobawd, a myned yn didryvwr.  
 Dyrrig abdicated his archbishoprick, and went to be a *hermit*.  
*[Hanesion.]*

Didryvyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (didryv) A hermit.  
 Didrymder, *a.* (didrwm) Without heaviness.

Vy amfer didrymder draw,  
 O'th olud, i'z i'th zwyław.

My time *free from heaviness* there, by thy bounty, is in thy hands.  
*W. Middleton.*

Didrythyll, *a.* (trythyll) Not wanton, or volatile.  
 Didrythylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrythyll) A divesting of wantonness; a ceasing to be wanton.  
 Didrythyllu, *v. n.* (didrythyll) To cease to be wanton, or volatile.  
 Didrythyllwg, *s. m.* (didrythyll) Unwantonness.  
 Didrywez, *a.* (trywez) Without instinct, or guide.  
 Didrywezawl, *a.* (didrywez) Having no instinct.  
 Didryweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrywez) A being without instinct; a being without a guide, or scent.  
 Didrywezu, *v. n.* (didrywez) To divest of instinct.  
 Diduğan, *a.* (tuğan) Without groaning, or wailing; without murmuring.  
 Didud, *a.* (tud) Having no country; banished.  
 Didudyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (didud) He that banisheth, or sendeth into exile.

Cadzu didudyz, clezyv durawg,  
 Cwl clywynt, cyfuz ar ruz mynawg;  
 Can gerzau cyhoez oez arzerçawg  
 O Yfgewin barth hyd Borth Evrawg.

The battles of the *banisher*, with the steely sword, fullenly they would hear, affliction on the cheek of the courteous one; in the public songs he was celebrated from the region of Yfgewin to the gate of Evrawg.  
*Meilyr, i R. ab Cynan.*

Diduz, *a.* (tuz) Without a covering, or veil.  
 Diduzaw, *v. a.* (diduz) To unveil, to uncover.  
 Diduzawl, *a.* (diduz) Tending to uncover.  
 Diduzed, *a.* (diduz) Without a covering, or veil.  
 Diduzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diduzed) A unveiling.  
 Diduzedu, *v. a.* (diduzed) To uncover, to unveil.  
 Diduez, *a.* (tuez) Impartial, or unbiassed.  
 Diduezawg, *a.* (diduez) Having no partiality.  
 Diduezawl, *a.* (diduez) Apt to be impartial.  
 Didueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diduez) A ceasing to be partial, a becoming unbiassed.  
 Diduezrwyz, *s. m.* (diduez) Impartiality.

Diduezu,



# D I D

**Diduezu**, *v. n.* (diduez) To become impartial.  
**Diduezus**, *a.* (diduez) Apt to be impartial.  
**Diduezwyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* diduezwyr (diduez—gwr)  
 One that is impartial, or unbiassed.  
**Didwv**, *a.* (twv) Without growth, or vegetation.  
**Didwg**, *a.* (twg) Without prosperity, or plenty.  
**Didwlg**, *a.* (twlg) Without a tump, or heap.  
**Didwll**, *a.* (twll) Without a hole, or opening.  
**Didwn**, *a.* (twn) Without a break; unfractured,  
 or unbroken; without infraction.

*Didwn ei air val crair cred.*

*His word is faithful as the covenant of the faith.*  
*Prydyz Bygan.*

**Didwrv**, *a.* (twrv) Without clamor, or noise.  
**Didwy**, *a.* (twy) Without order; disarrayed.  
**Didwyad**, *s. m.* (didwy) A disarranging.  
**Didwyaw**, *v. a.* (didwy) To disarrange; to spoil.  
**Didwyawl**, *a.* (didwy) Apt to be disarranged.  
**Didwyll**, *a.* (twyll) Without guile; undeceitful.  
**Didwyllaw**, *v. n.* (didwyll) To cease deceiving;  
 to divest of fraud; to undeceive.  
**Didwyllawd**, *s. m.* (didwyll) The act of undeceiving;  
 a divesting of fraud, or deceit.  
**Didwyllawdyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* didwyllodron (di-  
 dwyllawd) One who undeceiveth.  
**Didwyllodrus**, *a.* (didwyllawdyr) Unfraudulent,  
 or undeceitful; honest.  
**Didwyth**, *a.* (twyth) Without spring; unelastic.  
**Didwythaw**, *v. n.* (didwyth) To divest of elasticity.  
**Didwythawl**, *a.* (didwyth) Apt to be unelastic.  
**Didwythiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didwyth) A divest-  
 ing of elasticity; a becoming unelastic.  
**Didwythig**, *a.* (didwyth) Unelastic; unpliant.  
**Didy**, *a.* (ty) Having no abode, or houseless.  
**Didyad**, *s. m.* (didy) A divesting of abode;  
 ejectionment.

**Didyaw**, *v. a.* (didy) To unhouse, to deprive of  
 dwelling; to eject, or dispossess of a dwelling.

*Daeir Ial a zidwyd  
 Duw a vez llys Davyz Llwyd!*

*The ground of Ial has been made desolate, God has taken the  
 mansion of Davyz Llwyd.*

**Didyawg**, *a.* (didy) Having no house or abode.  
**Didyawl**, *a.* (didy) Tending to deprive of an  
 abode, that is ejected, or dispossessed.  
**Didyib**, *a.* (tyb) Having no idea of; unsuspected.

*Ni a anvonwn ar Agamemnon y didypia o honom.*

*We will send to Agamemnon the most unsuspected of us.*  
*H. Dares—Mabinogion.*

**Didybiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (didyb) A being with-  
 out suspicion; a being unsuspected.  
**Didybiaw**, *v. a.* (didyb) To cease suspecting.  
**Didybiawl**, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.  
**Didybus**, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.  
**Didyciad**, *s. m.* (didwg) A ceasing to prosper.  
**Didyciannawl**, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.  
**Didyciannu**, *v. n.* (didyciant) To become unprof-  
 perous; to become abortive.  
**Didyciannus**, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.  
**Didyciant**, *a.* (didwg) Without prosperity.  
**Didyciaw**, *v. n.* (didwg) To cease prospering.  
**Didyciawl**, *a.* (didwg) Not apt to prosper.  
**Didyvawl**, *a.* (didwv) Unvegetating.  
**Didyviad**, *s. m.* (didwv) A being without growth.  
**Didyvu**, *v. n.* (didwv) To cease to vegetate, or  
 grow.  
**Didyle**, *a.* (tyle) Having no elevation; unplotted.  
**Didylwyth**, *a.* (tylwyth) Having no family.  
**Didylwythawg**, *a.* (didylwyth) Without family.

# D I D

**Didyllawg**, *a.* (didwll) Having no holes.  
**Didylliad**, *s. m.* (didwll) A divesting of holes.  
**Didyllu**, *v. n.* (didwll) To divest of apertures.  
**Didymheftlawg**, *a.* (didymheftyl) Unstormy.  
**Didymheftliad**, *s. m.* (didymheftyl) A being un-  
 stormy; a ceasing to be tempestuous.  
**Didymheftlu**, *v. n.* (didymheftyl) To become  
 calm.  
**Didymheftyl**, *a.* (tymheftyl) Untempestuous.  
**Didymhyr**, *a.* (tymhyr) Without temperament.  
**Didynawl**, *a.* (tynawl) Not stretching, or dis-  
 tending.  
**Didyner**, *a.* (tyner) Not emolient, or not mild.  
**Didynerawl**, *a.* (didyner) Not apt to soften.  
**Didyneriad**, *s. m.* (didyner) A being unsoftened, a  
 being not mild.  
**Didyneru**, *v. n.* (didyner) To become unmild.  
**Didyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyniad) Undistention.  
**Didynu**, *v. n.* (tynu) To cease to draw, or stretch.  
**Didyr**, *s. m.* (did) A shedding of tears; sadness.  
**Didyrvawl**, *a.* (didwrv) Untumultuous; calm.  
**Didyrviad**, *s. m.* (didwrv) A being untumultuous.  
**Didyrvu**, *v. n.* (didwrv) To cease from tumult.  
**Didywiad**, *s. m.* (tywiad) A being unexpanded.  
**Didywiaw**, *v. n.* (tywiaw) To cease to spread out.  
**Didywiawl**, *a.* (tywiawl) Unspreading; undiffuse.  
**Didywyll**, *a.* (tywyll) Not dark, or unobscured.

*Wrth bwyll a didwyll dywedi'n wirion,  
 Didywyll vozion, didwyll vyzi.*

*To reason and sincerity thou speakest innocently, and in an  
 undisguised manner, thou wilt be without deceit.*

*W. Middleton.*

**Didywyllu**, *v. n.* (didywyll) To cease obscuring.  
**Didywyn**, *a.* (tywyn) Without replendence.  
**Didywynawl**, *a.* (didywyn) Unresplendant.  
**Didywyniad**, *s. m.* (didywyn) A being without ra-  
 diancy; a ceasing to shine.  
**Didywynu**, *v. n.* (didywyn) To cease to shine.  
**Didywyfaw**, *v. n.* (tywyfaw) To cease to lead.  
**Didywyfawl**, *a.* (tywyfawl) Not leading, or  
 guiding.  
**Didywyfiad**, *s. m.* (tywyfiad) A ceasing to lead.  
**Diza**, *a.* (da) Without good, not good, or bene-  
 ficial. *Un dizrwg diza*, one neither bad  
 nor good.  
**Dizadeni**, *a.* (dadeni) Unregenerate, not born  
 again.  
**Dizadguz**, *a.* (dadguz) Without being revealed.  
**Dizadguziad**, *s. m.* (dizadguz) A being unreveal-  
 ed; a ceasing to reveal.  
**Dizadguziaw**, *v. n.* (dizadguz) To cease to re-  
 veal, unfold, or lay open.  
**Dizadguziawl**, *a.* (dizadguz) Unrevealing.  
**Dizadguziedig**, *a.* (dizadguz) Unrevealed.  
**Dizadledig**, *a.* (dizadyl) Unargued, undisputed.  
**Dizadliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dizadyl) A being  
 without dispute, or argument; conviction,  
 eviction.  
**Dizadlu**, *v. n.* (dizadyl) To cease disputing; to  
 divest of argument; to evince; to convince.  
**Dizadyl**, *a.* (dadyl) Without dispute; undisputed.  
**Dizaearawl**, *a.* (daearawl) Unterrestrial, not  
 earthly.  
**Dizaeariad**, *s. m.* (daeariad) A divesting of earth.  
**Dizaearu**, *v. a.* (daearu) To divest of earth.  
**Dizail**, *a.* (dail) Apetalous, without leaves.  
**Dizaioni**, *a.* (daioni) Without good; worthless.  
**Dizamgylgawl**, *a.* (damgylcawl) Unsurrounding.  
**Dizamgylgiad**, *s. m.* (damgylgiad) A being unsur-  
 rounded, or uncircumscribed.

*Dizamgylgu,*



**Dizamgylgu**, *v. n.* (damgylgu) To cease surrounding, or circumscribing.

**Dizamgylgynawl**, *a.* (damgylgynawl) Unsurrounding, uncircumscribing.

**Dizamgylgynedig**, *a.* (damgylgynedig) Uncompassed, uncircumscribed; incomprehensible.

Yn llys Rhinvez yr oez—y dizamgylgynedig beth hyn ni ellir ei enwi yn zylgedus zigon.

In the court of virtue there was this *uncomprehended* thing that cannot be named with adequate respect.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

**Dizannez**, *a.* (dant) Without teeth, or toothless.

**Dizanneziad**, *s. m.* (dizannez) A divesting of teeth.

**Dizannezu**, *v. a.* (dizannez) To divest of teeth.

**Dizannod**, *a.* (dannod) Without reproach.

**Dizannodawl**, *a.* (dizannod) Irreproachable.

**Dizannodi**, *v. n.* (dizannod) To cease reproaching.

**Dizannodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dizannod) A being unreprieved; a ceasing to reproach.

**Dizarbod**, *a.* (darbod) Improvident, unheedful, thoughtless, negligent, careless.

**Dizarbodaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* a i (dizarbod) Improvidence.—*a.* Without providence.

**Dizarbodawl**, *a.* (dizarbod) Improvident.

**Dizarbodez**, *s. m.* (dizarbod) Improvidence.

**Dizarbodi**, *v. n.* (dizarbod) To become improvident, heedless, negligent, or careless.

**Dizarbodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dizarbod) A being unprovided; a ceasing to provide.

**Dizarbodrwyz**, *s. m.* (dizarbod) Negligent.

**Dizarbodus**, *a.* (dizarbod) Improvident.

**Dizarvod**, *a.* (darvod) Endless, perennial.

**Dizarn**, *a.* (darn) Without a fragment.

**Dizarnawl**, *a.* (dizarn) Unfractured, unbroken.

**Dizarniad**, *s. m.* (dizarn) A being unbroken.

**Dizarnu**, *v. n.* (dizarn) To cease fracturing.

**Dizawn**, *a.* (dawn) Without endowment; unendowed; graceless; worthless.

**Dizawr**, *a.* (dawr) Without concern; unheeded.

**Dizëall**, *a.* (dëall) Senseless, ignorant; stupid.

**Dizëallgar**, *a.* (dizëall) Not sensible; or acute.

**Dizevnyz**, *a.* (devnyz) Without substance, or matter; unprofitable, worthless.

**Dizevnyzawl**, *a.* (dizevnyz) Unsubstantial; not made use of.

**Dizevnyziad**, *s. m.* (dizevnyz) A divesting of matter, a being not made use of.

**Dizevnyzrwyz**, *s. m.* (dizevnyz) Inutility.

**Dizevnyzu**, *v. z.* (dizevnyz) To divest of substance, or matter.

**Dizeiliad**, *s. m.* (dizail) A shedding of leaves.

**Dizeiliaw**, *v. n.* (dizail) To shed the leaves.

**Dizeiliawg**, *a.* (dizail) Having no leaves.

**Dizeillidig**, *a.* (dizail) Unleaved; divested of foliage, or leaves.

**Dizerbyn**, *a.* (derbyn) Unreceiving; downright.

**Dizerbyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dizerbyn) A being without reception; bluntness of behaviour.

**Dizerbyniaw**, *v. n.* (dizerbyn) To cease receiving.

**Dizerbyniawl**, *a.* (dizerbyn) Unreceiving.

**Dizestliad**, *s. m.* (dizestyl) A making untidy.

**Dizestlu**, *v. a.* (dizestyl) To make untidy.

**Dizestlus**, *a.* (dizestyl) Untidy; untrimmed.

**Dizestyl**, *a.* (destyl) Not tidy, or neat; slovenly.

*Dizestyl varz fanugyl dizawn.*

A slovenly bard, prosperous and void of genius.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

A bwrw y llopanau, a'r yspail dizestyl i amdano a orug Pwyll.

And Pwyll cast off from about him the brogues and the untidy spoils.

*H. Pwyll P. Dywed—Mabinogion.*

**Dizewis**, *a.* (dewis) Without choice; unselected.

**Dizewisaw**, *v. n.* (dizewis) To cease selecting.

**Dizewisawl**, *a.* (dizewis) Uneligible.

**Dizewisiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dizewis) A being unselected; a ceasing to select.

**Dizial**, *a.* (dial) Without revenge; unavenged.

Llidiaw a cyfroi yn vawr a orug Caswallawn o açaws lazedigaeth i nai; ac erci a wnaeth i Avarwy rozi Cuhelynn i zyoze cyvraith y llys arno, rhag myned Hirlas yn zizial.

Caswallon was greatly displeased and irritated, because of the killing of his nephew; and he demanded that Avarwy would give up Cuhelynn to fulfil the law of the court, lest Hirlas should go unrevenged.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dizialez**, *a.* (dizial) Without revenge.

**Dizialeddig**, *a.* (dizial) Unrevenged; unavenged.

**Dizialiad**, *s. m.* (dizial) A being unrevenged.

**Dizialu**, *v. n.* (dizial) To cease revenging.

**Diziçell**, *a.* (diçell) Without craft, or cunning; without guile, downright; plain.

**Diziçellgar**, *a.* (diziçell) Uncrafty, unwily.

**Diziçellgarwg**, *s. m.* (diziçellgar) Uncraftiness.

**Diziçelliad**, *s. m.* (diziçell) A ceasing to be crafty, or cunning.

**Diziçellu**, *v. n.* (diziçell) To cease being crafty.

**Dizivlan**, *a.* (divlan) Not disappearing, or fading.

**Dizivlanawl**, *a.* (dizivlan) Unapt to disappear.

**Dizivlanedig**, *a.* (dizivlan) Unextinguished; unfaded; unfading, never-fading.

**Dizivlaniad**, *s. m.* (dizivlan) A being unfaded.

**Dizivlanu**, *v. n.* (dizivlan) To cease fading.

**Dizifawz**, *a.* (difawz) Not extinguished.

**Dizifozadwy**, *a.* (dizifawz) Unquenchable.

**Dizifozawl**, *a.* (dizifawz) Unextinguished.

**Dizifozedig**, *a.* (dizifawz) Unquenched.

**Dizifozi**, *v. n.* (dizifawz) To cease to quench.

**Dizifoziad**, *s. m.* (dizifawz) A being unextinguished, or unquenched.

**Dizig**, *a.* (dîg) Free from passion, or ire; void of anger; unimpassionate; pleased, contented, easy.

**Dizigiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dizig) A being pacified, or composed; a pleasing.

**Dizigiaw**, *v. a.* (dizig) To appease, to divest of passion, to pacify; to cease from anger.

*Daw a zug (vo'n dizigia)*

*Gwynez i gael diwez tu.*

God will bring (he will cheer us) Gwynez to have a good end.

*Zelo Goga*

**Dizigiawl**, *a.* (dizig) Tending to appease.

**Dizigrwyz**, *s. m.* (dizig) Freedom from passion, or anger; dispassion; contentment.

**Dizilladawl**, *a.* (dilladawl) Unarrayed.

**Dizilladu**, *v. a.* (dilladu) To undress, to disarray.

**Dizim**, *s. m.* (dim) A nothing, a nonentity.

Tri çadarn byd: arglwyz, yr hwn fyf vaen droç iawn; drud, ni wnel ond a vyno; a dizim, ni bo dim i'w gael ganç.

The three mighties of the world: a lord, whose power is unlimited; a forward one, who will do nothing but by choice; and the nonentity, of whom nothing is to be had.

*Triex.*

**Dizim**, *a.* (dim) Without any thing; nihil.

**Diziogi**, *a.* (diogi) Without idleness; not lazy.

**Diziolç**, *a.* (diolç) Without thanks; thankless.

**Diziolçgar**, *a.* (diziolç) Unthankful; ungrateful.

**Diziolçgarwg**, *s. m.* (diziolçgar) Unthankfulness.

**Diziolçiad**, *s. m.* (diziolç) A being thankless.

**Dizirnad**, *a.* (dirnad) Without conception.

**Dizirnadawl**, *a.* (dizirnad) Unconceived, undiscerning.

**Dizirnadiad**, *s. m.* (dizirnad) Inconception.



## DIZ

**Dizirnadu, v. n.** (dizirnad) To cease to discern, conceive, or comprehend.

**Diziwez, a.** (diwez) Endless, or infinite.

**Diziweziad, s. m.** (diziwez) Inconclusion.

**Diziwezu, v. n.** (diziwez) To cease ending.

**Diziwyll, a.** (diwyll) Uncultivated; wild.

**Diziwylliad, s. m.** (diziwyll) Uncultivation.

**Diziwylliaw, v. n.** (diziwyll) To cease cultivating.

**Dizolar, a.** (dolar) Without a fore; unailing.

**Dizoluriad, s. m.** (dizolur) A curing of sores.

**Dizoluriaw, v. a.** (dizolur) To cure of sores.

Da gŵyr—

Dy zelw aur dizoluriaw

Digion drueizynion draw.

Well knows thy golden image how to cure of ailments the tortured miserable people there.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Zwynnwen.*

**Dizoluriawl, a.** (dizolur) Not apt to be fore.

**Dizolurus, a.** (dizolur) Unailing, uncore.

**Dizoniad, s. m.** (dizawn) A being ungifted.

**Dizoniaw, v. a.** (dizawn) To divest of gifts, accomplishments, or grace.

**Dizoniawl, a.** (dizawn) Unenriching.

**Dizori, v. n.** (dizawr) To become unconcerned.

Ni zizawr ni zawr euz vo.

He that is covered over will not be unconcerned nor concerned.

*Llevoed.*

**Dizoriad, s. m.** (dizawr) A being unconcerned; a ceasing to care, or to be solicitous.

**Dizorus, a.** (dizawr) Apt to be unconcerned.

**Dizos, s. m.** (dôs) A covert, or shelter from rain, a dry place.

Dy gân oez rizvan ar rew,  
Dy zizos ydoez eizew.

Thy song was the complaint on frosty weather, thy covert is the ivy.

*T. Prys, i'r Zylluan.*

**Dizos, a.** (dôs) Not leaky, or letting water.

Adail dedwyz yn zizos.

The house of the contented is without leakiness.

*Adage.*

**Dizosawg, a.** (dizos) Having shelter from wet.

**Dizosben, a.** (dizos—pen) Head covering.

**Dizosi, v. a.** (dizos) To secure from rain.

**Dizosiad, s. m.** (dizos) A securing from wet.

**Dizosparth, a.** (dosparth) Indistinct; confused.

**Dizosparthawl, a.** (dizosparth) Undistinguishing; unelucidating; unanalyzed.

**Dizosparthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dizosparth) A being undistinguished, or unseparated.

**Dizosparthwyz, s. m.** (dizosparth) Undistinctness; confusedness.

**Dizosparthu, v. a.** (dizosparth) To divest of distinctness, or arrangement.

**Dizosrwyz, s. m.** (dizos) A shelter from rain.

**Dizrwg, a.** (drwg) Without evil; harmless.

Nid dedwyz ond dizrwg,  
Nid dizrwg ond dibecawd.

No one is happy but the harmless, no one is harmless but the sinless.

*Adage.*

**Dizrygawl, a.** (dizrwg) Apt to be harmless.

**Dizrygez, s. m.** (dizrwg) Harmlessness.

**Dizuw, a.** (duw) Godless; atheistical.

**Dizuwiad, s. m.** (dizuw) A divesting of divinity, a undeifying.

**Dizuwiaeth, s. m.** (dizuw) Atheism, infidelity.

**Dizuwiaw, v. a.** (dizuw) To divest of divinity.

**Dizuwiawl, a.** (dizuw) Tending to undeify.

**Dizwyn, s. m.** (dwyn) The state of being weaned.—*a.* Weaned, having done suckling.—*v. n.* To cease drawing; to wean.

**Dizyblyg, a.** (dyblyg) Undoubled, unfolded.

**Dizyblygawl, a.** (dizyblyg) Tending to unfold.

## DIE

**Dizyblygiad, s. m.** (dizyblyg) A unfolding.

**Dizyblygu, v. a.** (dizyblyg) To unfold, to unbend.

**Dizygryn, a.** (dygryn) Fearless, or dauntless.

**Dizygrynawl, a.** (dizygryn) Unintimidating.

**Dizygryndawd, s. m.** (dizygryn) Fearlessness.

**Dizygryniad, s. m.** (dizygryn) A ceasing to fear.

**Dizygrynlyd, a.** (dizygryn) Untimorous.

**Dizygrynu, v. n.** (dizygryn) To cease to fear.

**Dizyvawl, a.** (dizyvyn) Tending to wean.

**Dizyvnedig, a.** (dizyvyn) That is weaned.

**Dizyvniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dizyvyn) Ablactation, or a weaning.

**Dizyvnu, v. a.** (dizyvyn) To wean, to put from the breast; to divest of a habit.

**Dizyvnyz, s. m.** (dizyvyn) A weaner.

**Dizyvnyyn, s. m. dim.** (dizyvyn) A weanling.

**Dizyvyn, a.** (dyvyn) Not made to attend or follow.

**Dizygyvor, a.** (dygyvor) Without confluence, calm.

**Dizyled, a.** (dyled) Having no debt, or due.

**Dizyledu, v. n.** (dizyled) To become undue.

**Dizyledus, a.** (dizyled) Unindebted, unowing.

**Dizyljed, a.** (dyljed) Having no obligation, or duty.

**Dizym, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dym) A nothing, a nonentity.

**Dizym, a.** (dym) Destitute, or void; having nothing.

Dya dizym, fev yw hwnw dyn heb za ganto; ac wrth hynny ni ellir cymhell da lle ni bo.

A destitute man, that is, such a one is a man that has no goods and therefore goods cannot be pursued after where there are none.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dizymadwy, a.** (dizym) Defeasible; that may be done away, abrogated, or annulled.

**Dizymawl, a.** (dizym) Tending to annihilate.

**Dizymder, s. m.** (dizym) Nothingness, or nullity, a destitute state; scantiness.

**Dizymedig, a.** (dyzym) Annulled, abrogated, that is done away, or defeated; annihilated.

**Dizymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dizymedig) Annihilation; abrogation; revocation.

**Dizymedigawl, a.** (dizymedig) Reciprocal.

**Dizymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dizym) A doing away, or annulling; annihilation.

**Dizymrwyz, s. m.** (dizym) Nihilism, nullity.

**Dizymu, v. a.** (dizym) To annihilate, to abolish, to annul; to nullify; to make void, or of none effect; to depreciate.

**Dizyrys, a.** (dyrys) Not intricate; not wily.

**Dizyryfawl, a.** (dizyrys) Unentangling.

**Dizyryfiad, s. m.** (dizyrys) A disentangling.

**Dizyryfu, v. a.** (dizyrys) To disentangle, to unravel; to disengage; to decypher.

**Dizysg, a.** (dysg) Unlearned, or illiterate.

**Dizysgaid, a.** (dizysg) Without learning.

**Dizysgedig, a.** (dizysg) Uninstructed; untaught.

**Dizysgeidiaeth, s. m.** (dizysgaid) Illiterateness.

**Dizysgiad, s. m.** (dizysg) A unlearning.

**Dizysgu, v. a.** (dizysg) To unlearn; to cease learning; to cease instructing.

**Dizywezawl, a.** (dywezawl) Unconnected.

**Dizywezi, s. m.** (dywezi) Unconnectedness; the state of being single, or unmarried.

**Dizyweziad, s. m.** (dyweziad) A disjoining.

**Diebreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diabred) A divesting of progression; a frustrating, or impeding.

**Diebriediaeth, s. m.** (diabred) Want of progression; obstruction, or impediment.

*Diebreidiaw,*



## DIE

**Diebreidiaw, v. a. (diabred)** To divest of progression; to obstruct, or frustrate; to disconcert.  
**Diebreidiawg, a. (diabred)** What is frustrated.

Cwynis ni byzis diebreidiawg;  
 Delw yz amgyrwyv bwyv cynneilwawg.

I lamented, to be *without progression* is not to be; in the manner that I run my course I crave to be supported. *Meilyr.*

**Diebreidiawl, a. (diabred)** Apt to frustrate.  
**Diebryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred)** Want of progression; obstruction, frustration; disappointment.

Nid aa swllt dan ziebryd:

A treasure will not go under a *state of quiescence.*

*Adage.*

**Diebrydawl, a. (diebryd)** Having a tendency to stop progression; obstructive.

**Diebrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diebryd)** A stopping of progress; obstruction, frustration.

**Diebrydig, a. (diebryd)** Obstruction; apt to frustrate, or disconcert; guilty of frustrating.

Maç diebrydig yw llwrw na alloez gymhell ei weçniaeth.

A *frustrated* surety is such as has not been able to propose his security. *Welsh Laws.*

**Diebrydu, v. a. (diebryd)** To divest of progress; to obstruct, to frustrate; to disconcert, defeat, or disappoint.

**Diebrydus, a. (diebryd)** Obstructive; thwarting.

**Diebrydwr, s. m.—pl. diebrydwyr (diebryd—gwr)** An obstructor.

**Diebyd, s. m. (ebyd)** A restless state; violence; force; an assault, onset, or attack.

**Dieçing, a. (eçing)** Unconfined, untraitened.

Dieçing welling walloviad.

A tapster of *unrestricted* pouring

*Cynzelw.*

**Dieçrys, a. (eçrys)** Not frightful, unalarming.

**Dieçryfawl, a. (dieçrys)** Not tending to alarm.

**Dieçrysiad, s. m. (dieçrys)** A being unterrified.

**Dieçryfu, v. a. (dieçrys)** To divest of terror.

**Dieçwith, a. (eçwith)** Unawkward; dexterous.

Bryd a'm gorleu,  
 Dieçwith iain  
 I orwylain  
 Nad rygygieu,

Tradition instructs me, that the *dexterous* blade will not be manifested to the diffident. *Taliesin.*

**Dieçwng, a. (eçwng)** Uncontiguous; apart.

**Dieçwraint, a. (eçwraint)** Having no hidden working, design, or cunning.

Hanbyç well o Zuw! dieçwraint deyrn,  
 Teyrneç weſtviaint.

Mayest thou be blest of God, *immaculate* chief, the resort of royalty. *Ll. P. Moç, i ab Owain.*

**Dieçyr, a. (eçyr)** Not apt to flinch; inflexible; sturdy, or stout.

Hirgwyn brwyn brwydyr dieçyr,  
 Hirvraw a'm daw am Dudyr!

The long-lamented pang of the *unflinching* combat; lasting grief will assail me after Tudyr.

*Cynzelw, m. Teulu Owain.*

**Diedvyz, a. (advyz)** Without doubt, certain.

O'm hoen, drwy hirboen hirbell gynnyz  
 A zygai cyn mai, merweryz gyvliw  
 Gne gwyn gylleſtyr vriw, rin diedvyz.

From my briskness, through long-toiling a far fetched increase he would bring before May; she that is of aspect as the western sea's glittering hue like the flake of chalk, who is *certain* to keep a secret. *Ior. Pygan.*

## DIE

**Diedivar, a. (edivar)** Impenitent; ruthless; having no cause to repent, or to be sorry.

Frwyna, na anghovia 'nghâr,  
 Dy davawd, byz diedivar.

Refrain, do not forget my friend, thy tongue; be *without a cause of repentance.* *Ed. Morni.*

**Diedivariad, s. m. (diedivar)** A not repenting.

**Diedivaru, v. n. (diedivar)** To cease repenting.

**Diedivarus, a. (diedivar)** Unrelenting; impenitent.

**Diediveiriawl, a. (diedivar)** Impenitent.

**Diediveirwç, s. m. (diedivar)** Want of repentance.

**Dieding, a. (eding)** Without restriction; ample.

Rhag mab Edern, cyn edyrn anaeleu,  
 Ev dywal, diargar, dieing,  
 Am ryfreu aneu dyçyving.

Opposed to the son of Edern, before the direful galling, he was fierce, fearless of threats, and *unrestrained*, for the meaning of death he is distressed. *Taliesin.*

**Diedlaes, a. (edlaes)** Not drooping; not slack.

Teg a vyz çwedyl diedlaes.

Fair is an unhesitating expression.

*Iolo Gof.*

**Diedlid, a. (edlid)** Without anger, or wrath.

**Diedliw, a. (edliw)** Without reproach.

**Diedliwiad, s. m. (diedliw)** A being unreproached.

**Diedliwiant, s. m. (diedliw)** Irreproachableness.

**Diedliwiaw, v. n. (diedliw)** To cease reproaching.

**Diedliwiawl, a. (diedliw)** Not apt to reproach.

**Diedlym, a. (edlym)** Not sharp, or pungent.

**Diedmyg, a. (edmyg)** Without reverence, or respect.

**Diedmygawl, a. (diedmyg)** Unreverential.

**Diedmygiad, s. m. (diedmyg)** A not honouring.

**Diedmygu, v. n. (diedmyg)** To cease reverencing, or honouring; to divest of reverence.

**Diedrin, a. (edrin)** Free from bustle, or toil.

**Diedrinaw, v. n. (diedrin)** To cease bustling.

**Diedrinawl, a. (diedrin)** Unbustling, untoiling.

**Diedriniad, s. m. (diedrin)** A being without toil.

**Diedrysez, a. (edrysez)** Without superfluity.

**Diedw, a. (edw)** Unfaded, unwithered.

**Diedwaint, s. m. (diedw)** An unfaded state.

**Diedwi, v. n. (diedw)** To become unfaded.

O vreithell Gattræth pan adrozir,  
 Maon dyçiorant, eu hoed bu hir,  
 Edyrn, diedyrn, a mygyn dir.

Of the slaughter of Gattræth when it shall be related the multitude shall bewail (lasting has been their grief) the mangled, the *unmangled*, and the murky land. *Aneurin.*

**Diezain, a. (ezain)** Incompact; not fine.

**Diezaint, s. m. (diezain)** Uncomeliness.

**Diezrin, a. (ezrin)** Having no mystery.

**Diezyl, a. (ezyl)** Uncongenial; not inherent.

**Diev, s. m.—pl. t. oz (diau)** A day; a period.

Ac yna yd ymçwelws Beli hyd yn Ynys Prydain, a thrwy hezwyg a thangnevez gorſenws ev zievov i vuçez.

And then Beli returned towards the island of Britain, and in peace and tranquillity did he complete the *days* of his life.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dievlig, a. (diavyl)** Devilish, demoniac.

**Dievlyn, s. m. dim. (diavyl)** A little devil, or imp.

**Dievras, a. (evras)** Unslender; robust.

**Dievryz, s. m. dim. (evryz)** Unmaimed, unblemished.

**Dievryzawl, a. (dievryz)** Not apt to blemish.

**Dievryziad, s. m. (dievryz)** A not blemishing.

**Dievryzu, v. a. (dievryz)** To divest of blemish.

**Diefaieth, a. (efaieth)** Effectless, void of effect.

3 M 2

Diefaiethiad,



# DIE

**Diefeithiad, s. m.** (diefaith) A not effecting.  
**Diefeithiaw, v. a.** (diefaith) To divest or effect.  
**Diefeithiawl, a.** (diefaith) Ineffectual.  
**Diegin, a.** (egin) Having no germ, or feed.  
**Dieglur, a.** (eglor) Indistinct, not clear.  
**Diegluraw, v. n.** (dieglur) To become indistinct.  
**Dieglwg, a.** (eglgw) Unmanifest, indistinct.  
**Dieglwys, a.** (eglwys) Having no church.  
**Dieglyd, a.** (eglyd) Unwavering: stedfast, firm.

Gogiez argywezw, eir-gywir heb wyd,  
 Gyvlawn y'ngghammawn zawn dieglyd.

The chastiser of the north, true to his word without guile, of perfect, and unshaken resolution in the combat. *Simon.*

**Diegni, a.** (egni) Without exertion; inert.  
**Diegniad, s. m.** (diegni) To cease exerting.  
**Diegniaw, v. n.** (diegni) To cease exerting.  
**Diegniawl, a.** (diegni) Unexerting; unexerted.  
**Diegryn, a.** (egryn) Untrembling; undismayed.  
**Diegwan, a.** (egwan) Not weak, or faint, unfeeble.

**Diegwezi, a.** (egwezi) Having no portion.  
**Diegweziad, s. m.** (diegwezi) A being unportioned.

**Diegweziaw, v. a.** (diegwezi) To divest of dower, or marriage portion.

**Diegweziawl, a.** (diegwezi) Unapportioned.

**Diegwyzawr, a.** (egwyzawr) Without principles, or elements of knowledge.

**Diegwyzorawl, a.** (diegwyzawr) Unelementary.

**Diegwyzori, v. a.** (diegwyzawr) To divest of principles, or elements of knowledge.

**Diegwyzoriad, s. m.** (diegwyzawr) A divesting of principles, or rudiments of knowledge.

**Diegwyl, a.** (egwyl) Inopportune, unseemly.

**Diehud, a.** (ehud) Not apt to mislead; unsuckle.

**Dleidiaw, v. n.** (eidiaw) To become inert.

**Dleidiawg, a.** (eidiawg) Void of motion, inert.

**Dleidiawl, a.** (eidiawl) Inert; inanimate; slow.

**Diedlogrwyg, s. m.** (dieidiawg) Languidness.

**Dieizaw, a.** (eizaw) Having no property.

**Dieiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diaiz) A becoming cool, unzealous, or indifferent.

**Dieiziaw, v. n.** (diaiz) To become unzealous.

**Dieiziawl, a.** (diaiz) Not zealous; indifferent.

**Dieizig, a.** (eizig) Having no jealousy, or envy.

**Dieizigaw, v. n.** (dieizig) To cease being jealous.

**Dieizigawl, a.** (dieizig) Not apt to be jealous.

**Dieizigez, s. m.** (dieizig) Unjealous state.

**Dieizil, a.** (eizil) Unslender; robust, potent.

Ac a'u trinoez drwy nozed—  
 Ei zylaw dieizilion.

And with his hands, that are unfeeble ones, he conducted them with guardian care. *W. Middleton.*

**Dieizilwg, s. m.** (dieizil) Unslender state; robustness. **a.** Without feebleness.

Azunwg i Zuw uniawn,  
 Telwg dieizilwg zawn.

Make your vow to the just God, repay undiminished grace. *W. Middleton.*

**Dieizilwr, s. m.—pl. dieizilwyr** (dieizil—gwr) A man free from feebleness; an athletic man.

Dewrav wyt, a gwrzaf swr,  
 Dy zilyn dieizilwr.

Thou art the bravest, and most powerful man, to follow thee is to be a hero. *D. ab Gwilym; i Ivor.*

**Dieizunaw, v. n.** (eizunaw) To cease wishing.

**Dieizwg, a.** (diaiz) Want of zeal; indifference.

**Dieilvyw, a.** (eilvyw) Not reanimated.

**Dieiliad, s. m.** (eiliad) A pulling down; or asunder.

# DIE

**Dieiliaw, v. a.** (eiliaw) To unbuild, to pull down.

**Dieilig, a.** (eilig) Unharmonious; not joyous.

**Dieinig, a.** (dien) Not apt to be agitated.

**Dieirda, a.** (eirda) Not well spoken of.

**Dieiriaq, a.** (eiriaq) Without controversy.

Tydi'r galon bengron bag,  
 Zieres gwaen zieiriaq.

Thou little round headed heart, of unstrange event and free from contention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Deiriawl, a.** (eiriawl) Without pleading.

**Deirioli, v. n.** (dieiriawl) To cease to plead, deprecate, or intercede.

**Dieisiau, a.** (eisiau) Without want, not lacking; unnecessary.

**Diefiwaw, v. a.** (eifiwaw) To divest of want.

Briw a dieisiau,  
 Brain dieisiau,  
 Bryaer dieisiau

Brwydyr loesiad.

Wounds and bruises, satiated ravens, and dismal sounds of the agony of battle. *Samuel.*

**Diefiwaw, v. a.** (eifiwaw) To divest of want.

Os y gorvodawg a gymmer veisiau i gan y llorwuz ar eizicfiwaw ni byz nawz i zo yntau rhag y meisiau hyny.

If the assaulted shall take sureties from the felon to indemnify him, then there shall be no protection for him against those sureties. *Wales Laws.*

**Diefiwed, s. m.** (eifiwed) Freedom from want, satiety.

**Dieisor, a.** (eisor) Matchless, or unequalled.

Ev yn ziaqor, ev yn zieifer.

He is unconfined, he is unequalled. *Taliesin, i'r Gwyn.*

**Dieithraw, v. a.** (dieithyr) To divest of exception, or exclusion.

**Dieithrawl, a.** (dieithyr) Unexceptionable.

**Dieithredig, a.** (dieithyr) Unexcepted; unalienated.

**Dieithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dieithyr) Unexception.

**Dieithyr, a.** (eithyr) Without exception.

**Dieiufen, a.** (elufen) Without alms-giving.

**Dieiw, a.** (elw) Worthless; ignoble; vile, base.

Dielw, yw devnyz dyn, fev daear.

Vile is what man is made of, namely, earth. *LL. G. Hergeft.*

Enwan lagan a gweithredoz y gwyr, pwy bynag a vyny eu gwybon, comed yn y llywra y gwybonws Gidas o vuzysonaeth Enrys Wledig. A'r pedda draethws y gwr hawaw mor eglur a gloyw a hyny nid phia i minnau i agnewydu llyw o draethawd a val ziele wagne hono.

The names also, and the acts of the men, whoever would know them, let him consult in the book which Gidas wrote concerning the victory of Enrys Wledig. And what is related by that person in so clear a manner, it is not necessary that I should renew it in a composition that may be of less merit than that. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dielwad, s. m.** (dielw) Exinanition, annihilation; a contemning, disparaging, or vilifying.

**Dielwant, s. m.** (dielw) Vileness; disparagement.

**Dielwedig, a.** (dielw) Contemned, disparaged.

**Dielwez, s. m.** (dielw) abjection; contempt.

**Dielwi, v. a.** (dielw) To condemn, to despise, to disparage.

Deliias ar vunydd Olwen,  
 Dieiwi'r wyv gal ar wen.

I attended on the motion of Olwen, I am becoming despised for adhering to the fair. *Bede Brwynnys.*

**Dielwig, a.** (dielw) Contemptible, vile, base.

**Dielwigrwyg, s. m.** (die wig) Contemptibleness.

**Dielwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dielw) A contemner.

**Diell, a.** (ell) Without disproportion, or disproportion; compact; perfect.

Dewisag yw na—  
 Da honi Loeget, zienlygad.

More desirable than all England's wealth is she whose eye is without a blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dull ei gwez diell a gwyg.

The manner of her form is perfect and beautiful. *L. Mon.*

Diemig,



## D I E

**Diemig, a. (emig)** Not overwhelmed.

Un-pren a gwytyd arno, diemig yr odid;  
A vno Duw deifid.

Onetree entwined with honeyfuckle, peradventure it shall be un-  
overbrowed: What God willeth let it come! *Llywarc Hen.*

**Diemyth, a. (emyth)** Infallible; not abortive.

Colli Goronwy, gwr diemyth vu,  
Gorovya du, llwyn dilyth!

Losing Goronwy, a man that has been without failings, the ter-  
ror of armies, with the never-enfeebled blade!

*Blessyn Fawr.*

**Dien, s. m. (en)** Extinction; death; violent death.

Aethym ar bren i gym'ryd vy nien.

I went upon the tree to undergo my suffering.

*Talefyn.*

Nid edryg aneu pwy decav ei dalcen;  
Ni wyr pergen enawd beth vyz ei zien.

Death will not notice who has the fairest front; he that is posses-  
sed of a body knows not what will be his end.

*Talefyn.*

Dien drwg a vo i'r dyn draw.

May a bad end come to yonder man.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dien, a. (en)** Without emotion; still; calm, se-  
rene, undisturbed. *Durw dien*, God always the  
same, *Dien lanerç*, a pleasant mead; *synwyr dien*,  
sober sense.

Duw dy nawz, odid un wen  
Pan Zuw a gaid yn zien.

God preserve me, scarcely one fair one under heaven can be found  
that is free from passion.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dywed i mi pa zaeary prefwyliav ynzi yn zien.

Declare to me the region in which I shall dwell unmolested.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Lucidarius—

A zywed hyn yn zien.

Elucidarius says this soberly.

*Iolo Gog.*

**Dienaid, a. (enaid)** Having no soul; inanimate.

Brathws a faeth Hu iarl Amwythig yn ei lygad, ac yntau a  
zygwyzws o'i gwrwm i'r zaeary, yn vriwedig, zienaid, i ar ei varç.

Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, was pierced by an arrow in the eye,  
and he fell from his position to the ground, wounded and lifeless  
off his horse.

*Buç. Gr. ab Cynan.*

**Dienbyd, a. (enbyd)** Without danger; secure.

**Dienbydawl, a. (dienbyd)** Unhazardous; safe.

**Dienbydrwyç, s. m. (dienbyd)** Security, safety.

Cafai yn mhob brwydyr ac ymlaz ar a vu arno o zienbydrwyç ac  
uyzdawd.

He acquired in every battle and conflict which befel him safety and  
homage.

*Han. diwex Arthur.*

**Dienbydu, v. a. (dienbyd)** To divest of danger.

**Dienbydus, a. (dienbyd)** Unhazardous; secure.

**Diencil, a. (encil)** Not fleeing; unretreating.

**Dieneidiad, s. m. (dienaid)** A disanimation.

**Dieneidiaw, v. a. (dienaid)** To exanimate; to  
kill.

Os byz gwr yn cafau cigymmydawg, ac yn cynllwyn izo, a godi  
yn ei erbyn, a'i zieneidiaw val y byzo marw—rhozant ev yn llaw  
cialyz.

If a man shall hate his neighbour, and shall lie in wait for him  
and shall rise against him, and kill him so that he die, they shall give  
him into the hand of the avenger.

*Deut. xix. 11.*

**Dieneidiawl, a. (dienaid)** Unanimated; exani-  
mate.

Nid oes dim o'r a orug yr Arglwyç erioed nis adnapo ev; canys  
y pethau hyn a welir yn eu bod yn zieneidiawl synwyr, a meçis  
marw a fyniant y rhoziawdyr.

There is nothing which the Lord ever created but recognizes him;  
for those things that are seen as of unanimated sense, and as dead,  
do apprehend the great giver.

*Elucidarius.*

**Dienig, a. (dien)** Without activity, dead.

A'm bwyv gwar; anwar gweledig  
Ni's gozwyv cyn bwyv dienig.

May I be made meek; the noted turbulent one may I not be made  
to endure till I am made void of motion.

*Talefyn.*

**Dieniaw, v. n. (eniaw)** To save harmless.

Priav a vynesiz izynt wy ryanvon o hono Antenor ar wyr Groeg  
i erç izynt ei zieniaw am laz ei dad.

Priam declared to them that he had sent Antenor to the men of  
Greece to ask of them to keep him from harm for killing his father.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

## D I E

**Dieniawwl, a. (eniawwl)** Tending to keep from  
harm; of a harmless tendency.

**Dieniwed, a. (eniwed)** Without harm.

**Dienllib, a. (enllib)** Without scandal; reproach-  
less; blameless; irreprehensible.

**Dienllibiad, s. m. (dienllib)** A divesting of scan-  
dal, or reproach.

**Dienllibiaw, v. n. (dienllib)** To cease scandali-  
zing, or reproaching.

**Dienllibiawl, a. (dienllib)** Not apt to scandalize.

**Diennill, a. (ennill)** Without profit, or gain.

**Diennillgar, a. (diennill)** Unprofitable.

**Diennynawl, a. (ennynawl)** Unkindling.

**Diennyniad, s. m. (ennyniad)** A being unkindled,  
or unignified.

**Diennynu, v. n. (ennynu)** To cease burning.

**Dienrhydez, a. (enrhydez)** Without honour.

**Dienrhydezawl, a. (dienrhydez)** Dishonouring;  
tending to degrade.

**Dienrhydeziad, s. m. (dienrhydez)** A dishonouring;  
degradation.

**Dienrhydezu, v. a. (dienrhydez)** To dishonour.

**Dienw, a. (enw)** Nameless, or anonymous.

**Dienwaededig, a. (enwaededig)** Uncircumcised.

**Dienwaediad, s. m. (enwaediad)** Uncircumcision.

**Dienwaedu, v. n. (enwaedu)** To cease circum-  
cising.

**Dienwedig, a. (dienw)** Not named, unparticula-  
rized.

**Dienwir, a. (enwir)** Not true, unjust, dishonest.

Cyvezaç Voraç vyr dienwir.

The banquet of Moraç of dishonest mind.

*Ll. Brydyx Hodnant.*

A glyweifi a' gant Meigant,  
Yn eigaç a eigaçant:

Pob enwir dienwir ei blant?

Hast thou heard what Meigant sang, in separating from the sece-  
ders: depraved are the children of every just one.

*Engl. y Glywed.*

**Dienyz, (dien)** Deprivation of life; violent death,  
or execution.

**Dienyzawl, a. (dienyz)** Tending to divest of life.  
Offerynau dienyzawl, instruments of death.

**Dienyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dienyz)** Disanima-  
tion.

**Dienyzu, v. a. (dienyz)** To disanimate; to kill,  
to put to death, to execute.

Yr hwn a zienyzier, ac a vo eneidvazeu, ni zylyir y diwryn a'r  
dial.

Of him that is put to death, and that is condemned to suffer,  
sequestration and avengement ought not to take place.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dienyzwr, s. m.—pl. dienyzwyr (dienyz—gwr)**  
He that puts to death; an executioner.

**Diengir, a. (engir)** Not surprising, or strange.

**Diengiriawl, a. (diengir)** Unsurprising.

**Diengu, v. a. (dianc)** To escape; to pass safe; to  
avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, to flee;  
to be delivered. Duw a'm diango! God pre-  
serve me.

Diengid gwan, erlid gadarn.

Let the weak flee, let the mighty pursue.

*Adage.*

**Diengyd, v. a. (dianc)** To escape; to avoid; to  
retreat; to be delivered, or saved.

Eiry mynyz, gorwyn bro;  
Dedwyz bawb wrth a'i lloç;  
Creawdyr nev a'th diango!

Snowy mountain, glitteringly white is the vale; every one is  
affectionate to such as protects him: may the Creator of Heaven  
deliver thee!

*Tyffitaw.*

**Dieppil, a. (eppil)** Issueless, without issue.

*Dieppilez,*



# D I E

**Dieppiloz, s. m. (dieppil)** Loss, deprivation, or want of issue,

*Plant dy zieppilez â zywedant etto lle y clywec: cyvng yw y lle hwn i mi; dod le i mi, val y prefwyliwyv.*

*The children which thou shalt have after the loss of the others shall say again where thou shalt hear: this place is too confined for me; give me a place, so that I may inhabit.*  
*Isaiab xlix. 20.*

**Dieppiliad, s. m. (dieppil)** A divesting of issue.

**Dieppiliaw, v. a. (dieppil)** To deprive of issue.

**Dieppiliawg, a. (dieppil)** Having no issue.

**Dierbyn, a. (erbyn)** Without reception.

**Dierbyniad, s. m. (dierbyn)** Nonadmission.

**Dierbyniaw, v. n. (dierbyn)** To cease receiving.

**Dierbyniawl, a. (dierbyn)** Unadmitted, unreceived.

**Diergryd, a. (ergryd)** Intrepid, untrembling.

*Oian y parcellan, ni'm daw y cyngyd  
O glybod llais adar mor ziergryd:  
Teneu gwalit vy mhen, vy llen nid clyd:  
Dolyz vy yfgubawr nid mawr ei hÿd.*

*Attend, little pig, I shall not be affected by hearing the voice of birds so void of trembling; thin is the hair of my head, my covering is not warm; my barn the dales, not abundant its corn.*  
*Myrddin.*

**Diergrydiad, s. m. (diergryd)** A ceasing to quake.

**Diergrydiaw, v. n. (diergryd)** To cease quaking.

**Diergrydiawl, a. (diergryd)** Untremulating.

**Diergryn, a. (ergryn)** Undaunted, fearless.

*Gwyr wofgo wofgorz ziergryn,  
Gwrz wasgaro wiſgoz ceimryn.*

*With men of attending train, undaunted, profusely gifted of magnificent garments.*  
*Cynzelw, fr argl. Rhys.*

**Diergrynawl, a. (diergryn)** Not apt to tremble.

**Diergryniad, s. m. (diergryn)** A being unagitated.

**Diergrynu, v. n. (diergryn)** To cease shaking.

**Diergyr, a. (ergyr)** Unimpulsed, unimpelled.

**Diergyriad, s. m. (diergyr)** A nonimpulsion.

**Diergyriaw, v. n. (diergyr)** To cease impelling.

**Diergyriawl, a. (diergyr)** Unimpulsive.

**Dierlid, a. (erlid)** Without pursuit; unchased.

**Dierlyn, a. (erlyn)** Unpursuing; unchasing.

**Dierlynawl, a. (dierlyn)** Not apt to pursue.

**Dierlyniad, s. m. (dierlyn)** A not pursuing.

**Dierwin, a. (gerwin)** Not rough, not rugged.

*Cusan bun——  
Sy goeivain ierw zierwin.*

*The fair one's kiss a softly soothing treasure free from asperity.*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dierwinaw, v. a. (dierwin)** To divest of roughness.

**Dierwinawl, a. (dierwin)** Not apt to be rough.

**Diesgeulus, a. (esgeulus)** Unnegligent, not careless, or neglectful; careful.

**Diesgeulusaw, v. n. (diesgeulus)** To become un-negligent; to cease neglecting.

**Diesgeulusawl, a. (diesgulus)** Unnegligent.

**Diesgeulusdra, s. m. (diesgeulus)** Unnegligence; attentiveness, carefulness.

**Diesgeulusrwyd, s. m. (diesgeulus)** Carefulness.

**Diesgid, a. (esgid)** Unshod; without shoes.

**Diesgidawl, v. a. (diesgid)** To take off shoes.

**Diesgud, a. (esgud)** Not nimble, or quick.

**Diesgynawl, a. (esgynawl)** Unascending.

**Diesgyniad, s. m. (esgyniad)** A being without ascent; a flat.

**Diesgynu, v. n. (esgynu)** To cease ascending.

**Diesgyrn, a. (esgyrn)** Boneless, without bones.

**Diesgyrnawl, a. (diesgyrn)** Apt to divest of bones.

**Diesgyrniad, s. m. (diesgyrn)** A taking out bones.

**Diesgyrnu, v. a. (diesgyrn)** To divest of bones.

**Diesmwyth, a. (esmwyth)** Not easy, uneasy.

**Diesmwythaw, v. n. (diesmwyth)** To be uneasy.

**Diesmwythawl, a. (diesmwyth)** Not apt to ease.

# D I V

**Diesmwythiad, s. m. (diesmwyth)** A divesting of ease.

**Diesmwythyd, s. m. (diesmwyth)** Want of ease.

**Dietivaw, v. a. (etivaw)** To divest of inheritance.

**Dietivawl, a. (etivawl)** Tending to disinherit.

**Dietivez, a. (etivez)** Without issue, or heir.

**Dietivezawl, a. (dietivez)** Apt to disinherit.

**Dietivezes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dietivez)** A female disinherited.

**Dietiveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dietivez)** A disinheriting; disinherison.

**Dietivezu, v. a. (dietivez)** To disinherit.

**Dietivezwr, s. m.—pl. dietivezwyr (dietivez—gwr)** A disinheritor.

**Dieuair, s. m. (diau—gair)** A sure maxim.

**Dieuawg, a. (euawg)** Not guilty, guiltless.

**Dieuben, s. m. (diau—pen)** Undoubted head.

*Cyrçav yn gyntav cyntez Dëeubarth,  
Dieuben teyrnez——*

*First of all I will resort to the vestibule of the court of South Wales, the undoubted head of royalty.*  
*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Dieuborth, s. m. (diau—porth)** Certain help.

*Afwynav nawzhawz haeion Dëeubarth,  
Dieuborth cerzorian!  
A'th dwrv o'th darianogion,  
A'th dorv o'th deyrnveibion.*

*I will invoke the ready protection of the generous ones of South Wales, the sure support of songsters! and the bustle of thy shield bearers and the host of thy royal sons*  
*Cynzelw.*

**Dieuzawn, s. m. (diau—dawn)** Undoubted gift.

**Dieuogawl, a. (dieuawg)** That clears of guilt.

**Dieuogi, v. a. (dieuawg)** To clear of guilt; to acquit, to absolve.

**Dieuogiad, s. m. (dieuawg)** A divesting of guilt.

**Dieuogrwyd, s. m. (dieuawg)** Guiltlessness.

**Dieurwyd, s. m. (diau)** Certainty; assurance.

*Gwrandaw di zieurwyd maint dy gariad di gennyi.*

*Hear thou then the certainty of the greatness of the affection I have for thee.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diewyllys, a. (ewyllys)** Without a will; intestate.

**Diewyllysiad, s. m. (diewyllys)** A divesting of will, a being without will.

**Diewyllysiaw, v. n. (diewyllys)** To cease willing.

**Diewyllysiawl, a. (diewyllys)** Not willing, or withing.

**Diewyn, a. (ewyn)** Without foam, froth, or scum.

**Diewynawg, a. (diewyn)** Having no foam.

**Diewynawl, a. (diewyn)** Unfoamy, not frothy.

**Diewynell, s. f. (diewyn)** A skimming dish.

**Diewyniad, s. m. (diewyn)** Despumption.

**Diewynu, v. a. (diewyn)** To despumate, to scum.

**Div, s. m.—pl. t. ion (iv)** A casting away; ejection.

**Diva, s. m. (div)** Annihilation, end, destruction.

**Diva, v. a. (div)** To consume, to make an end of, to destroy, to devour; to waste.

*Diva ei drigva, gwalva gwyrn,  
Diva ei goed a vu gedyrn,  
A diva, heb amldra i byz,  
Ei geryg, a'i vagwryyz.*

*Destroy his dwelling, with sudden devastation, destroy his trees that were mighty, and destroy so that a trace scarcely remains, his stones and his walls.*  
*E. Morus.*

**Diväad, s. m. (diva)** A consuming; extirpation.

**Diväawl, a. (diva)** Tapid; tending to extirpate.

**Divabinaiz, a. (mabinaiz)** Not childish, or trifling.

*Gwell Duw o'i voli'n zivabinaiz.*

*God is better pleased in being worshiped without trifling.*

*L. G. Cuthi.*

**Divaç, a. (baç)** Having no hook, or angle.

**Divaçiad, s. m. (divaç)** A unhooking, or unhitching.

**Divaçiaw**



## D I V

**Divaçiaw, v. a.** (divaç) To unhook, to unhitch.  
**Divaçiawl, a.** (divaç) Tending to unhook.  
**Divad, a.** (mað) Destitute of good, or solace.  
**Divadawl, a.** (divað) Unsolacing; destitute.  
**Divadiad, s. m.** (divað) A divesting of comfort.  
**Divadu, v. a.** (divað) To divest of comfort, or solace.

**Divazeu, a.** (mazeu) Without remission, or pardon.

**Divazeuad, s. m.** (divazeu) A not remitting.  
**Divazeuant, n.** (divazeu) Without remission.  
**Divazeuaw, v. n.** (divazeu) To cease remitting.  
**Divazeuawl, a.** (divazeu) Unforgiving; irremissible, unpardonable.  
**Divæez, s. m.** (diva) Consumption; tabefaction; devastation; a wasting, or spoiling; extermination.

Gwrawl hawl haelonaeth gorfez,  
 Gwrrvalç balç bwlç y divæez.

His the manly claim of the liberality of the court, the heroic proud one in the breach of *destruction*.

*Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.*

**Divael, a.** (mael) Without gain, or profit.  
**Divæeth, a.** (maeth) Without nourishment, or food.

**Divæethawl, a.** (divæeth) Inalimentary.  
**Divæethiad, s. m.** (divæeth) A ceasing to nourish.  
**Divæethu, v. n.** (divæeth) To cease to nourish.  
**Divai, a.** (bai) Blameless, faultless. *Mae o yn zivai i ti*, it is good enough for thee.

Ev divæiav nav ry wnaeth Dovyç.

He the *most faultless* chief that the Creator formed.

*Llygad Gwr.*

Ni bu Beredur â dur yn daeraç,  
 Ac ni bu Walçmai erioed divæiaç.

Peredur with his steel was not more intrepid, and Gwalçmai was never *more faultless*.

*Hywel Swardwal.*

**Divalant, a.** (balant) Without buds, or shoots.  
**Divalç, a.** (balç) Not towering; not proud.

Divwlç uz divalç, i efgar,  
 Divwng blwng blaen uvel drwy vâr.

A chief without blemish and meek, to the foe a naked piercing point of fire through wrath. *Li. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Divalçez, s. m.** (divalç) Freedom from pride.  
**Divalçiad, s. m.** (divalç) A ceasing to be proud.  
**Divalçïaw, v. n.** (divalç) To become humble.  
**Divalçïawl, a.** (divalç) Tending to be humble.  
**Divam, a.** (mam) Motherless, having no dam.  
**Divan, a.** (man) Spotless, unspotted; clean.  
**Divan, a.** (ban) Fleeting, vanishing, fading; consuming; apt to decay, perishable, frail, despicable.

**Divanawl, a.** (divan) Evanescent, or fleeting.  
**Divancoll, s. f.** (divan—coll) Deperdition, utter loss, perdition; destruction; defeat.

Mae braw i'm—  
 Oherwyç tranc divancoll.

I am grieved because of the death of *devastation*.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Divanedig, a.** (divan) Evanescent; faded away.  
**Divaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (divan) A vanishing.  
**Divanrwyç, s. m.** (divan) Evanidness; frailty.  
**Divant, s. m.** (divan) The state of being vanished, or faded away; defection; defeat.

Trifeth y syz ar eu divant: tywyll, anwir, a marw.

There are three things in their *wane*; darkness, iniquity, and death. *Barças.*

Arwyç over ar zivant.

A banner is useless on a *retreat*. *Llywelyn Moel.*

Ac o hyny allan ni wnaeth Owain gyrç mawr oni aeth mewn divant.

And from thence forward Owain performed no expedition of *moment* until he went into a *state of retreat*. *L. Morganwg.*

## D I V

**Divanu, v. a.** (divan) To vanish, to disappear, to fade away, to decay, to consume, to come to nought.

Rhag divai deyrn divenwç.

Before the faultless chief *disappear*.

*Li. P. Moç.*

Ti gai—

A vynyç, na zivana.

Thou shalt have whatever thou wilt, *do not go away*.

*Gyles ab Sion.*

**Divanw, v. a.** (divan) To consume, to destroy; to perish, to vanish; to decay; to despise, to make little of, to vilify.

Cam yw i zyn zivanw ei vryd.

It is wrong for a man to *waste* his mind.

*Li. P. Moç.*

Ail eiliw ydyw edivar,

Diva dyn, a divanw llawgar.

The next occasion is repented of, the destroying a man, and *causing the loss* of the bounteous. *Llywelyn Varç.*

**Diwanw, a.** (divan) Vanishing; vain; apt to decay; perishing; despicable.

Ac erzi yz wyv o nwyv, ni'm cred;

Ac crod tithau, na'm amheued;

Acer Peryv Nev, na'm divanwed;

Divanw a'm goreu cyn no'm gwared.

And for her I am affected with passion, she believes me not; and for thee, let her not doubt; and for the sake of the Creator of Heaven, let her despise me not: *despised*, I shall be overcome before I shall be delivered. *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

**Divanwl, a.** (manwl) Uncurious; not exact.  
**Divanylaiz, a.** (divanwl) Not apt to be exact.  
**Divanyliad, s. m.** (divanwl) A ceasing to be exact.  
**Divanylu, v. n.** (divanwl) To cease being exact.  
**Divanylwç, s. m.** (divanwl) Want of exactness.  
**Divar, a.** (bar) Without wrath, or anger.  
**Divarv, a.** (barv) Having no beard, beardless.  
**Divarvawg, a.** (divarv) Having no beard.  
**Divarviad, s. m.** (divarv) A divesting of beard.  
**Divarvu, v. a.** (divarv) To take off the beard.  
**Divariaeth, a.** (divar) Free from mischief.  
**Divarn, a.** (barn) Injudicious, or senseless; without judgment.  
**Divarnawl, a.** (divarn) Injudicious.  
**Divarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (divarn) A ceasing to judge; a being without judgment.  
**Divarnu, v. n.** (divarn) To cease judging.  
**Divarw, a.** (marw) Deathless, immortal.  
**Divarwawl, a.** (divarw) Not inanimate.  
**Divarwoldeb, s. m.** (divarwawl) Deathlessness.  
**Divas, a.** (bâs) Not shallow; profound, deep.

Fynnonau divas glas-zeigyr  
 Yw gloewon olygon eigyr.

Springs *profound* of pearly drops are the bright eyes of the fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Divaswez, a.** (maswez) Without levity.  
**Divaswezawl, a.** (divaswez) Not of a light, or wanton demeanour.  
**Divasweziad, s. m.** (divaswez) A ceasing from levity, or loose behaviour.  
**Divaswezu, v. n.** (divaswez) To cease from levity, or wantonness.  
**Diväwr, s. m.—pl. diväwyr** (diva—gwr) A destroyer, a consumer, a waster.  
**Divawrâad, s. m.** (mawrâad) A depreciating.  
**Divawrâawl, a.** (mawrâawl) Depreciating.  
**Divawrâu, v. a.** (mawrâu) To depreciate.  
**Diveçni, a.** (meçni) Without surety, or bail.  
**Diveçniad, s. m.** (diveçni) Exoneration of bail.  
**Diveçniaw, v. a.** (diveçni) To exonerate bail.  
**Diveçniawl, a.** (diveçni) That exonerates bail.  
**Divedyz, a.** (bedyz) Without baptism, unbaptized.  
**Divedyziad, s. m.** (divedyz) A being unbaptized.  
**Divedyzïaw, v. n.** (divedyz) To cease baptizing.  
**Divedyzïawl,**



# DIV

**Divedyziawl, a.** (divedyz) Unbaptizing.  
**Diveziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (meziad) A bereavement, a dispossessing; disfeisin.  
**Diveziannawl, a.** (diveziant) Unpossessing.  
**Diveziannedig, a.** (diveziant) That is dispossessed, or bereaved; disfeised.  
**Divezianniad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diveziant) deprivation, dispossession, eviction.  
**Diveziannu, v. a.** (diveziant) To dispossess.  
**Diveziant, a.** (meziant) Unpossessed; unseised.  
**Diveziedig, a.** (meziedig) Deprived; privative.  
*Diveziedigion, privative particles.*  
**Diveziedigawl, a.** (diveziedig) Tending to deprive.  
**Divezu, v. a.** (mezu) To disfeise; to cease holding.  
**Divezw, a.** (mezw) Abstemious; unebriated.  
**Divezwad, s. m.** (divezw) A getting sober.  
**Divezwaint, a.** (divezw) Not inebriated.  
**Divezwawl, a.** (divezw) Not inebriating.  
**Divezyg, a.** (mezyg) Without physical aid.  
**Divezyginiaeth, a.** (divezyg) Physically cureless.  
**Divevlgar, a.** (divevyl) Undetracting; sincere.

Rhebyz rhyz rhwyz-win, a dewin dar!  
 Rhedoez cawz i'm cov dov divevlgar.

Liberal distributor of the ready wine and priest of the oak! disfeiss has invaded my memory, gentle and void of offence. *Servyn.*

**Divevlgarwç, s. m.** (divevlgar) Freedom from detraction, or scandal; ingenuousness.  
**Divevyl, a.** (mevyl) Without reproach; shameless.

Tros nad digriv i'm am was hael divai,  
 Hwyl divevyl gyweithas—

Since there is no comfort for me after a faultless, generous youth, the law of reproachless society. *Blezyn Varç, m. D. Benfras.*

**Diveiad, s. m.** (divai) Exculpation; a clearing.  
**Diveiaw, v. a.** (divai) To divest of fault, to amend, or to correct; to exculpate.

Cyn beiaw acw'n bywyd,  
 A'n moz hezyw'n y byd,  
 Diveied ve—

Before condemning there our life, and our demeanour at present living in the world, let him clear of guilt himself. *T. Prys.*

**Diveiçiad, s. m.** (meiçiad) Exoneration of bail.  
**Diveiçiaw, v. a.** (meiçiaw) To discharge bail.

Dyly y maç erçi i'r cynnogyn, er yr arglwyz, ei ziveiçiaw ev.  
 The bail ought to ask of the original debtor, for the Lord, to discharge his security. *Welsh Laws.*

**Diveiçiawl, a.** (meiçiawl) That discharges bail.  
**Diveiez, s. m.** (divai) Guiltlessness, faultlessness.

**Diveiriad, s. m.** (divar) A ceasing from passion, or ire; a repenting.

**Diveiriaw, v. n.** (divar) To be composed, or calmed.  
**Diveiriawg, a.** (divar) Pacified; repentant.

**Diveiriawl, a.** (divar) Tending to repentance.

**Diveirwç, s. m.** (divar) Composedness; repentance,

Anvon, Duw Tri—  
 Am dy var, i'm diveirwç,

Triune God, because of thy wrath send to me repentance. *T. Gryfux o Vorganwg.*

**Diveius, a.** (divai) Unblameable, unculpable.

**Divenwad, s. m.** (divanw) A contemning.

*Divenwad a çywilyz, shame and contempt.*

**Divenwawl, a.** (divanw) Tending to make frail, or despicable; disparaging. *Marwolaeth zivenwawl, an ignominious death.*

**Divenwedig, a.** (divanw) Disparaged, accursed.

# DIV

**Divenwi, v. a.** (divanw) To make nothing of; to contemn, to despise, or to disparage; to accurse.

Mam veçan a zivanw plant.

A little Mother will disparage children. *Adage.*

Anwir divenwir ei blant.

The children of the worthless will be disparaged. *Adage.*

Nid oez hôf can ni zivenwyd.

He was not a favorite since he was not disparaged. *Adage.*

Divwyniant vyzav o'm divenwir.

I shall be comfortless if I shall be despised. *D. Benfras.*

Cynnŷ lawn o'i zaw'n ni zivenwir.

The advocate for justice will not be despised for his endowment. *Lt. Br. Hednant.*

**Divenwr, s. m.**—*pl. divenwyr*, (divan) A contemner, or disparager; a vilifier.

**Divenwyd, a.** (menwyd) Unblest; joyless.

**Divenwyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (divanw) A vilifier.

**Diverth, a.** (berth) Void of beauty.

**Diverthawl, a.** (diverth) Unbeauteous.

**Diverthiad, s. m.** (diverth) A divesting of beauty.

**Diverthu, v. a.** (diverth) To divest of beauty.

**Diverthwç, s. m.** (diverth) Unfightlinefs.

**Divefur, a.** (mesur) Immense, without measure.

**Divefuraw, v. n.** (divefur) To cease measuring.

**Divefurawl, a.** (divefur) Unmeasured.

**Divefuriad, s. m.** (divefur) A being unmeasured.

**Diveth, a.** (meth) Exempt from failure, infallible.

**Divethadwy, a.** (diveth) That cannot fail.

**Divethawl, a.** (diveth) Not apt to fail, or to err.

**Divethedig, a.** (diveth) That has not failed.

**Divethiad, s. m.** (diveth) A ceasing to fail.

**Divethiant, a.** (diveth) Free from failing.

**Divethiantrwyz, s. m.** (divethiant) Infallibleness.

**Divethiantus, a.** (divethiant) Not apt to fail.

**Divethliad, s. m.** (divethyl) A disentangling.

**Divethlu, v. a.** (divethyl) To disentangle.

**Divethlus, a.** (divethyl) Unenmeshing.

**Divethrwyz, s. m.** (diveth) Infallibleness.

**Divethu, v. n.** (diveth) To cease from failing.

**Divethyl, a.** (methyl) Without deception.

**Diviad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (div) A casting, or flinging.

**Diviaw, v. a.** (div) To cast or fling; to annoy.

**Diviawg, a.** (div) Full of unruly fits or starts; untractable, untameable, ferocious, wild. *Ci dviawg, a ferocious dog; Haidyr diviawg, an arrant thief.*

Rhy gelwid Madawg cyn noi ffaithi,  
 Rhwyd gaion divieçion dirfaith.

Madog had been called before his death, the snare of foes, the wicked ferocious ones. *Cynzeio, m. M. ab Mearcys.*

Goreu peth zarvod rhozi byr-gyrn i'r vuwç ziviawg.

The giving short horns to the unruly cow was the best thing that could be. *S. D. Rhy.*

**Diviawl, a.** (div) Refractory; ferocious.

**Divilain, a.** (milain) Unbrutal, unferocious.

Ni ad ei garu ond divilain;  
 Nid divilain ond uvyz.

It is only the unrefractory that will bear to be loved; no one is unrefractory but the humble. *Adage.*

**Divileiniad, s. m.** (divilain) A being unbrutalized.

**Divileiniaw, v. n.** (divilain) To be unbrutalized.

**Divin, a.** (min) Edgeless, or without edge; blunt.

**Divinez, s. m.** (divin) Want of edge; bluntness.

**Diviniad, s. m.** (divin) A divesting of edge.

**Diviniaw, v. a.** (divin) To divest of edge; to blunt.

**Diviniawg, a.** (divin) having no edge, unedged.

**Diviniawl, a.** (divin) Tending to blunt the edge.

Divlaen,



## DIV

**Divlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen)** The beard, or beard-point of a dart, or arrow.

Blaen yw val divlaen y dart.

It is a point like the beard of a dart.

L. G. Cothi.

**Divlaen, a. (blaen)** Having no point, pointless.

**Divlaeniad, s. m. (divlaen)** A divesting of point,

**Divlaeniaw, v. a. (divlaen)** To divest of point.

**Divlaenu, v. a. (divlaen)** To divest of point.

**Divlan, a. (blan)** Without splendor; fading.

**Divlanawl, a. (divlan)** Tending to disappear, or to become extinct; evanescent, vanishing.

**Divlanedig, a. (divlan)** Evanescent, or fleeting.

**Divlanedigaeth, s. m. (divlanedig)** The act of disappearing; extinction; disappearance.

**Divlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divlan)** A vanishing.

**Divlanrwyd, s. m. (divlan)** Fleetingness, evanidness.

**Divlant, s. m. (divlan)** Extinction; disappearance; evanescence.

Barnwyd hyn yn—gyflwyr unrhyw a'r gelyzyd vu gynt gan y  
priveirz cyn myned o'u dyf a'u hathrawiaeth ar wall a divlant.

This has been judged perfectly congenial with the art that was  
formerly amongst the primitive bards, before their knowledge and  
instruction had fallen into disuse and oblivion. *Ed. Davys.*

**Divlanu, v. a. (divlan)** To vanish, to disappear.

**Divlanus, a. (divlan)** Evanescent, fleeting.

**Divlas, a. (blâs)** Without taste, or relish; unfavoury, disgusting; disagreeable.

**Divlasdawl, s. m. (divlas)** Unfavouriness, disrelish, disgust; disagreeableness.

**Divlasiad, s. m. (divlas)** a disgusting; a satiating.

**Divlasrwyd, s. m. (divlas)** Disgust; disagreeableness.

**Divlasu, v. a. (divlas)** To disgust; to become insipid, or unfavoury; to grow tired of a thing.

Gwae â zivlas glâs yr eglwysau.

Woe to him that shall dislike the pale of the churches.

Gr. Tnad.

**Divlasus, a. (divlas)** Unfavoury, insipid.

**Divlaswr, s. m.—pl. divlaswyr (divlas—gwr)** One who disgusteth; a disagreeable person.

**Divlin, a. (blîn)** Not weary, or tired; diligent.

**Divlinaw, v. n. (divlin)** To ease of weariness; to become untired; to be refreshed.

**Divlinez, s. m. (divlin)** Freedom from weariness.

**Divlisg, a. (blisg)** That is not peeled off; undivested.

Divlisg wisg wasgawd-veirz ymdro.

The ever worn garment of the wandering sheltered bards.

Llygad Gwr.

**Divlisgaw, v. n. (divlisg)** To cease peeling off.

**Divlisgawl, a. (divlisg)** Not tending to peel off.

**Divlodau, a. (blodau)** Without blossoms, or flowers.

**Divlodeuad, s. m. (divlodau)** A defloration.

**Divlodeuaw, v. n. (divlodau)** To cease blooming; to deflower.

**Divlodeuawg, a. (divlodau)** Having no flowers.

**Divlodeuawl, a. (divlodau)** Unblooming.

**Divlwng, a. (blwng)** Not fullen, glum, or severe.

**Divlyngâd, s. m. (divlwng)** A becoming unfullen.

**Divlyngâu, v. n. (divlwng)** To become unfullen.

**Divöed, s. m. (diviaw)** A laying waste, a ravaging.

Dyviau bu diau eu divöed.

Thursday their destruction was certain.

Aneurin.

**Divoes, a. (moes)** Without good manner; rude.

**Divoesfaiz, a. (divoes)** Unmannerly, unpolite.

**Divoesawl, a. (divoes)** Tending to be unmannerly.

**Divoesez, s. m. (divoes)** Incivility, unpoliteness.

**Divor, a. (mor)** Having no sea, not maritime.

**Divorwynad, s. m. (morwyn)** Constupration.

## DIV

**Divorwynaw, v. a. (morwyn)** To constuprate, to deflower.

**Divorwyndawd, s. m. (morwyndawd)** Want of virginity.

**Divrad, a. (brâd)** Having no treachery, or deceit.

**Divradawg, a. (divrad)** Not apt to be treacherous.

**Divradawl, a. (divrad)** Untreacherous; sincere.

**Divradw, a. (divrad)** Not apt to be defective, or frail.

Call a divradw i'th gadwaw,  
Coron rhag tra hinon hav.

Discreetly and faithfully I will keep thee, a crown to shelter me  
from the inclemencies of the summer heat.

D. ab Gwilym, i' r bet wedw.

**Divradwy, a. (divrad)** Not apt to fall away.

**Divradwyad, s. m. (divrad)** Indefection; stability.

**Divradwyaw, v. a. (divradwy)** To cease decaying.

**Divradwyawg, a. (divradwy)** Having no decay.

**Divradwyawl, a. (divradwy)** Not apt to decay.

**Divragawd, a. (bragawd)** Without confusion.

**Divragodi, v. a. (divragawd)** to divest of ferment.

Cadwallawn cyn noi zyvod,  
A'i gorug a'n divragod,

Cadwallon before his coming, he that impelled him delivered us  
of trouble. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Divraint, a. (braint)** Having no privilege.

**Divraisg, a. (braisg)** Not large, or bulky.

**Divrau, a. (brau)** Not brittle, or fragile.

**Divraw, a. (braw)** Careless, unconcerned, fearless, undiscouraged. *Dyn diwrav, an unconcerned man.*

**Divrawawl, a. (divraw)** Undiscouraging.

**Divrawbwyll, s. m. (divraw—pwyll)** Presence of mind; magnanimity.

**Divrawd, s. m. (divyr)** A casting off, or rejection; waste, dispersion, extravagance; a destroying, or laying waste; devastation; neglect; contempt.

Gwell marw na mynys zivrawd.

Death is better than frequent devastation.

Adage.

Lle rhoid ar zivrawd barzawd beirziôn.

Where the philosophy of the bards was confined to neglect.

Iorwerth Bell.

Tri ceinmyged Beirz Ynys Prydain: gorvod dyf a'r annysg, gor-  
vod pwyll ar anmhwyl, a gorvod hezwc ar zivrawd ac anrhaith.

The three splendid triumphs of the bards of the Island of Britain:  
the triumph of virtue over ignorance; the triumph of reason over  
irrationality; and the triumph of peace over depredation and law-  
lessness. *Barzas.*

**Divrawdwr, s. m. (divraw)** Unconcernedness.

**Divrawdewig, a. (divraw)** Undiscouraged.

**Divrawu, v. n. (divraw)** To become careless.

**Divrawwç, s. m. (divraw)** Unconcernedness.

**Divrawygawl, a. (divrawwç)** Undisconcerted.

**Divrawygiad, s. m. (divrawwç)** A being undaunted, a being undisconcerted.

**Divrawygu, v. n. (divrawwç)** To be undaunted.

**Divredyç, a. (divrad)** Without treachery; sincere.

Y zau vrodyr zivredyç.

The two undeceitful brothers.

H. Davi.

**Divreg, a. (breg)** Without a break; not frail.

**Divregawd, s. m. (divreg)** What is unbroken; what is undivulged; a secret, or mystery.

**Divregawl, a. (divreg)** Unblemished; not frail.

**Divregez, a. (divreg)** Without trifling; serious.

**Divregiad, s. m. (divreg)** A making unfrail.

**Divregu, v. n. (divreg)** To become unfrail.

**Divregus, a. (divreg)** Unbroken; not drooping.

**Divregwawd, s. f. (divreg—gwawd)** A song of mystery; an incantation.

**Divreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divraint)** A degrading; degradation, disfranchisement.

**Divreiniant, s. m. (divraint)** Disfranchisement.



## DIV

**Divreiniaw, v. a.** (divraint) To divest of privilege, to disfranchise; to degrade.

*Divreiniaw dawn Daw nid dyn âi mez.*

*To degrade the gift of God belongs not to man. Philip Brydyz.*

**Divreiniawg, a.** (divraint) Unprivileged.

**Divreiniawl, a.** (divraint) Not having, or conferring privilege; degrading.

**Divreiniedig, a.** (divraint) Disfranchised.

**Divreinioli, v. a.** (divreiniawl) To disfranchise.

**Divreiniwr, s. m.—pl. divreinwyr** (divraint—gwr) One who abrogates a privilege.

**Divreintiad, s. m.** (divraint) A disfranchising.

**Divreintiaw, v. a.** (divraint) To deprive of privilege; to cashier; to degrade; to incapacitate from enjoying an office.

**Divreintiawl, a.** (divraint) Unfranchised.

**Divrenin, a.** (brenin) Having no sovereign.

*Ny zyly untir vod yn zivrenin.*

*No land ought to be without a king. Welsh Laws.*

**Divri, a.** (bri) Without honour; undignified.

**Divriad, s. m.** (divri) A dishonouring, degradation.

**Divriaw, v. a.** (divri) To dishonour, to debase.

**Divriawl, a.** (divri) Degrading, dishonourable.

**Divriedig, a.** (divri) Unhonoured, undignified.

**Divriv, a.** (divyr) Without trifling; serious.

*Merw diwriw, in earnest, seriously.*

**Divrivaw, v. n.** (divriv) To become serious; to be in earnest; to make serious.

**Divrivawl, a.** (divriv) Of a serious nature.

**Divriviad, s. m.** (divriv) A being serious.

**Divrivoldeb, s. m.** (divrivawl) Seriousness, gravity.

**Divrivwç, s. m.** (divriv) Earnestness, graveness.

**Divrig, a.** (brîg) Without tops, or branches.

**Divrigaw, v. a.** (divrig) To cut the tops; to prune.

**Divrigawg, a.** (divrig) Having no tops, or boughs.

**Divrigawl, a.** (divrig) That is topt, or pruned.

**Divrigiad, s. m.** (divrig) A topping, or pruning.

**Divriçg, a.** (brîçg) Without a trace, trackless.

*Lliw diwriçg lluwç wiçg eiry lleçwez maenawl, Llywz ei hammod, mawl llaw diomez.*

*She of the hue of the trackless robe of the driven snow of the upland cliff, prosperous will be her promise, pruned be her never-refusing hand. Rhysierdyn.*

**Divriçgaw, v. a.** (divriçg) To obliterate a track.

**Divriçgawl, a.** (divriçg) Tending to take out tracks.

**Divriçgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (divriçg) Obliteration.

**Divriwç, s. m.** (divri) Want of honour, or dignity.

**Divro, a.** (bro) Exiled, banished. *s. c.* An Exile.

*Odid divro diwyd.*

*The diligent is seldom an exile.*

*Alage.*

**Divröad, s. m.** (divro) A banishing the country.

**Divröadwy, a.** (divröad) Banishable; that may be exiled, or sent out of the country.

**Divröawl, a.** (divro) Tending to banish, or expel.

**Divrödaeth, s. m.** (divrawd) Extravagance, waste.

**Divröawl, a.** (divrawd) Apt to cast away, or waste; squandering, extravagant.

**Divröedig, a.** (divrawd) That is squandered.

**Divrodi, v. a.** (divrawd) To cast off, to reject; to waste, to squander, to dilapidate; to lay waste, to devastate, to make havock, to sack, to ravage, to plunder.

*Gwenhwyvar olwg eirian, Na zivrawd vi cyd bwyv byçan.*

*Gwenhwyvar of beautiful aspect, reject me not, though I am little. Imz. Arthur a Gwenhwyvar.*

**Divrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (divrawd) A casting away; a wasting, or squandering; dilapidation, devastation.

## DIV

**Divrodus, a.** (divrawd) Wasteful, extravagant.

**Divrodwr, s. m.—pl. divrodwyr** (divrawd—gwr)

A waster; a dilapidator; a devastator, a ravager.

**Divröez, s. m.** (divro) Banishment, or exile.

*Boed hir zivroez ar Vaelgwn Gwynez.*

*Let long banishment be upon Maelgwn Gwynez. Taliesin.*

*Neud myny Duw vry o zivröez mawr*

*A gwyn dwyn dor gawr, gwawr gwirionez.*

*Will not God above release from painful exile him that bewails the taking away the bulwark of the battle, the dawn of righteousness! Gr. ab M. ab Davyz.*

**Divröi, v. a.** (divro) To exile, to banish the country.

**Divrwyçg, a.** (brwyçg) Not inebriated; sober.

**Divrwyçgaw, v. n.** (divrwyçg) To become sober.

**Divrwyçgawl, a.** (divrwyçg) Tending to divest of a tottering; that maketh sober.

**Divrwyçgez, s. m.** (divrwyçg) Freedom from tottering; a being not inebriated.

**Divrwyçgiad, s. m.** (divrwyçg) A ceasing to totter; a becoming divested of ebriation.

**Divryçau, a.** (bryçau) Having no spots, or specks.

**Divryçeuad, s. m.** (divryçau) A divesting of spots.

**Divryçeuaw, v. a.** (divryçau) To make spotless.

**Divryçeulyd, a.** (divryçau) Immaculate; clean.

**Divryd, a.** (bryd) Having no mind; listless.

*Gorzyar adar, gwylb gro;*

*Dail cwydiz diwyd divro:*

*Ni wadav, wyv clav heno.*

*Clamorous are the birds, the strand is wet! let the leaves fall the exile is unconcerned; I deny it not; I am sick this night.*

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Divrydaeth, s. m.** (divryd) Inattention; listlessness.

**Divrydawl, a.** (divryd) Unintentional; listless.

**Divrydez, s. m.** (divryd) Unconcernedness.

**Divrydiad, s. m.** (divryd) A becoming unmindful.

**Divrydu, v. n.** (divryd) To become inattentive, unmindful, or unconcerned; to become listless.

**Divrydus, a.** (divryd) Unmindful, unconcerned.

**Divrydwç, s. m.** (divryd) Unconcernedness; listlessness.

**Divrys, a.** (brys) Without haste, or bustle.

**Divrysiad, s. m.** (divrys) A ceasing to hasten.

**Divrysiaw, v. n.** (divrys) To cease hastening.

**Divrysiawl, a.** (divrys) Unexpeditious, dilatory.

**Divrythawl, a.** (brythawl) Untumultuous.

**Divrythiad, s. m.** (brythiad) A hushing a tumult.

**Divrythu, v. n.** (brythu) To cease from tumult.

**Divrythwç, s. m.** (brythwç) Freedom from riot.

**Divryw, a.** (bryw) Without vigour; unfertile.

**Divrywiad, s. m.** (divryw) A divesting of vigour.

**Divrywiau, v. n.** (divryw) To lose strength; to lose fertility, or luxuriance; to impoverish.

**Divrywiawl, a.** (divryw) Tending to impoverish.

**Divuçez, a.** (buçez) Without morality, immoral.

**Divuçezawl, a.** (divuçez) Tending to immorality.

**Divuçeziad, s. m.** (divuçez) A becoming immoral.

**Divuçezu, v. n.** (divuçez) To become immoral.

**Divud, a.** (mud) Not dumb, not speechless.

*Aed i Vynyw—*

*I fyinmud, verç, os mud vyz,*

*Yn zivud wen i Zavyz.*

*The maid let her go to Mynyw, if she should be dumb to remove it, that she may be a fair one free from dumbness for David.*

*D. ab Edmunt, i Pudanec.*

**Divuz, a.** (buz) Gainless, without profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

**Divuziad, s. m.** (divuz) A rendering unprofitable; bereavement; deprivation.

**Divuziant, s. m.** (divuz) A bereavement.

**Divuziaw, v. a.** (divuz) To divest of profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

Div uziawg



## DIV

**Divuziawg, a. (divuz)** Having no gain, unprofitable, or gaining no profit.

Ac ymlid yn zivuziawg—a orugant.

And unprofitably they pursued. *G. ab Arthur.*

**Divuziawl, a. (divuz)** Unprofitable; gainless.

**Divul, a. (mul)** Immodest, or not bashful.

**Divuldra, s. m. (divul)** Want of modesty, or shame.

**Divuner, a. (muner.)** Without aid; unprotected.

Cyvarcav i'm divuner vrawd,  
Allwez byzin, buz ner,  
Pwy wledyç wedy Deuhanner?

I will greet my *discarded* brother, the key of difficulty, the gift of the lord, who will govern after Deuhanner? *Cyvoesi Myrzin.*

**Divurn, a. (murn)** Without evil machination.

**Divurniad, s. m. (divurn)** A divesting of plots, or secret machinations. *a.* Free from bad design.

Cyviawn gadarn varn, divurniad gynghor,  
Cadair gloeryz ryz, ced argleidriad.

A just and powerful judgment, a counsel *void of premeditated evil*, a liberally celebrated choir, the protection of property.

*Ruifierdyn.*

**Divurniaw, v. n. (divurn)** To cease from plotting.

**Divurniawl, a. (divurn)** Free from evil design.

**Divursendawd, a. (mursendawd)** Unaffected.

**Divwlç, a. (bwlç)** Without a breach; perfect.

**Divwng, a. (mwng)** Without wavering; steady.

Pendevig Crugcaith maith mygyr zivwng;  
Peniadur Prydain, prydaist deilwng.

The sovereign of Crugcaith far extending, dignified and steady; monarch of Britain worthy of the muse.

*Ein ab M. ab Rhawd, i R. ab Llywelyn.*

**Divwriad, s. m. (bwriad)** A want of design. *a.*

Having no design; unintent; thoughtless.

**Divwriadawl, a. (divwriad)** Undesigning; uncontriving; unpremeditating.

**Divwriadu, v. n. (divwriad)** To cease designing.

**Divwrw, a. (bwrw)** Without design, inconsiderate.

A ydym ni yn pwysfaw mor zigyrwng ar anadliad Duw, yr hwn fyfz yn ein froenau yn barawd i vined allan wrth ei arç ev? Ac a ydym ni mor zivwrw, mor zivezw, a dodi ein pwys a'n goslyd ar zinn is eilaw ev?

Are we depending so immediately upon the breath of God, the which is in our nostrils ready to go out at his command? And are we so *inconsiderate*, so thoughtless, as to place our dependance and our hope upon any thing below him? *Ier. Owain.*

**Divwyn, a. (mwyn)** Yielding no enjoyment; of no use, of no profit; unprofitable. *Divwyn ac anolo*, unprofitable and worthless.

**Divwynadwy, a. (divwyn)** Not to be enjoyed

**Divwynaw, v. a. (divwyn)** To divest of enjoyment; to make unprofitable.

**Divwynawl, a. (divwyn)** Yielding no profit.

**Divwynedig, a. (divwyn)** Unenjoyed; unpossessed.

**Divwyniad, s. m. (divwyn)** A being unenjoyed.

**Divwyniant, s. m. (divwyn)** Nonenjoyment; dispossession, or deprivation. *a.* Without profit.

*Tir divwyniant*, unprofitable land. *Welsh Laws.*

**Divydraiz, a. (divdyr)** Unmetrical; loose.

**Divydrawl, a. (divdyr)** A divesting of metre.

**Divydru, v. a. (divdyr)** To divest of metre.

**Divdyr, a. (mydyr)** Without metre, or measure.

**Divyzinaw, v. a. (byzinaw)** To disband an army.

**Divyzinawl, a. (byzinawl)** Tending to disband.

**Divyziniad, s. m. (byziniad)** A disbanding.

**Divvyvr, a. (myvyr)** Without study; unstudious.

**Divvyvrdawd, a. (divvyvr)** Extempore; unstudious.

**Divvyvrdodawl, a. (divvyvrdawd)** Extemporaneous.

**Divvyvrez, s. m. (divvyvr)** Unstudiedness; extemporality, extemporariness.

**Divvyvriad, s. m. (divvyvr)** A being unstudied.

**Divvyvriaw, v. n. (divvyvr)** To cease studying.

**Divvyvriawl, a. (divvyvr)** Not contemplative.

## DIV

**Divygwł, a. (bygwł)** Unintimidated; unscared.

Ys da ei gampau heb gwypaw'n avrwł,  
Ys iawn zivygwl o'i vygythiaw.

Goodly his actions without sinking into abjectness, surely it is right to be *unintimidated* from threatening him.

*Llygad Gwr, i R. Maclawr.*

**Divygwth, a. (bygwth)** Without threatening.

Nid av vi o'r deyrnas vegan hon; yz wyv yno yn ei çafel yn llonyz ysmwyth, dioval, divygwth.

I will not go out of this little kingdom; I am there enjoying *quietly*, in ease, without care, without *threatenings*.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Divygylaiz, a. (divygwł)** Not tending to scare.

**Divygyliad, s. m. (divygwł)** A ceasing to scare.

**Divygylu, v. n. (divygwł)** To cease to frighten.

**Divygyłus, a. (divygwł)** Unintimidating, not apt to scare, awe, or frighten.

**Divygythiad, s. m. (divygwth)** A being without threatening; a ceasing to threaten.

**Divygythiaw, v. n. (divygwth)** To cease threatening.

**Divygythiawl, a. (divygwth)** Unthreatening.

**Divyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (div)** A fragment, a broken piece; a crumb, a morsel; a gobbet, a collop, or piece of meat. *Ni bu zivyn i'm genau bezyrw*, there has not been a morsel in my mouth this day.

Wyd——

Divyn cam deuviniauw cul.

A crooked collop two edged and narrow. *Iolo Gog, i'r tavawd.*

**Divyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyn)** A breaking into pieces, a taking to pieces; dilaceration; the act of anatomizing.

**Divyniadawl, a. (divyniad)** Anatomical.

**Divyniadu, v. a. (divyniad)** To anatomize.

**Divyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyn)** Anatomy.

**Divyniaethawl, a. (divyniaeth)** Anatomical.

**Divyniaw, v. a. (divyn)** To cut into pieces; to hack small, to mince, to hash; to carve.

**Divyniawg, a. (divyn)** Being in pieces.

**Divyniawl, a. (divyn)** Tending to cut in pieces.

**Divyniedig, a. (divyn)** That is cut in pieces.

**Divynig, a. (divyn)** That is in pieces; lacerated.

Tebygav, zull dig,  
O ziva pendevig,  
O zull divynig,  
O Leon luryg.

I imagine, and indignantly, that the chieftain was destroyed in a *butchering* manner, from the corset of Leon. *L. G. Coibi.*

**Divyngial, a. (divwng)** Not wavering, or stammering; articulate, clear. *Llewaru yn zivyngial*, to speak without stammering.

**Divyngiawl, a. (divwng)** Tending to make steady.

**Divyngu, v. a. (divwng)** To divest of wavering.

**Divyngus, a. (divwng)** Unstammering; clear.

Darlain——

Evengyl yn zivyngus.

To read the Gospel *without stammering*. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Divyr, s. m.—pl. divrau (div)** A throw, or cast; a measure, or metre in music.

**Divyr, a. (myr)** Having the thought or mind diverted, or taken off; diverting, pleasant, delightful; joyous, cheerful, merry, gladsome.

A dwyn i'r aa, a divyr,  
Yn y tany dyn a'i tyr.

And deeply will go, and *divertingly*, into the fire the man that shall break it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Divyrbwyll, a. (byrbwyll)** Not short-witted, considerate.

**Divyredig, a. (divyr)** Diverted, or amused.

**Divyredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyredig)** Divertisement.



## DIF

Divyredigawl, *a.* (divyredig) Divertive, amusing.  
 Divyrgar, *a.* (divyr) Diverting, or entertaining.  
 Divyrgarwg, *s. m.* (divyrgar) Divertingness.  
 Divyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (divyr) A diverting.  
 Divyriawl, *a.* (divyr) Tending to divert.  
 Divyru, *v. a.* (divyr) To divest of thoughtfulness; to divert, to amuse, to cause mirth, or joy; to please. *Divyru'r amser*, to divert the time away.

Divyrus, *a.* (divyr) Divertive, or amusing.  
 Divyrusrwyz, *s. m.* (divyrus) Divertingness.  
 Divyrwg, *s. m.* (divyr) Divertisement, diversion, pastime, amusement; pleasure, delight.

Nid divyrwg ond milgi.

There is no *diversion* like the greyhound.

*Adage.*

Divyrwr, *s. m.—pl. divyrwyr* (divyr—gwr) A diverter, or amuser.

Divysgawl, *a.* (mysgawl) Unblended, unmixed.  
 Divysgi, *a.* (mysgi) Without mixture, or chaos.  
 Divysgiad, *s. m.* (mysgiad) A making unmixed.  
 Divysgu, *v. n.* (mysgu) To cease blending together.  
 Divyw, *a.* (byw) Not alive, lifeless, inanimate.  
 Divywâad, *s. m.* (divyw) Exanimation.  
 Divywâawl, *a.* (divyw) Exanimate, exanimous.  
 Divywân, *v. n.* (divyw) To exanimate, to swoon.  
 Divywiad, *s. m.* (divyw) A depriving of life.  
 Divywiad, *v. a.* (divyw) To deprive of life.

O varw ei daid oer vu'r dyz,  
 Y divywiad Eivionyz.

Owing to the death of his grandfather difinal was the day, when Eivionyz was deprived of life. *G. Hir, Iethawg, m. R. Vygan.*

Divywiadwg, *a.* (divyw) Inanimate, lifeless.  
 Divywiadwl, *a.* (divyw) Exanimate; inanimate.  
 Divywyd, *a.* (divyw) Inanimate; exanimate, lifeless. *s. m.* An inanimate thing.

Pob divywyd a volir am ei arzerzogrwyz, a'i ryzezed, a'i rãgored, a'r lles a gair oziwrtho.

Every thing *inanimate* is to be praised for its sublimity and its being so wonderful: for its beauty and its being so excellent, and the benefit that is to be received from it. *Barzas.*

Dif, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (div) A cast or throw; a blow.

Bwrw maen trwm, a bwr mewn tryft,  
 Bwrw difod lle o'r dyfyt.

Throwing the maffy stone, and the bar in the bustle, dealing blows where the conflict raged. *D. Llwyd Matbau.*

Difaeth, *s. m.—pl. difeuthion* (dif) A casting off, or ejection; what is cast away, or ejected; an outcast; a waif, or what is unowned. *Difaeth Brenin*, the king's waif, being any thing unowned; or as it is otherwise called, *Pynwarg Brenin*; under which may be comprehended, the sea, wilds, downs, forests, highways, and all unowned goods; and in addition to those must be reckoned the unmarried women, on account of his being the guardian of their honour, and he therefore received the virgin fee, or *Amobrwy*, on the marriage of every one, according to their respective ranks.

Pob da heb berçenawg y fyz zifaeth brenin.

Every thing without an owner is the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

Difaeth brenin yw tervynau y cymmydoz.

The boundaries of the commots are the king's waif.

*Welsh Laws.*

Difaeth, *s. m.—pl. difeuthyz* (faeth) What is unfeund, a desert, or barren place.

Difaeth, *a.* (faeth) Not fecund, not rich, unfruitful; barren; worthless; vile.

Difaith, *s. m.—pl. difeithyz* (faith) Wilderness.

Gnawd aelwyd zifyz yn zifaith.

The hearth of the faithless will be a wilderness

*Adage.*

## DIF

Difaith, *a.* (faith) Not open, or clear; wild, unclean, vile, foul, or filthy. *Mor difaith*, a rough sea. *Myn y gwr difaith!* By the wicked one! *An oath.*

Nid difaith ond ystlum.

Nothing is so *filthy* as the bat.

*Adage.*

Difawd, *s. f.—pl. difodion* (fawd) Misfortune.

Difawd, *a.* (fawd) Luckless, unfortunate.

Rhygelwir Tren trev zifawd.

Tren will be called a luckless town.

*Llywarc Hen.*

Difawz, *s. m.* (fawz) Extinction; what is extinct. *a.* Extinct, extinguished.

Difawz, *v. a.* (fawz) To extinguish, to put out.

Dinas a zifyz zifaith.

A town will extinguish a wilderness.

*Adage.*

Difeithder, *s. m.* (difaith) The state of being choaked up; foulness, filthiness, or uncleanness; lewdness; viciousness.

Ni byzai cymmaint o zifeithder, drygvoes, annuwoldeb, ac anwrez ar droed ag y fyz y dyz hezy ymhlith dynion—ond oherwyz hyn.

There would not be so much uncleanness, immorality, ungodliness, and iniquity on foot as we find this day amongst men—but because of this. *Moses Williams.*

Difeithdir, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (difaith—tir) Uncleared land, uncultivated land; a wild.

Difeithva, *s. f.—pl. difeithvëyz* (difaith—ma) A place overgrown with thickets.

Difeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (difaith) A making into a wilderness; devastation.

O zifeithiad Lloegyr llawn dyar wrth uz,  
 Nid wrth vedyr ei alar:

From the *devastation* of Lloegyr tumultuous was the blade handled by the chief, not according to measure the grief after him. *Gwalgmai.*

Difeithiaw, *v. a.* (difaith) To throw into confusion, to make havock of, to devastate, to destroy, to lay waste.

Difeithiawl, *a.* (difaith) Tending to devastate.

Difeithle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (difaith—lle) A place overgrown with thickets.

Difeithwg, *s. m.* (difaith) Wilderness; foulness; uncleanness; viciousness.

Ni luz dywyni zifeithwg.

A benediction will not prevent *viciousness*.

*Adage.*

Difer, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dif) Defence. *v. a.* To guard, to protect, or to defend.

Diferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (difer) A defending, a guarding.

Diferiawg, *a.* (difer) Having defence; guardian.

Yr arynaig lew law diferiawg.

The untimidating lion with the *protecting* hand.

*Millyr.*

Diferiawl, *a.* (difer) Defensive, protecting.

Diferu, *v. a.* (difer) To protect, to defend, to guard.

Aed lew i gynhwyr cad Duw a'i difer.

Let the brave go into the confusion of the battle God will defend him. *Adage.*

Difer vi vy Rhi, rhwyv ysbrydawl.

Protect me my lord, thou spiritual leader.

*Gwalgmai.*

Boed glew a'i difero.

Let him be brave that *defends* it.

*Adage.*

Diferyd, *v. a.* (difer) To defend, protect, or guard.

Diferyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (difer) A defender, or protector.

Difeuthiad, *s. m.* (difaeth) A divesting of fertility.

Difeuthiaw, *v. a.* (difaeth) To make sterile, or poor.

Difeuthiawl, *a.* (difaeth) Tending to become barren, or desert; unprolific.

*Diflais,*



# D I F

**Diflais, a. (flais) Not slippery, secure, certain.**

Ar deulu Brynaig be i'c barnafwn,  
Diliw dyn yn vyw ni's gadawfwn;  
Cyvaillta gollais, diflais oezwn.

Of the Brynaig tribe if I had judged you, not the shadow of a man would I have left alive; a friend I have lost and I was secure.  
*Aneurin.*

Hon yw vy ngorfwysfa yn oes oesof diflais.

Secure to eternity this is my resting place. *Davys Zu, Ps. 132.*

**Diflan, a. (plan) Evanescent, or fleeting.**

**Diflanawl, a. (diflan) Evanescent, fleeting.**

**Diflanedig, a. (diflan) Evanescent; vanished.**

**Diflaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diflan) A vanishing.**

**Diflanrwyd, s. m. (diflan) Evanescent, fleeting-ness.**

**Diflant, s. m. (diflan) Evanescent; the state of being vanished; oblivion.**

**Diflanu, v. n. (diflan) To disappear, to vanish.**

**Diflaidor, s. m. (diflais—tôr) A cover of safety.**

Diflaidor Tewdor, tor difryd;  
Dyfyrrh hael tir Brogyael, broglyd.

The secure covering of Tewdor, a shield of defence; the generous one will support the land of Brogyael a pleasant region.  
*Cynzelw.*

**Diflaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diflais) A securing.**

**Diflaidawl, v. a. (diflais) To make permanent; to make safe, or certain; to secure.**

Diflaidawl yfwyzawg ar ganlyn hawl.

To secure the sheriff to prosecute the cause.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Diflaidawl, a. (diflais) Unexposed; secure.**

**Diflaidawl, a. (diflais) Tending to make secure.**

**Difozadwy, a. (difawz) Extinguishable, quenchable, that may be put out.**

**Difozawl, a. (difawz) Tending to extinguish.**

**Difozedig, a. (difawz) Extinct, extinguished.**

**Difozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (difozedig) Extinction.**

**Difozzi, v. a. (difawz) To extinguish, to quench.**

Arwaefav a zifyz zifaith.

A general demand will destroy a wilderness. *Adage.*

**Difoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difawz) Extinction; a putting out, or quenching.**

**Difoziant, s. m. (difawz) Extinction; abolition.**

**Difozwr, s. m.—pl. difozwyr (difawz—gwr) One who makes extinct, or who extinguishes.**

**Diforz, a. (forz) Without a road, or pathless.**

**Diforziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diforz) A being pathless.**

**Diforziant, s. m. (diforz) The state of being without a road, or untravelled.**

**Difred, v. a. (difer) To protect, to defend.**

**Difredawg, a. (difred) Having defence; guardian.**

**Difredawl, a. (difred) Defensive, protecting.**

**Difrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difred) A protecting.**

Faw draig difrediad i bobyl Vrython;  
Dwyn darogan dewin drywon.

Glorious the protection of the supreme to the Brython people; profound is the prophecy divine of the druids.

*Ymarwar Lluz Mawr.*

**Difrediant, s. m. (difred) Protection, or defence.**

**Difredu, v. a. (difred) To defend, or to protect.**

**Difredus, a. (difred) Protecting, guardian.**

**Difreidiad, s. m.—pl. difreidiad (difred) A defender, protector, or guardian.**

Yfymi ri ryvel difreidiad;  
Difryd wyr eryr ardwyad.

For me there is a chief, protector in the war: men will guard the eagle of authority.

*Eir. ab Gwgawn*

Gwythawg Rhyvoniawg difreidiad.

Furious the defenders of Rhyvoniog. *Aneurin.*

**Difreidiaw, v. a. (difred) To defend, or protect.**

# D I F

**Difreidiawg, a. (difred) Having defence, guardian. s. m. A guardian, or protector.**

Tymp pan dreing terwyn torv difreidiawg;  
Cwynis ni byzis diebreidiawg.

The season when it expires, furious will be the protesting host; lamented its not being hindered. *Meilyr.*

A garo Dewi, da difreidiawg—  
Câr Duw.

He that loves Dewi, the good protector, God will love.

*Gwynvarg Bryceiniawg.*

**Difreidiawl, a. (difred) Defensive, protecting.**

**Difreidiwr, s. m.—pl. difreidwyr (difred—gwr)**

A protector, a defender, or guardian.

**Difro, a. (fro) Without activity, or vigour.**

Angerz Urien is: agro genyv:

Cyrcyniad yn mhob bro,

Yn wyfsg Llovan llaw zifro.

The wrath of Urien is filled: I am assailed by grief; a searcher in every region after Llovan with the feeble hand. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Difrwyn, a. (frwyn) Uncurbed, unrestricted.**

**Difrwynaw, v. a. (difrwyn) To clear of restraint.**

**Difrwynawl, a. (difrwyn) Unrestrictive.**

**Difrwyniad, s. m. (difrwyn) A taking off restraint.**

**Difrwyth, a. (frwyth) Without fruit, or produce; unfruitful, unprofitable; feeble; weak.**

We all difrwyth wneyd adwyth.

The feeble may be able to do harm.

*Adage.*

**Difrwythaw, v. a. (difrwyth) To render unproductive, or fruitless; to impoverish; to weaken; to become unproductive, or barren; to become dried up; to become enfeebled; to become useless. Difrwythaw yr amser, to trifle away the time.**

Pâ am y mae ev yn difrwythaw y tir.

Wherefore doth it cumber the ground.

*Luke. xiii. 4.*

Dewr Owain aeduruz liw fior—

Difrwythws daear o'i vod y'ng hargar:

Aed a'i car gan wyllon!

The gallant Owain with cheeks of the colour of the rose: the earth is become barren for his being in prison: may the sprites of the gloom take him that confines him. *Hywel Vael ab Grifri.*

A difrwythoez ei law ev.

And his hand became withered.

*i. Kings, xiii. 4.*

**Difrwythawl, a. (difrwyth) Tending to be unfruitful; unproductive; tending to enfeeble.**

**Difrwythdawl, s. m. (difrwyth) Want of fruitfulness, or fertility; listlessness.**

**Difrwythder, s. m. (difrwyth) Unprofitableness; inefficacy, feebleness.**

**Difrwythiad, s. m. (difrwyth) A rendering unproductive, or abortive; an enfeebling.**

**Difrwythiant, s. m. (difrwyth) A feebleness.**

**Difryd, v. a. (difer) To defend, to protect.**

**Difuant, a. (fuant) Unfeigned, undisguised.**

**Difuantrwyd, s. m. (difuant) Unfeignedness.**

**Difuantu, v. n. (difuant) To cease dissembling.**

**Difur, a. (fur) Without perception, information, or skill; void of knowledge.**

**Difuriaw, v. a. (difur) To divest of skill, to render destitute of the skill to order, or form.**

Pan na wyl pobloz tostur pla.

Pob tra yn diva, ac yn difur

Since the people do not behold the misery of the evil, every excess destroying; and divesting of order. *Cynzelw.*

**Difwyn, s. m. (dif—gwyn) Defence, or protection.**

**Difwyn, v. a. (dif—gwyn) To defend, to protect.**

Y zifwyn y cam cymmaint ei afaith.

He that defends the wrong equally participates.

*Cynzelw.*

**Difwynawl, a. (difwyn) Defensive, protecting.**

**Difwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difwyn) A defending.**

**Difwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (difwyn) A defender.**

**Difwys, s. m.—pl. t. yz (dif) What is precipitate, downright, or impending; a precipice. Difwys o wlaaw, a great fall of rain.**

Cymau â welai, a difwys, a garw amzyrwyys.

Deep glens he could see, and precipices, and rugged water-bounded scenes.

*Br. Max. Yrddig.—Mabinogion.*

**Difyz, a. (fyz) Faithless, infidel. s. m. An infidel.**

*Difyg,*



# DIG

**Difyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif)** A lapse; a defect, or failure; want. *Difyg ar yr haul, neu'r lleuad*, an eclipse on the sun, or the moon; *difyg gwynt*, shortness of breath.

Can un a'r llall o'r beirz yn yr orfesz hon y cevais y pennillion cynnyrs ag oez yn zifyg yn llyvyr Llywelyn Sion.

From one or the other of the bards in this assembly I obtained the verses for examples that were a *deficiency* in the book of Llywelyn Sion. *Ed. Davys.*

**Difygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyg)** A failing; a becoming defective; a flagging; defatigation.

**Difygiaw, v. a. (difyg)** To fail; to be wearied; to be defective, or deficient.

Ni zifyg arv ar was gwyg.

A brave man will not be at a loss for a weapon. *Adage.*

Ni zifyg fôn ar ynvyd.

A dunce will not fail of a rod. *Adage.*

**Difygiawl, a. (difyg)** Deficient, defective; weary.

**Difygiolder, s. m. (difygiawl)** Defectiveness.

**Difygiwr, s. m.—pl. difygwyr (difyg—gwr)** One who fails, or is deficient; a defaulter.

**Difyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif)** Protection, defence.

A Dewi a'n difer, a'n difyn vyz,  
A'i wyrth a'n difyrth rhag pob difyz.

And Dewi will protect us, and our defence he will be, and his merit will support us against every infidelity. *Gwynvarz Bryceiniawg.*

**Difyn, v. a. (dif)** To act on the defensive, to guard.

**Difynadwy, a. (difyn)** Defensible, that may be guarded, or defended.

**Difynawl, a. (difyn)** Defensive, protecting.

**Difynedig, a. (difyn)** That is defended, or guarded.

**Difyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyn)** A defending.

**Difyniant, a. (fyniant)** Unprosperous; unlucky.

**Difyniedig, a. (fyniedig)** Not having prospered.

**Difynu, v. a. (difyn)** To defend, to protect, to guard.

**Difynwr, s. m.—pl. difynwyr (difyn—gwr)** A defender, protector, or guardian.

**Dîg, s. m. (dy—ig)** Motion to act; emotion; passion, anger, wrath, ire, displeasure.

**Dîg, a. (dy—ig)** Angry, displeased, or wrathful.

Dig pawb rhag a'i car o's cawz.

Every one is angry with the one that loves him if he fights. *Adage.*

**Digablez, s. m. (digabyl)** Freedom from calumny.

**Digabliad, s. m. (digabyl)** A ceasing to calumniate.

**Digablu, v. n. (digabyl)** To cease from calumny.

**Digabyl, a. (cabyl)** Without contumely; reproachless, irreproachable.

Digabyl barabyl gan bawb o'i van,  
Digriwç elwç elyv egwan.

A reproachless discourse by every body from his place, the pleasantness of rejoicing is poor gain. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Digadarn, a. (cadarn)** Not powerful, not strong.

**Digadarnâad, s. m. (digadarn)** A being unstrengthened; a divesting of power, or strength.

**Digadarnâawl, a. (digadarn)** Unstrengthened.

**Digadarnâu, v. a. (digadarn)** To divest of strength.

**Digadarnwç, s. m. (digadarn)** Want of power.

**Digadernyd, a. (digadarn)** Without fortitude, or might.

**Digae, a. (cae)** Without a fence, or inclosure.

**Digaead, a. (digae)** Not close, not shut up.

**Digaëedig, a. (digae)** Unclosed, or uninclosed.

**Digaer, a. (caer)** Without a wall of defence.

**Digaerawl, a. (digaer)** Unfortified; dismantled.

**Digaeriad, s. m. (digaer)** A dismantling, a divesting of fortification.

**Digaeru, v. a. (digaer)** To unfortify, to dismantle.

**Digaeth, a. (caeth)** Not confined, or restrained.

# DIG

**Digaethawl, a. (digaeth)** Unconfined; unrestricted.

**Digaethiad, s. m. (digaeth)** A being unconfined.

**Digaethiwaw, v. a. (digaeth)** To free from bondage.

**Digaethiwawl, a. (digaeth)** Not tending to confine, restrain, or enslave.

**Digaethiwed, a. (digaeth)** Void of confinement.

**Digaethu, v. a. (digaeth)** To divest of confinement.

**Digainc, a. (cainc)** Having no branches, or boughs.

**Digais, a. (cais)** Without attempt, or effort to attain; reachless; negligent.

**Digaled, a. (caled)** Not hard, or obdurate; flexible.

Owain—

Dinegyv neges rhodolion:

Digaled ain ged, ain geinlon.

Owain, who refuses not the errand of wanderers, not stingy for treasure, nor for jewels. *Hywel Vel ab Grifri.*

**Digalon, a. (calon)** Heartless, faint-hearted; cowardly; dispirited, or disheartened.

**Digalonawg, a. (digalon)** Not hearty, or bold.

**Digalonawl, a. (digalon)** Disheartening.

**Digalondid, s. m. (digalon)** Faint-heartedness.

**Digalonedig, a. (digalon)** Disheartened, appalled.

**Digaloni, v. a. (digalon)** To dishearten, to discourage; to be discouraged, or dispirited.

**Digaloniad, s. m. (digalon)** A disheartening.

**Digalonrwyg, s. m. (digalon)** Dispiritedness.

**Digalonus, a. (digalon)** Disheartening, discouraging.

**Digalonwr, s. m.—pl. digalonwyr (digalon—gwr)** A disheartener, a discourager.

**Digam, a. (cam)** Not crooked, or bent; undistorted.

**Digamiad, s. m. (digam)** A divesting of crookedness.

**Digamrwyg, a. (camrwyg)** Without unjust sway.

**Digamu, v. a. (digam)** To divest of crookedness.

**Digamwaith, a. (digam—gwaith)** Void of iniquity.

**Digamwez, a. (camwez)** Void of iniquity.

**Digamwezawg, a. (digamwez)** Not iniquitous.

Lle rhiezawg, digamwezawg,

Lle gwarezawg llw gweyryon.

A magnificent place, free from licentiousness, the tranquil abode of a host of virgins. *Gr. ab M. ab Davys, i'r lleiancy.*

**Digamwezawl, a. (digamwez)** Not iniquitous.

**Digamweziad, s. m. (digamwez)** A divesting of iniquity; a ceasing to transgress.

**Digamwezu, v. n. (digamwez)** To cease from iniquity; to divest of transgression.

**Digamwezus, a. (digamwez)** Not apt to transgress.

**Digamwri, a. (camwri)** Without iniquity.

**Digangau, a. (cang)** Without branches, or boughs.

**Digapan, a. (capan)** Having no cap, or hat.

**Digapaniad, s. m. (digapan)** A pulling off a cap.

**Digapanu, v. a. (digapan)** To pull off the cap.

**Digar, a. (câr)** Not loved, or cherished; forlorn.

**Digarad, a. (digar)** Disregarded, destitute, forsaken, neglected, forlorn. *s. m.* A forlorn one.

Gnawd digarad yn llys.

One neglected at court is common.

*Adage.*

Preiziai bawb i bob digarad.

All would hunt for every forlorn one.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Na'm gwallaw o'th law, gwallus drevad,

Na'm gollwng gan liu du digarad.

Let me not fall from thy hand, fallible is my station, suffer me not to go with the black discarded host. *Cynxelw.*

**Digaradwy, a. (digarad)** Unamiable, unlovely.

**Digaradrwyg, s. m. (digarad)** Forlornness; neglect.

**Digare**



## DIG

Digarc, *a.* (carc) Without care; unanxious.  
 Digarçar, *a.* (carçar) Without confinement.  
 Digarçarawl, *a.* (digarçar) Unimprisoned.  
 Digurçariad, *s. m.* (digarçar) A setting at large.  
 Digarçar, *v. a.* (digarçar) To free from confinement.  
 Digarz, *a.* (carz) Not straying, not transgressing.  
 Digarzawl, *a.* (digarz) Not apt to stray about.  
 Digarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digarz) A divesting of vagabond disposition.  
 Digarzu, *v. a.* (digarz) To divest of contempt.  
 Digarez, *s. m.* (digar) Ireproachableness. *a.* Without reproach; reproachless.

Gwared vi—  
 Er dy hoellion,  
 Er dy goron,  
 Wr digarez.

Deliver me, for the sake of thy piercing nails, and thy crown, thou reproachless man. *Gr. Gryg.*

Digaregu, *v. a.* (careg) To clear away stones.  
 Digariad, *a.* (digar) Disregarded, destitute, neglected, or forlorn. *s. m.* A neglected one.

Baglan bren, neud gwanwyn  
 Rhyz cogau, goleu ewyn:  
 Wyv digariad gan vorwŷn.

Thou wooden crook, is it not the spring when the cuckoos are at liberty, and when the foam is bright; I am discarded with the maid. *Llywarc Hen.*

Clyd clawz i bob digariad.

The hedge is comfortable to every forlorn one. *Adage.*

Digartrev, *a.* (cartrev) Homeless; houseless.  
 Digaru, *v. n.* (digar) To cease loving; to discard.

Yn wir, tyngai, ni weryd  
 Dy zigaru: ni bu i'm bryd.

Indeed, I swear it, it will not do to discard thee; it was not my intention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y mwyav, cuav a'i câr,  
 Hithau, Degau, a'i digar.

He that loves her the most, and most affectionately, she, Tegau, then discards him. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Digas, *a.* (câs) Without hatred; not hated.  
 Digafawg, *a.* (digas) Having no enmity, or hate.  
 Digafez, *s. m.* (digas) Freedom from enmity.  
 Digafiad, *s. m.* (digas) A divesting of hatred.  
 Digafineb, *a.* (digas) Free from enmity.

Heb neb zigafineb fon,  
 Yn tybied ein hattebion.

Without any one, free from enmity the intimation, guessing at our answers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digafnaç, *a.* (casnaç) Napless; not shaggy.  
 Digafwrwyz, *s. m.* (digas) Freedom from hatred.  
 Digafu, *v. n.* (digas) To cease from hating, or disliking.  
 Digawz, *a.* (cawz) Without strait, or difficulty.  
 Digawn, *s. m.* (dig) Enough, sufficiency. *a.* Enough, or sufficient. *v. n.* To suffice; to be able.

Digawn da diwyd gepad.

A messenger is good enough if diligent. *Adage.*

Argav i Zuw, canys digawn,  
 Cymmod o'm pegawd; peçu nid iawn.

I will intreat of God, for he can, to be appeased because of my sin; for to sin is not right. *Cynxelw.*

Digder, *s. m.* (dîg) Anger, wrath, or displeasure.  
 Dided, *a.* (cêd) Without treasure, or riches.  
 Didedawl, *a.* (dided) Not apt to heap up riches.  
 Dideden, *a.* (ceden) Without a nap, napless.  
 Didedeniad, *s. m.* (dideden) A burling; the act of clearing cloth from nap.  
 Didedenu, *v. a.* (dideden) To burl; to clear of nap.  
 Didedu, *v. a.* (dided) To divest, or spoil of treasure.  
 Digeinciaw, *v. a.* (digainc) To lop of branches.  
 Digeintaç, *a.* (ceintaç) Without bickering.  
 Digeintaçawl, *a.* (digeintaç) Uncontentious.  
 Digeintaçiad, *s. m.* (digeintaç) A ceasing to bicker.

## DIG

Digeintaçu, *v. n.* (digeintaç) To cease wrangling.  
 Digeithder, *s. m.* (digaeth) Freedom from confinement, restriction, or bondage.  
 Digeithiwaw, *v. a.* (digaeth) To liberate, to free.  
 Digeithiwawl, *a.* (digaeth) Unrestrictive, not tending to confine, or restrain.  
 Digeithiwed, *a.* (digaeth) Without confinement.  
 Caniataa izynt vyned yn rhyz i wladoz y byd i brefwyliaw yn zigeithiwed.  
 Suffer them to go at liberty to the kingdoms of the world to dwell without restraint. *Gr. ab Arthur.*  
 Digel, *a.* (cêl) Not secret, or hidden; open.  
 Digelawg, *a.* (digel) Unfecluded, unsecreted.  
 Digelu, *v. n.* (digel) To cease hiding; to expose.

Llwyr darogan Bran ym brawd y cu  
 Vab Dyvnwal arial gal digelu.

Perfect the prediction of Bran, my brother in sentiment, the son of Dyvnwal, who brings to light the vigor of the foe. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

Digelwyz, *a.* (celwyz) Without falsehood.  
 Digelwyzawg, *a.* (digelwyz) Not apt to falsify.  
 Digellwair, *a.* (cellwair) Without jocularly.

Digoll-wawd barz digellwair,  
 Da ei çlod di-ugelair.

She that is not without the praise of the serious bard, fair in her fame, and meek her speech. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digellweiriad, *s. m.* (digellwair) A being void of jokes, freedom from jocularly.  
 Digellweiriaw, *v. n.* (digellwair) To cease joking.  
 Digellweirus, *a.* (digellwair) Not jocular.  
 Digemi, *a.* (digam) Exempt from crookedness.  
 Digen, *a.* (cen) Having no scales, or crust.  
 Digenawl, *a.* (digen) Not squamous, or scaly.  
 Digenedlawg, *a.* (digenedyl) Ungenerated; not of numerous family.  
 Digenedliad, *s. m.* (digen) A being void of generation, a being ungenerated.  
 Digenedlu, *v. n.* (digenedyl) To cease generating.  
 Digenedyl, *a.* (cenedyl) Without a family.  
 Digenvigen, *a.* (cenvigen) Without envy  
 Digenvigenawl, *a.* (digenvigen) Unenvious.  
 Digenvigeniad, *s. m.* (digenvigen) A ceasing to envy; a divesting of envy.  
 Digenvigenu, *v. n.* (digenvigen) To cease envying, to become unenvious.  
 Digeniad, *s. m.* (digen) A scaling, or peeling off.  
 Digenu, *v. a.* (digen) To scale, or take off the scales.  
 Digeraint, *a.* (ceraint) Having no kindred.  
 Digerz, *a.* (cerz) Songless; not agreeable to art.

Pencerz o zigerz ni zigonid.

A master of the song would not be satisfied with what is not song. *Phyllip Brydyç.*

Digerth, *a.* (certh) Not evident, or conspicuous; not imminent. *Ozigerth*, except.  
 Digerthu, *v. a.* (digerth) To make un conspicuous.  
 Digeryz, *a.* (ceryz) Without reproof, or rebuke.  
 Digeryzawl, *a.* (digeryz) Unreproved, unchastized; impunitive, unpunishable.  
 Digeryziad, *s. m.* (digeryz) A being unrebuked.  
 Digeryzu, *v. n.* (digeryz) To cease chastising.  
 Digeryzwc, *s. m.* (digeryz) Ireproveableness; impunity; exemption from reproof.

Can dozwyv â digeryzwc  
 Na zala var casvar cas hezwc.

Since I am come with impunity, cherish no odiously-fuming anger disagreeable to peace. *Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Digerygaw, *v. a.* (ceryg) To take out the stones.  
 Digiad, *s. m.* (dîg) A becoming angry; a displeasing.  
 Digiaw, *v. a.* (dîg) To offend, to affront; to be offended, to be angry, or displeased.

Hawz yw digiaw dig.

It is easy to affront the angry.

*Adage.*  
 Digiawl,



## DIG

**Digiawl, a. (dîg)** Tending to anger, or displeasure.  
**Digib, a. (cîb)** Having no husk, shell, or pod.  
**Digibaw, v. a. (digib)** To shell, to divest of husks.  
**Digibawl, a. (digib)** Tending to cast the shell.  
**Digibiad, s. m. (digib)** A shelling, or casting of the shell, or husk.

**Digiedig, a. (dîg)** Affronted, offended, displeased.  
**Digig, a. (cîg)** Without flesh, fleshless, not fleshy

**Digigaw, v. a. (digig)** To divest of, or wear off the flesh.

*Pa sawl un â zigiga un cyvreithiwr i godi ei grombil ei hun.*  
*How many a one doth a single lawyer make bare of flesh to swell out his own paunch.*  
*Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Digil, a. (cîl)** Without retreat; not giving way.  
**Digiliad, s. m. (digil)** A being without retreating.  
**a. Free from retreating.**

*Llewiaid digiliad, galon grynu,*  
*Llawrozed nozed Nuz gyfdaflu.*

*A depredator that retreats not, the terror of the foes, the ready-handed refuge that may be compared with Nuz.*  
*Gr. ab M. ab Davy.*

**Digiliaw, v. n. (digil)** To cease from retreating.  
**Digilwg, a. (cilwg)** Without a frown; kind.  
**Diglaer, a. (claer)** Not splendid, or bright.  
**Diglav, a. (clav)** Not sick, or indisposed.  
**Diglau, a. (clau)** Not continual; unsteady.  
**Diglewyçawl, a. (diglav)** Not apt to sicken.  
**Diglewyçiad, s. m. (diglav)** A convalescence.  
**Diglewyçu, v. n. (diglav)** To cease being sick.  
**Diglewyd, a. (diglav)** Free from infection.  
**Digliw, a. (cliw)** Incompact, incoherent, deformed.

**Digliwdawd, s. m. (digliw)** Incompactness.  
**Diglod, a. (clod)** Without fame, not famed; without praise, not praiseworthy.

*Diglod pob anhawzgar.*  
*Whatever is unamiable is void of praise.* *Adage.*

**Diglodez, s. m. (diglod)** Want of fame, or renown.  
**Diglodrwyz, s. m. (diglod)** Want of celebrity.  
**Diglof, a. (clôf)** Not lame, or halting; perfect.

*Diglof ei moliant hyd wlad oglez.*  
*Free from halting is her fame as far as the north country.*  
*Rhysierdyn.*

**Diglofez, s. m. (diglof)** Freedom from lameness.  
**Diglofi, v. a. (diglof)** To divest of lameness.  
**Diglofiad, s. m. (diglof)** A curing of lameness.  
**Diglofni, a. (diglof)** Void of halting, not lame.  
**Diglust, a. (clust)** Earless; void of hearing.  
**Diglwm, a. (clwm)** Without a knot, not knotty.  
**Diglwyv, a. (clwyv)** Without infection, sane.  
**Diglwyvaw, v. a. (diglwyv)** To cure of disorder.  
**Diglwyvawl, a. (diglwyv)** Uninfectious.  
**Diglwyviad, s. m. (diglwyv)** A curing of ailment.  
**Diglymawl, a. (diglwm)** Tending to untie.  
**Diglymiad, s. m. (diglwm)** A divesting of knots.  
**Diglymu, v. a. (diglwm)** To divest of knots.  
**Digllawn, a. (dîg)** Full of rage, or displeased.  
**Digllonder, s. m. (digllawn)** Displeasure, wrath.  
**Digllonez, s. m. (digllawn)** Displeasure, anger.  
**Diglloni, v. n. (digllawn)** To be displeased.

*Cozedig yz wyv o ziglloni.*  
*I am oppressed with displeasure.* *Cynzelw.*

**Dignap, a. (cnap)** Without a knob, not knotty.  
**Dignapiad, s. m. (dignap)** A divesting of knobs.  
**Dignapiaw, v. a. (dignap)** To divest of knobs.  
**Dignapiawl, a. (dignap)** Tending to rid of knobs.  
**Dignewyll, a. (cnewyll)** Having no kernels.  
**Dignewylliad, s. m. (dignewyll)** A taking out of kernels.

## DIG

**Dignewyllu, v. a. (dignewyll)** To take out the kernel.

**Digozawl, a. (digawz)** Inoppressive; unstraitened.  
**Digozi, v. a. (digawz)** To divest of difficulty.  
**Digoziad, s. m. (digawz)** A ridding of difficulty.  
**Digoziant, a. (digawz)** Free from strait, or danger.

*Duw a'n dyfyrth yn zigoziant oziwrth y tân.*  
*God will uphold us free of harm from the fire.*

*Ll. G. Hergest.*

*Ev â vu ymhlith y bleiziau yn zigoziant.*  
*He has been amongst the wolves secure from danger.*  
*Mabinogion.*

**Digoed, a. (coed)** Without timber, woodless.  
**Digoedawl, a. (digoed)** Tending to rid of trees.  
**Digoedi, v. a. (digoed)** To divest of timber, or wood.

*Tir â zigoeter pum mlynz y dylîr ei aredig.*  
*Land that shall be grubbed for five years it ought to be ploughed.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**D'goeg, a. (coeg)** Not empty, undeceiving.  
**Digoegz, s. m. (digoeg)** Freedom from deception.  
**Digoegni, s. m. (digoeg)** Freedom from deceit.  
**Digoegryw, a. (digoeg—rhyw)** Not of a base sort.  
**Digov, a. (dîg—ov)** Emotion of temper; ire.  
**Digovaint, s. m. (digov)** Displeasure; anger.  
**Digovi, v. n. (digov)** To be displeased, or angry.

*Deuzeg mil yn y gymman*  
*A gredwys drwy lev Ieuan:*  
*Golygant, gobrynant ran,*  
*Yn nevoz nis digovant.*

*Twelve thousand in the convention believed through the voice of John, they worship, they merit their portion in heaven they will not be wrathful.*  
*Taliesin.*

**Digoviad, s. m. (digov)** A being displeased.  
**Digoviant, s. m. (digov)** Displeasure, anger.  
**Digovus, a. (digov)** Apt to be displeased, angry.  
**Digoll, a. (coll)** Without a lapse, perfect. *Dyn digoll, a well-shaped man. Y zigoll lwyd, brown-wort; called also, Y benzu, and llysfau'r gyn-sarcs.*

**Digolled, a. (digoll)** Free from loss, or damage.

*A vo digywilyz a vyz digolled.*

*He that is shameless will be free from loss.* *Adage.*

**Digollediad, s. m. (digolled)** Indemnification; a securing from loss.

**Digolledig, a. (digoll)** Not lost; undamaged.  
**Digolledrwyz, s. m. (digolled)** An indemnity.  
**Digolledu, v. a. (digolled)** To make good a loss.  
**Digolliant, s. m. (digoll)** Freedom from loss.

**Digon, s. m. (dig)** Enough, sufficiency. *a. Enough. v. n. To be able. Digon da, good enough, very well; Digon call, cunning enough. Digon mab Alar, a warrior so called, who lived in the sixth century.*

*Digon o zyledogrwyz,*  
*A bonez, oez rinwez rwyz.*

*Enough of nobility and pedigree was a passing virtue.*  
*E. Samuel.*

*Digon Crist trist yu llawen.*

*Christ can make the sad to be joyful.* *Adage.*

**Digonawd, s. m. (digon)** Sufficiency, a satisfying.  
**Digonawl, a. (digon)** Sufficient, abundant; fated.  
**Digonez, s. m. (digon)** Sufficiency; abundance.  
**Digoni, v. a. (digon)** To effect, to make, to do; to do what is adequate; to be able, may, or can; to satisfy, to satiate, to fill, to fate.

*A zigonais o gam—mazu.*

*What I have committed of wrong—forgive.* *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

*Pwy â zigon vazu pegodau?*

*Who is able to forgive our sins?* *W. Salisbury.*

*A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones.*

*And let us call on him that made us.* *Taliesin.*

*Llys y daw deon i'w zarymred,*  
*Llys Eva i veirz y digoned.*

*The hall where strangers shall come to frequent, the hall of Eva for bards it was made.* *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*  
**Digoniad**



## DIG

**Digoniad, s. m.** (digon) A effecting; a sufficing;  
**Digoniannawl, a.** (digoniant) Efficacious; prevailing; triumphant.

**Digoniannu, v. a.** (digoniant) To effectuate; to make effectual; to make sufficient; to triumph.

**Digoniannus, a.** (digoniant) Effectual; prevalent; triumphant; tending to suffice.

**Digoniant, s. m.**—*pl.* digoniannau (digon) Effectuation; action; power; sufficiency; prevalence; triumph; conquest; superiority.

Pan vo fon am digoniant,  
Dy roi'n uwg pob dewr a wnant.

When there is mention made of *superiority*, every hero will acknowledge thee the first. *T. Prys.*

O bu'trin ar y mab draw,  
A blynyzoz blin izaw,  
Ei gynnyz a'i digoniant  
A dyv—

If yonder youth has been involved in conflict, and has had years of trouble, his prosperity and *abundance* shall multiply. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Digonoldeb, s. m.** (digonawl) Satiety; abundance.

**Digonoli, v. a.** (digonawl) To satiate; to satisfy.

**Digonolrwyz, s. m.** (digonawl) Sufficiency; satiety; plenty, or abundance.

**Digor, s. m.** (dîg) A habit, or passion.

**Digorf, a.** (corf) Without a body, bodiless.

**Digorfawl, a.** (digorf) Unembodied, unbodied.

**Digorfawr, a.** (digorf) Uncorporeal, unbodied.

**Digorf, v. a.** (digorf) To disembody, to unbodify.

**Digorfiad, s. m.** (digorf) A disembodying.

**Digorforawl, a.** (digorfawr) Tending to disembody; disembodying; unembodied; uncorporeal.

**Digorfori, v. a.** (digorfawr) To disembody.

**Digorforiad, s. m.** (digorfawr) A disembodying.

**Digosp, a.** (cosp) Unpunished, or unchastized.

**Digospawl, a.** (digosp) Not liable to punishment.

**Digospi, v. n.** (digosp) To cease from punishing.

**Digospiad, s. m.** (digosp) Exemption from punishment; a being unchastized.

**Digost, a.** (cöst) Free of expence, or cost.

**Digostiad, s. m.** (digost) A saving from cost.

**Digostiaw, v. n.** (digost) To save from expence.

**Digraf, a.** (crâf) Not sharp, careful, or particular.

Gwreiz-vab Grufuz, zigrafav am rég,  
Yn nezwau mawr-deg Nuz a Mordav.

The manly son of Grufuz, the *most unparticular* about a gift, after the transcendent maxims of Nuz and Mordav. *Bleddyn Varz, m. Llywelyn II.*

**Digrafawl, a.** (digraf) Unimpressive; undiscerning.

**Digrafez, s. m.** (digraf) Want of perception.

**Digrafiad, s. m.** (digraf) A divesting of acuteness.

**Digrafu, v. n.** (digraf) To cease holding in view.

**Digraid, a.** (craid) Without ardency; impassionate.

**Digraif, a.** (craif) Without warmth, or cherishing.

**Digrain, s. m.** (crain) A wandering, a stray, a going out of the way; error. *Myned ar zigrain*, to go astray.

Ni goelir dyn ar zigrain;  
Ni wyr neo beth yw ei zamwain.

A man when-on his *stray* will not be believed, nobody knows what is his fate. *M. ab Llywarch.*

**Digrain, a.** (crain) Wandering; astray; abroad.

Digrain yw o'gain pawb yn ugei.

Loud is the grieving of every one *abroad*. *Cynzelw.*

**Digrawn, a.** (crawn) Without accumulation.

**Digred, a.** (crêd) Without belief; infidel.

**Digredawl, a.** (digred) Unbelieving; faithless.

**Digredu, v. n.** (digred) To cease believing.

**Digreedig, a.** (crêedig) Uncreated, unformed.

**Digreidiad, s. m.** (digraid) A divesting of ardency.

**Digreidiaw, v. a.** (digraid) To divest of ardency.

## DIG

**Digreidiawl, a.** (digraid) Unpoignant, unardent.

**Digreifiaw, a.** (digraif) Void of warmth; pitiless.

Cain deyrn, cyn byç digreifiaw,  
Can ziwyn oes-gwyn elgarant,  
Can Zuw Rhen yn rhan weffiviant,  
Can ziwez pob bugez byç fant.

Fair chieftain, ere thou art *void of warmth* by disappointing the life-craving foes, with God the Creator in the share of the aylum, by terminating every existence mayest thou be a saint.

*Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Digreifiaw, v. n.** (digraif) To cease forgiving.

**Digreifiawl, a.** (digraif) Unforgiving; severe.

**Digreulawn, a.** (creulawn) Not cruel, or fierce.

**Digreulondeb, s. m.** (digreulawn) Gentleness.

**Digreulonder, s. m.** (digreulawn) Gentleness.

**Digreuloni, v. n.** (digreulawn) To become divested of fierceness, or ferociousness.

**Digribzail, a.** (cribzail) Without extortion.

**Digribzeiliaw, v. n.** (digribzail) To cease cheating.

**Digriv, a.** (criv) Amusing, facetious, merry, pleasant, delightful.

Ac o'i nerth y çwarzwn,  
Ac y byzwn zigriv.

And by his power I would laugh, and I should be merry. *Taliessin.*

**Digrivâad, s. m.** (digriv) The art of amusing, or pleasing; a being diverted.

**Digrivâawl, a.** (digriv) Tending to amuse.

**Digrivâu, v. a.** (digriv) To amuse; to make mirth, to please; to be amused, or pleased.

Rhai drwg, â gafant yma drythyllwç a gwlezu, â zigrivêir o edryç, ac o yngysgu a'r gwreigez tég, ac â valçir o'r gwiçoç mawrwerthiawç, ac â ymzerçavant o oludoç, ac adeiladau mawr-ezlg.

Wicked ones, that receive here voluptuousness and feasts, *shall be diverted* with gazing on, and sleeping with the fair women, and shall be made proud with the costly garments, and they shall exalt themselves with riches and magnificent buildings. *Elucidarius.*

**Digrivzoeth, a.** (digriv—doeth) Merry and wise.

**Digrivez, s. m.** (digriv) Ludicrousness; mirth.

**Digrivgall, a.** (digriv—call) Merrily discreet.

**Digriviaith, s. f.** (digriv—iaith) Burlesque.

**Digrivwas, s. m.** (digriv—gwâs) A comic man.

**Digrivwç, s. m.** (digriv) Amusement; pleasantry; pleasure, mirth, delight.

Nid digrivwç ond gwalç.

There is no *amusement* like a hawk. *Adage.*

**Digrivwez, s. f.** (digriv—gwez) A ludicrous appearance. *a.* Grotesque, ludicrous.

**Digrintaç, a.** (crintaç) Not stingy, or miserly.

**Digroen, a.** (croen) Having no skin, or crust.

**Digroeni, v. a.** (digroen) To excoriate, to flay; to pare off the crust, or surface.

**Digroeniad, s. m.** (digroen) Excoriation; a flaying.

**Digronawl, a.** (digrawn) Unaccumulating.

**Digroni, v. n.** (digrawn) To cease collecting.

**Digroniad, s. m.** (digrawn) The state of being unaccumulated. *a.* Profuse, unbounded.

Rhaiz â grenia, rawd roz digroniad.

He would grasp a spear the *unbounded* giver to the throng. *Rhisieryd.*

Erbyn vy marwawl, ziwezawl zyz,  
Eur-dad, digroniad dy garennyz!

Accept my mortal, my concluding day! father of purity, *unbounded* is thy love! *Ll. Goç ab Mauryg Hen.*

**Digrybwyll, a.** (crybwyll) Unintimated, unhinted.

**Digryç, a.** (cryç) Not wrinkled, or not ruffled.

**Digryçawl, a.** (digryç) Tending to make smooth.

**Digryçiad, s. m.** (digryç) A divesting of roughness.

**Digryçni, a.** (digryç) Clear from wrinkles, or curls.

**Digryçu, v. a.** (digryç) To clear of wrinkles.

**Digryn, a.** (crÿn) Without trembling, or shaking.

**Digrynawl, a.** (digryn) Not apt to tremble.



# DIG

**Digryniad, s. m.** (digryn) A being without shaking.  
**Digryno, a.** (cryno) Incompact, untidy; careless.

Goreu un gwr ei wyneb,  
 Gwr ni wyr zigaru neb;  
 Gwr arianavg digryno,  
 Gwr ywa'i aur valy gro

A man of the best countenance, one that knows not how to discard any body; a man abounding with riches that doth not board it, a man is he whose gold is common as the pebbles.

L. G. Colbi.

**Digrynôad, s. m.** (digryno) The state of being unaccumulated.

**Digrynôawl, a.** (digryno) Not apt to amass, or heap.

**Digrynodedb, s. m.** (digryno) Uncollectedness.

**Digrynôl, v. n.** (digryno) To cease accumulating.

**Digu, a.** (cu) Not affectionate, not loving.

Hylad beirz digeirz, digu o'i dwyn;  
 Hylwyz cwyn cyn darvu.

The bounteous to the bards, it is *unlovely* that she should be taken away; prosperous is grief since she is vanished.

Sevryn.

**Diguz, a.** (cuz) Unconcealed, or unhidden.

Grufuz ziguzymzygiad  
 Ab Cynvrig, Wyndodig dad.

Grufuz of open demeanour, the son of Cynvrig, a Venedocian fire

D. ab Gwilym, i G. Gryg.

**Diguzadwy, a.** (diguz) Unconcealable; open.

**Diguziad, s. m.** (diguz) The state of being unhidden.

**Diguziaw, v. a.** (diguz) To unhide; to bring to light.

**Diguziawg, a.** (diguz) Unconcealed, conspicuous.

Ar lles beirz bwrz diguziawg,  
 Ar lled byd boed hirhoedlawg.

For the benefit of bards the *conspicuous* board, abroad in the world may he be long-lived.

Ein Wan, i R. ab Llywelyn.

**Diguziawl, a.** (diguz) Not apt to conceal, or hide.

**Digus, a.** (dig) Displeasing; displeased; vexatious.

Dyrys o vab, diwres vu,  
 Digus na gaid ei dagu.

A mischievous chap, without a spark of passion was he, it is *vexatious* but that he could be choked.

Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Vycan, i Eizig.

**Digust, a.** (cust) Without contact; unobscured.

Hyd y gwyl golwg digust,  
 Hydyr yw, ac y clyw clust.

As far as the *infallible* sight may ken, certain it is, and as far as the ear can hear.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Digwez, s. f.** (dig—gwez) A countenance of displeasure.

Digones Dovydz digwez arnav,  
 Marw Morgeneu, marw Mordav,  
 Marw Morien, marw a garav!

The Creator has wrought upon me *displeasure*, the dying of Morgeneu, the dying of Mordav, the dying of Morien, the dying of whom I love!

Cyvoesi Myræin.

**Digwl, a.** (cwl) Blameless, or unblameable.

**Digwsg, a.** (cwsg) Void of sleep, or sleepless.

**Digwyz, a.** (cwyz) Without a lapse, or fall.

**Digwyzaw, v. n.** (digwyz) To cease falling.

**Digwyzawl, a.** (digwyz) Not tending to fall.

**Digwyzedig, a.** (digwyz) That is not fallen.

**Digwyziad, s. m.** (digwyz) A ceasing to fall.

**Digwyp, a.** (cwyp) Without a lapse, or fall.

Diwraiz cybyziaeth, a dewrez y dyn,  
 Dwy-gamp vynawg yn zigwyp vonez.

Baseless the avarice, and the gallantry of the man, who has the two-fold qualities of the courteous, and is of pedigree *without a lapse*.

Sevryn.

**Digwypadwy, a.** (digwyp) That cannot fall.

**Digwypaw, v. n.** (digwyp) To cease falling.

**Digwypawl, a.** (digwyp) Not tending to fall.

**Digwypiad, s. m.** (digwyp) A ceasing to fall.

**Digyvaill, a.** (cyvaill) Having no friend, friendless.

**Digyvannez, a.** (cyvannez) Not domestic.

**Digyvannezawl, a.** (digyvannez) Uninhabited.

**Digyvanneziad, s. m.** (digyvannez) A divesting of habitation; a desolating.

# DIG

**Digyvannezu, v. n.** (digyvannez) To desolate.

**Digyvarwyz, a.** (cyvarwyz) Uninformed, unskilled.

**Digyvarwyzaw, v. n.** (digyvarwyz) To cease informing; to cease from guiding.

**Digyvarwyzawl, a.** (digyvarwyz) Not apt to inform.

**Digyvarwyziad, s. m.** (digyvarwyz) A want of information; a being uninformed.

**Digyvarwyzyd, a.** (digyvarwyz) Without guidance, instruction, or information.

**Digyvez, a.** (cyvez) Not sharing the feast.

Neud nad rhyz vy llyw, llew Trevgarnez;  
 Neud trwm o'i eisiau dau digyvez!

Is it not that my chief is not at liberty, the lion of Trevgarnez; are not two *destitute of feasting* penfive because he is wanting.

Gwil. Zu, m. Syr Gr. Llywd.

**Digyveilliaç, a.** (digyvaill) Without friendship.

**Digyveilliad, s. m.** (digyvaill) A becoming unsocial; a ceasing to be friends.

**Digyveilliaw, v. n.** (digyvaill) To cease being friends; to withdraw from society.

**Digyvieuad, s. m.** (cyvieuad) A disconnection.

**Digyvieuaw, v. a.** (cyvieuaw) To disjoin.

**Digyvieuawl, a.** (cyvieuawl) Unconjoined.

**Digyvluz, a.** (cyvluz) Free from impediment.

Seithwyr y buam, dinam, digythruz,  
 Digyvluz eu cyvlam.

Seven persons we have been without a stain, undisturbed and *unrestrained* in their joint career.

Ein. ab Gwgawn.

**Digyvluziad, s. m.** (digyvluz) A being unimpeded; a divesting of hinderance.

**Digyvluziaw, v. n.** (digyvluz) To cease impeding.

**Digyvluziawl, a.** (digyvluz) Unobstructive.

**Digyvlwyn, a.** (cyvlwyn) Unconnected, unattached.

Gwr llwrwllu Lloegrwys digyvlwyn.

A man void of attachment towards the Lloegrian host.

Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

**Digyvlwynaw, v. a.** (digyvlwyn) To disattach.

**Digyvlwyniad, s. m.** (digyvlwyn) A disattaching.

**Digyvnernth, a.** (cyvnernth) Helpless; unaided.

Y trigolien duon—*anwybodus* a digyvnernth ydynt! ac am hyny yn hawl a braint brodyr.

The black inhabitants they are ignorant and helpless; and for that reason under the claim and privilege of brothers.

Iolo Morganwg.

**Digyvnernthawl, a.** (digyvnernth) Not auxilliary.

**Digyvnernthiad, s. m.** (digyvnernth) A divesting of help, support, or assistance.

**Digyvnernthwyz, s. m.** (digyvnernth) Helplessness.

**Digyvnernthu, v. a.** (digyvnernth) To divest of help.

**Digyvnnewid, a.** (cyvnnewid) Without intercourse.

**Digyvnnewidiad, s. m.** (digyvnnewid) Want of commerce, or intercourse; freedom from changing.

**Digyvnnewidiaw, v. n.** (digyvnnewid) To cease changing together.

**Digyvnnewidiawl, a.** (digyvnnewid) Uncommutable.

**Digyvoeth, a.** (cyvoeth) Destitute of wealth.

**Digyvoethawg, a.** (digovoeth) Unwealthy; poor.

**Digyvoethedig, a.** (digyvoeth) Unendowed.

**Digyvoethi, v. a.** (digyvoeth) To spoil of wealth.

Ni vez namyn Duw digyvoethi dyn,  
 Digarz Lywelyn, lew tra gweilgi.

No one has a right except God to *divest* man of riches, uninjured Llywelyn thou who art a lion beyond the sea.

Hywel Voel ab Grifri.

**Digyvoethogawl, a.** (digyvoethawg) Tending to impoverish, or divest of wealth.

Digyvoethogi,



**Digyvoethogi, v. a.** (digyvoethawg) To spoil of wealth; to make poor.

A gwybyz di nad évelly y dylai dalu i mi; myvi yn ei gyvoethogi ac yntau i'm digyvoethogi.

And know that it is not so he should requite me; I enriching him, and he to make me poor. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Digyvoethogiad, s. m.** (digyvoethawg) A divesting of wealth; a making poor, or impoverishing.

**Digyvraid, a.** (cyvraid) Wanting what is necessary.

**Digyvraith, a.** (cyvraith) Without any law.

**Digyvran, a.** (cyvran) Having no participation.

**Digyvranadwy, a.** (digyvran) Not to be participated.

**Digyvranawg, a.** (digyvran) Unparticipating.

**Digyvranawl, a.** (digyvran) Unparticipated; absolute.

**Digyvraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (digyvran) A being without participation.

**Digyvranaeth, s. m.** (digyvran) Exemption from sharing, or participating; absolutism.

**Digyvranrwyz, s. m.** (digyvran) Unparticipateness.

**Digyvranu, v. n.** (digyvran) To cease participating, or sharing together.

**Digyvriv, a.** (cyvriv) Of no account; reputedless.

**Digyvrwng, a.** (cyvrwng) Without intervention, immediate, or proximate.

Yr hen zaeaf ynteu, a'r rhân hyny o'r nevoz ag a loffir (yr hon yw y rhan ag fyf yn dwyn perthynas zigvrvwng i'r zaeaf hon) nid ydynt i'w troi yn zim, ond i'w hadnewydu i vod yn gartrev cyvraender.

The old earth then, and that part of the heavens as shall be burnt (the which is the part that bears immediate relation to this earth) they are not to be turned to nothing, but to be renovated to be the abode of righteousness. *Jer. Owain.*

**Digyvrwyz, a.** (cyvrwyz) Unpropitious, or unprosperous.

Ni byz digyvrwyz wrth ei gilyz.

He will not be unpropitious to his follower.

*Myrzin.*

**Digyvrwyzaw, v. n.** (digyvrwyz) To become unpropitious; to cease prospering.

**Digyvrwyzawl, a.** (digyvrwyz) Unpropitious.

**Digyvrwyziad, s. m.** (digyvrwyz) A being unpropitious, want of prosperity.

**Digyvryngadwy, a.** (digyvrwng) That cannot intervene; that will not admit a separation.

**Digyvryngawl, a.** (digyvrwng) Unintervening.

**Digyvryngiad, s. m.** (digyvrwng) Unintervention.

**Digyvryngrwyz, s. m.** (digyvrwng) Immediateness.

**Digyvryngu, v. n.** (digyvrwng) To cease intervening.

**Digyvwng, a.** (cyvwng) Without an intervening, immediate, without a space between.

**Digyvyng, a.** (cyvyng) Unconfined, not strait.

Cynran, ran gyvran gyvradw wellng barz, Balç digarz, digyvyng.

An original proprietor, who divides his share, who commiserates with the dejected bard, he is stately, unblemished and unrefracted. *Cynzelw, m. teulu O. Gwynes.*

**Digyvyngawl, a.** (digyvyng) Not apt to confine.

**Digyvyngiad, s. m.** (digyvyng) A being unfrustrated; a being made capacious.

**Digyvyngu, v. a.** (digyvyng) To divest of straitness, narrowness, or difficulty.

**Digyfelyb, a.** (cyfelyb) Matchless; incomparable.

**Digyfraw, a.** (cyfraw) Undisturbed; composed.

**Digyfröawl, a.** (digyfraw) Not tending to disturb.

**Digyfröedig, a.** (digyfraw) Unagitated; unmoved.

**Digyfröi, v. n.** (digyfraw) To cease agitating.

**Digyfröus, a.** (digyfraw) Not apt to be agitated.

**Digyliad, s. m.** (digwl) Irreprehension; a clearing.

**Digylu, v. a.** (digwl) To free from blame; to clear.

**Digylus, a.** (digwl) Irreprehensible, blameless.

**Digymhar, a.** (cymhar) Matchless, unmatched.

**Digymharez, s. m.** (digymhar) Matchlessness.

**Digymhariad, s. m.** (digymhar) A being unmatched; a being without comparison.

**Digymbhariaeth, s. m.** (digymhar) Exemplarity.

**Digymharu, v. n.** (digymhar) To cease matching.

**Digymhell, a.** (cymhell) Unconstrained; unoffered.

**Digymhorth, a.** (cymhorth) Succourless, helpless.

**Digymhorthawl, a.** (d gymhorth) Not apt to aid.

**Digymhorthi, v. n.** (digymhorth) To cease aiding.

**Digymhorthiad, s. m.** (digymhorth) A being unaided, want of support; a ceasing to aid.

**Digymhruz, a.** (cymhruz) Not fullen, or glum.

Ev fyz—

Digymhruz wrth ei rciad.

He is not morose to the petitioner.

*Cynzelw.*

**Digymhwyll, a.** (cymhwyll) Irrational; silly.

Davyz—

Digymhar gerz digymhwyll,

Dôd ar awen d'aur enau

Nawz Duw, ac na zywed au.

Davyz of matchless song void of reason, resign the muse of thy golden tongue to the will of God, and tell not a falsehood.

*D. ab Gwilym, ymzs. a'r brawd.*

**Digymhwyllaw, v. n.** (digymhwyll) To cease being rational; to cease reasoning

**Digymhwyllawg, a.** (digymhwyll) Irrational.

**Digymhwylliad, s. m.** (digymhwyll) Irrationality.

**Digymmal, a.** (cymmal) Jointless; unjointed.

**Digymmalawg, a.** (digymmal) Having no joints.

**Digymmaledig, a.** (digymmal) Dislocated.

**Digymmaliad, s. m.** (digymmal) A dislocation.

**Digymmalu, v. a.** (digymmal) To dislocate.

A'm holl efigyrn—

Eilwaith a zigymnauwyd.

And all my bones a second time were dislocated

*W. Middleton, Ps. 22.*

**Digymmeriad, a.** (cymmeriad) Without acceptance; of no account, or estimation.

**Digymmeriadawl, a.** (digymmeriad) Unacceptable.

**Digymmradd, a.** (cymmradd) Void of evil intent.

Dinnad digymmradd gym'ryd bedyz.

A harmless intimation the taking of baptism.

*Gwalçmai.*

**Digymmrodawl, a.** (cymmrodawl) Unconciliatory; not apt to be congenial, unfriendly.

**Digymmrodez, s. m.** (cymmrodez) An unreconciled state; want of sociableness.

**Digymmwez, a.** (cymmwez) Without jesting.

**Digymmwl, a.** (cymmwl) Cloudless, unclouded.

**Digymmylawg, a.** (digymmwl) Not cloudy.

**Digymmylu, v. n.** (digymmwl) To clear of clouds.

**Digymmylg, a.** (cymmylg) Uncompounded, pure.

**Digymmygez, s. m.** (digymmylg) Unmixed state.

**Digymmygiad, s. m.** (digymmylg) A unmixing; a being uncompounded, or unblended.

**Digymmygu, v. a.** (digymmylg) To unmix.

**Digynvyl, a.** (cynvyl) Without contention.

Gwell cyvoeth bycan yn llonyz zigynvyl, no cyvoeth mawr yn avlonys, ovalus, dan ygwth a thalu teyrnged i wyr Rhuvain.

Better is a little dominion quietly without strife, than great dominion, if in trouble and anxiety, under the awe and the paying of tribute to the men of Roine. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Digynhen, a.** (cynhen) Without dispute, or strife.

O byz heb fori, cri cryv, Digynhen ydyw genyv.

If he should be unoffended, powerful the cry, it is unintended with me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Digynhenawl, a.** (digynhen) Unquarrelsome.

**Digynheniad, s. m.** (digynhen) A ceasing to strive.

**Digynhenu, v. n.** (digynhen) To cease from strife.

**Digynhenus, a.** (digynhen) Uncontentious.



## DIG

- Digynhwrw, a.** (cynhwrw) Undisturbed, unagitated; dispassionate; calm, tranquil.  
**Digynnaliaeth, a.** (cynnaliaeth) Void of support.  
**Digyaiad, a.** (cyniad) Without elevation; level.  
**Digynnezv, a.** (cynnezv) Void of virtue.  
**Digynnezvawl, a.** (digynnezv) Tending to divest of virtue, or property.  
**Digynnezviad, s. m.** (digynnezv) A divesting of virtue, or inherent quality.  
**Digynnezvu, v. n.** (digynnezv) To divest of a quality, or virtue.  
**Digynneiliaeth, a.** (cynneiliaeth) Void of support, or maintenance.  
**Digynniwair, a.** (cynniwair) Unfrequented.  
**Digynnor, a.** (cynnor) Without a support.  
**Digynnorth, a.** (cynnorth) Without support.  
**Digynnorthwy, a.** (digynnorth) Helpless; unaided.  
**Digynnorthwyad, s. m.** (digynnorthwy) A ceasing to support, or assist.  
**Digynnorthwyaw, v. n.** (digynnorthwy) To desist from aiding, or supporting.  
**Digynnorthwyawl, a.** (digynnorthwy) Not tending to succour, or support.  
**Digynnrygez, a.** (cynnrygez) Void of harm.

Daeth Gaerlleon deg anrhegion digynnrygez.

Caerlleon came with fair presents void of mischief.  
*Gr. a. M. ab Davydd.*

- Digynnyz, a.** (cynnyz) Void of increase.  
**Digynnyzawl, a.** (digynnyz) Unincreasing.  
**Digynnyziad, s. m.** (digynnyz) A decreasing.  
**Digynnyzu, v. n.** (digynnyz) To cease growing.  
**Digynnyrç, a.** (cynnyrç) Unproductive; barren.  
**Digynnyrçawl, a.** (digynnyrç) Unproductive.  
**Digynnyrçiad, s. m.** (digynnyrç) A ceasing to yield.  
**Digynnyrçu, v. n.** (digynnyrç) To cease producing.  
**Digynnyred, a.** (cynnyred) Unfrequented; solitary.  
**Digynnysgaeth, a.** (cynnysgaeth) Void of portion.  
**Digynnysgaethawl, a.** (digynnysgaeth) Not tending to enrich, or endow.  
**Digynnysgaethiad, s. m.** (digynnysgaeth) A divesting of endowment; a being unportioned.  
**Digynnysgaethu, v. a.** (digynnysgaeth) To divest of portion, or endowment.  
**Digynghan, a.** (cynghan) Discordant; discord.  
**Digynghanez, a.** (cynghanez) Inharmonious.  
**Digynghor, a.** (cynghor) Unadvised; injudicious.

Dyn, pe can gryved â dau,  
 Digynghor i dwg angau.

Man, if as strong as two, death without advice will take him.  
*Myrddy ab Rhys.*

- Digynngwez, a.** (cynngwez) Unassimilating.  
**Digyngyd, a.** (cyngyd) Inconsiderate; injudicious.  
**Digyrrieth, a.** (cyrrith) Not miserly; bountiful.

I deg eryr digyrrieth  
 Aed y glôd val ôd a gwlith.

To the fair eagle void of meanness let praise go like the snow and dew.  
*Gut. Gwain.*

- Digyrriethrwyz, s. m.** (digyrrieth) Bounteousness.  
**Digysdadliad, a.** (cyfsdadliad) Incomparable.  
**Digysgiad, s. m.** (digwsg) A ceasing to sleep.  
**Digysgu, v. n.** (digwsg) To awake, to cease sleeping.  
**Digyffellt, a.** (cyffellt) Unadapted; unsuitable.  
**Digyffelltiad, s. m.** (digyffellt) A making unmeet.  
**Digyffelltu, v. a.** (digyffellt) To make unsuitable.  
**Digyffwllt, a.** (cyffwllt) Disjunct, uncopulative.  
**Digyffylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (digyffwllt) Disjunction; a disjoining; a being unjoined.

## DIH

- Digyffylltu, v. a.** (digyffwllt) To disconnect.  
**Digywair, a.** (cywair) Without order, or accuracy; out of order, or trim; out of tune.

Paid—

A'th gowyz iaith zigywair.

Cease with thy jingling of discordant language. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Digyweiriad, s. m.** (digywair) A being unregulated.  
**Digyweiriaw, v. a.** (digywair) To put out of order.  
**Digyweiriawl, a.** (digywair) Tending to disorder.  
**Digywilyz, a.** (cywilyz) Shameless, impudent.  
**Digywilyzdra, s. m.** (digywilyz) Shamelessness.  
**Digywilyziad, s. m.** (digywilyz) A becoming shameless, or impudent.  
**Digywilyziaw, v. n.** (digywilyz) To cease being ashamed; to become impudent, or brazen.  
**Dihad, a.** (hâd) Having no seed, or seedless.  
**Dihaez, a.** (haez) Without attainment; unmerited.  
**Dihaeziannawl, a.** (dihaeziant) Undeserving.  
**Dihaeziant, a.** (dihaez) Without desert; unmerited.  
**Dihaer, a.** (haer) Not asserted, or disputed.  
**Dihavarç, a.** (havarç) void of listlessness; active; energetic; courageous, bold.

Arthur zihavarç ateb,  
 Nisai gelyn i'th wyneb;  
 Rhag anghau ni zianc neb.

Arthur of bold answer, a foe will not stand before thee; from death none will escape.  
*Ymz. Arthur ac Eliwloed.*

Mab Llywarc zihavarç zyndid:

The son of Llywarc of undaunted manhood. *Ll. P. Mac.*

- Dihavarçawl, a.** (dihavarç) Not apt to be listless; of an active disposition.

Rhowç y marc dihavarçawl,  
 Y marc ai dwg yn mraic diawl.

Bestow the steed that is not restive, the steed will bear him to the arms of the devil. *T. Prys.*

- Dihavarçez, s. m.** (dihavarç) Undauntedness.  
**Dihavarçiad, s. m.** (dihavarç) A divesting, or a becoming divested of listlessness.  
**Dihavarçu, v. n.** (dihavarç) To become bold.  
**Dihail, a.** (hail) Without service; unserved.  
**Dihain, a.** (hain) Not epidemic; uninfected.  
**Dihaint, a.** (haint) Freedom from infection.  
**Dihalawg, a.** (halawg) Unpolluted, undefiled.  
**Dihalen, a.** (halen) Void of salt, or saltless.  
**Dihaleniad, s. m.** (dihalen) A divesting of salt.  
**Dihalenu, v. a.** (dihalen) To divest of salt.  
**Dihalogedig, a.** (dihalawg) Unpolluted; pure.  
**Dihalogi, v. a.** (dihalawg) To divest of pollution.  
**Dihalogiad, s. m.** (dihalawg) A making undefiled.  
**Dihalogrwyz, s. m.** (dihalawg) Undefiledness.  
**Dihallt, a.** (hallt) Not salt, or not saline.  
**Dihalltu, v. a.** (dihallt) To divest of saltiness.  
**Dihamzen, a.** (hamzen) Without leisure.  
**Dihamzenawl, v. a.** (dihamzen) Not at leisure.  
**Dihamzenu, v. a.** (dihamzen) To divest of leisure.  
**Dihanvod, a.** (hanvod) Void of existence.  
**Dihanvodez, s. m.** (dihanvod) Non existence.  
**Dihap, a.** (hap) Luckless, or unfortunate.

Y byd—

Dihawzgar yraint, ni garwp,  
 A dihap vyth ydyw hwn.

The world, of unamiable importance, I would not love, and ever luckless it is. *T. Prys.*

- Dihatriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (hatriad) Denudation.  
**Dihatru, v. a.** (hatru) To undress, to strip.  
**Dihawz, a.** (hawz) Not easy, or facile.

Ni gollir o'i thir, nag o'i thewdor annez,  
 Troedvez, er dihez dihawz hebgor,  
 Ni llevais neb trais tros ei hyfgor,  
 Ni gymhwylneb twyll tyllu ei dor.

Of its land, and of its thick-covered habitation there will not take place the loss of a single foot, notwithstanding discord difficult to avoid; no one will dare to trespass over its bound, none will by deceit pierce its door. *Llywelyn Fawr, i Eglwys Gaduan.*

**Dihawzamawr,**



# DIH

**Dihawzamawr, a. (hawzamawr) Unwelcome.**

Trift-lam i'r zihawzamawr,  
Talcen moel myharen mawr.

Bad luck to the *unwelcome one*, with the bare phiz of a great  
wether. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.*

**Dihawzgar, a. (hawzgar) Disagreeable, unlovely.**

**Dihawzgarwg, s. m. (dihawzgar) Disagreeableness.**

**Dihawl, a. (hawl) Claimless, void of right.**

**Dihawnt, a. (hawnt) Void of alacrity; listless.**

**Dihawntwryz, s. m. (dihawnt) Listlessness.**

**Dihawntus, a. (dihawnt) Listless; backward.**

**Dihez, s. m. (hez) Discord. a. Without peace.**

Nid eizundedwyz dihez

The prudent will not wish for *discord*.

*Adage.*

Gwyzyl, a Brython, a Rhomani,  
A wnaout dihez a divygei,

The Gwyzelians, and the Brythons, and the Romans will create  
*discord* and confusion. *Myrzin.*

**Dihezadwy, a. (dihez) Unappeasable, implacable.**

**Dihezawg, a. (dihez) Unappeased; unpeaceable.**

Pan zyfon dros vôr gwyr eneirgiawg—  
Erzi heb vœi yn myd dihezawg.

When the hyperborean men shall cross over the sea—fields will be  
left unrequited, in a *tumultuous* world. *Myrzin.*

**Diheziad, s. m. (dihez) A divesting of peace.**

**Dihezu, v. a. (dihez) To render untranquil.**

**Diheiliad, s. m. (dihail) A ceasing to serve.**

**Diheiliaw, v. n. (dihail) To cease attending.**

**Diheiliawg, a. (dihail) Having no attendance.**

**Diheiniad, s. m. (dihain) A being uninfected.**

**Diheiniaw, v. a. (dihain) To clear of infection.**

**Diheiniawl, a. (dihain) Not tending to infect.**

**Dihen, a. (hên) Not old, not aged; unantique.**

**Diheny, s. m. (hanu) He that is without origin,  
or proceedeth not; God. Yr Hen Zibeny, the  
Ancient of Days.**

**Diheuzwg, s. m. (dihaez) Want of attainment.**

**Diheuzyd, a. (dihaez) Void of merit, or attain-  
ment.**

**Diheurad, s. m. (dihaer) A giving up, or a ceasing  
to assert; an apology.**

Vy aur! cymmer ziheurad,  
Ac iawn, lle ni ellir gwad.

My jewel! accept an *apology*, and amends, where there is no  
room for denial. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diheuradwy, a. (diheurad) That may be excused.**

**Diheuraw, v. a. (dihaer) To apologize; To cease  
asserting, or insisting.**

**Diheurawl, a. (dihaer) Apologetical; excusable.**

Y ziareb ziheurawl  
Si wir i'm oes, eiriau mawl:  
Dig am y gwir—

The *excusing* adage is verified in my life: displeased because of  
the truth. *T. Prys.*

**Diheureb, s. f. (dihaer) The paroimia; an adage.**

**Diheuredig, a. (dihaer) Unasserted; apologized.**

**Diheurwr, s. m.—pl. diheurwyr (dihaer—gwr)**

An apologist.

**Diheuryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dihaer) An apologist.**

**Dihewyd, a. (hewyd) Void of ardency, or zeal.**

**Dihil, a. (hîl) Having no progeny, or issue.**

**Dihiliad, s. m. (dihil) A want of generating.**

**Dihiliawg, a. (dihil) Ungenerated; unproduced.**

**Dihinez, s. m. (hinez) Tempestuous weather.**

**Dihoced, a. (hoced) Fraudless; downright, ho-  
nest, sincere, fair, open.**

Tir prynoez, llwyzoey ar lled:  
Tycia pryniad dihoced.

He purchased land, he prospered all around; a bargain void of  
*fraud* will thrive. *Wat. Gwyddawg.*

Dyro, Duw, vawrez drugarezion;  
Duw, wyd y ceidwad dihocedion.

God of infinite mercies bestow; God, thou art the protector of  
the upright ones. *W. Middleton.*

# DIH

**Dihocedawl, a. (dihoced) Not apt to defraud.**

Dydi a'i cedwi rhag hawl;  
Cedwi bawb dihocedawl.

Thou wilt keep them from being called to account; thou wilt  
keep every body that is not *deceitful*. *W. Middleton.*

**Dihocedrwyz, s. m. (dihoced) Freedom from fraud,  
or deceit; openness of dealing.**

**Dihocedu, v. n. (dihoced) To cease from deceit.**

**Dihoen, a. (hoen) Void of vivacity; dispirited,  
dejected, cheerless, indisposed.**

**Dihoenawl, a. (dihoen) Tending to deject.**

**Dihoenedig, a. (dihoen) Enfeebled, withered.**

**Dihoeneg, s. m. (dihoen) Dispiritedness; languor.**

**Dihoeni, v. n. (dihoen) To become languid, fee-  
ble, or faint; to pine, to wear away; to wither,  
fade, or decay.**

Gnawd i arz, pe'd vai'r harzav  
Edwi'n ol dihoeni hav.

It is the fate of a garden, if it were the finest, to *wither* when  
the summer *dies away*. *Gronwy Owain.*

**Dihoeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihoen) A becoming  
languid; a pining; a withering.**

**Dihoenus, a. (dihoen) Dispirited, languid; un-  
well, or indisposed.**

**Dihof, a. (hōf) Unamiable, unagreeable; unloved.**

**Dihofez, s. m. (dihof) Unamiableness; disgust.**

**Dihofi, v. n. (dihof) To cease loving, or liking.**

**Dihofiad, s. m. (dihof) A ceasing to love, or like.**

**Dihofiant, s. m. (dihof) Want of affection.**

**Diholedig, a. (dihawl) Unclaimed, undemanded.**

—Oez diholedig trevrad  
A geisfys Caranmael y'ng had.

*Unclaimed* was the inheritance which Caranmael sought for by  
combat. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Diholi, v. a. (dihawl) To divest of claim, or de-  
mand; to cease claiming.**

Blwyzyn a hanner â lithrasai er pan ziholefyd o'i wlad, ac ym  
gwibiaw trwy yr eigiawn.

A year and a half had elapsed since the time *he had been banished*  
from his country, and was wandering on the ocean. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihawl) A disclaiming.**

**Dihort, a. (hort) Without reprehension; free  
from disgrace, irreproachable.**

**Dihortiad, s. m. (dihort) Irreprehension.**

**Dihortia, v. n. (dihort) To cease reprehending.**

**Dihortia, a. (dihort) Unreprehended.**

**Dihuz, a. (huz) Without a covering.**

**Dihuzaw, v. a. (dihuz) To uncover; to expose.**

**Dihuzawl, a. (dihuz) Uncovered, unobscured.**

**Dihuziad, s. m. (dihuz) The act of uncovering.**

**Dihuziant, s. m. (dihuz) The want of covering.**

**Dihoven, a. (huvan) Having no cream.**

**Dihoveniad, s. m. (dihoven) A taking off cream.**

**Dihoven, v. n. (dihoven) To fleet, or skim  
milk.**

**Dihul, a. (hul) Without a covering, or facing.**

**Dihuliad, s. m. (dihul) A divesting of covering.**

**Dihuliaw, v. a. (dihul) To uncover. *Dibuliaw y  
bwrs*, to clear the table.**

**Dihun, a. hun) Void of sleep, or sleepless.**

**Dihunad, s. m. (dihun) A waking, or rousing.**

**Dihunan, a. (hunan) Void of self, disinterested.**

**Dihunanez, s. m. (dihunan) Disinterestedness.**

**Dihunaw, v. a. (dihun) To wake, to awake.**

Dihunid â brydero.

He that studies *let him be sleepless*.

*Adage.*

**Dihunawg, a. (dihun) Having no sleep, unsleepy.**

**Dihunawl, a. (dihup) Not soporific; unsleepy.**

**Dihwyl, a. (hwyl) Out of trim; disarrayed.**

*Dihwylaw,*



# D I L

**Dihwylaw, v. a.** (dihwyl) To untrim, to disarray; to strip, to undress; to divest.

**Dihwyliad, s. m.** (dihwyl) A divesting of trim; a disarraying; a stripping, or undressing.

**Dihwylus, a.** (dihwyl) Not in trim; unprosperous.

**Dihyder, a.** (hyder) Without reliance, or hope.

**Dihyderawl, a.** (dihyder) Unrelying, mistrustful.

**Dihyderiad, s. m.** (dihyder) Want of reliance.

**Dihyderu, v. n.** (dihyder) To cease relying, to mistrust.

**Dihyvryd, a.** (hyvryd) Unpleasant, unagreeable.

Am Zavyz dyz dihyvryd,  
Ab Grufuz, grym gythruz gryd.

After Davyz it is a dismal day, the son of Grufuz, the energy of the rage of battle.

Blezyn Varz.

**Dihyll, a.** (hyll) Not ugly, not unsightly; fair.

**Dil, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (îl) What is effected, the effect of an agency, work; structure, texture.

*Dil mêl*, a honeycomb.

**Dilaçar, a.** (llaçar) Not gleaming; not ardent.

**Diladrad, a.** (lladrad) Void of theft; honest.

**Dilaes, a.** (llaes) Not hanging low; not trailing.

**Dilaefiad, s. m.** (dilaes) A curtailing, or tucking.

**Dilaesu, v. a.** (dilaes) To curtail; to tuck up.

**Dilaeth, a.** (llaeth) Destitute of milk; weaned.

**Dilaethiad, s. m.** (dilaeth) A depriving of milk.

**Dilaethu, v. a.** (dilaeth) To divest of milk; to wean.

**Dilavar, a.** (llavar) Not loquacious; silent.

Yni mae mawr-wae, marwar cylllefrig;  
Yni mae godrig dig dilavar.

In it there are woes extreme, and sulphury embers; in it there is the abode of silent wrath.

Blezyn Varz, i ufern.

**Dilavarez, s. m.** (dilavar) Taciturnity; silence.

**Dilavariad, s. m.** (dilavar) A ceasing to speak.

**Dilavaru, v. n.** (dilavar) To cease speaking; to recant.

**Dilavur, a.** (llavur) Illaborate, void of toil.

**Dilain, a.** (dil) Abounding with effect; being acted, or worked upon; agitated; consumed.

Y dragon coeling, nid coelvain ei zwyn;  
Ys coel brwyn braw dilain.

The ominous chief, his being taken away is no glad tidings; it is the sign of the pang of consuming grief.

Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.

Rhyzyly dilain gwleiziadon.

The feasting ones ought to be worked upon.

Cynzelw.

Ail diliw dilain draig ethy.

Like the agitated shadow is the intrepid leader

Cynzelw.

**Dilaith, a.** (llaith) Not moist, humid, or damp.

**Dilan, a.** (glan) Without a shore; shoreless.

**Dilawç, a.** (llawç) Without protection, or keep.

**Dilawen, a.** (llawen) Not merry, not joyous.

**Dilawenyx, a.** (dilawen) Without mirth.

**Dile, a.** (lle) Without place; extinct; void.

**Dilead, s. m.** (dile) A divesting of place; abolition, abrogation, repeal.

**Dilëadwy, a.** (dilëad) That may be abolished.

**Dilëaw, v. a.** (dile) To blot out, to raze; to abolish.

**Dilëawd, s. m.** (dile) A blotting out, a cancelling.

**Dilëawl, a.** (dile) Tending to do away, or blot.

**Dileç, a.** (lleç) Not given to sculking.

**Dileçawl, a.** (dileç) Not apt to sculk, or hide.

**Dileçiad, s. m.** (dileç) The state of being unhidden.

Toredwynt luynt twryv dileçiad frawz,  
Troffan y'nglyrg bawz Tryffan angad.

A whirlwind's sudden sweep in the active onset, that is conspicuous, is the shaft in the outrageous conflict, with Tryffan's grasp.

Abperdyn.

# D I L

**Diled, a.** (lled) Without breadth, or extent.

**Diledaç, a.** (lledaç) Not of base extraction.

**Diledawl, a.** (diled) Not apt to dilate, or spread.

**Dileddyb, a.** (lleddyb) Unsuspected, unsuspecting.

Hof—

O doe latai dileddyb.

Delightful would it be should the unsuspected messenger come.

Llywelyn Noel.

**Diledvryd, a.** (lledvryd) Void of listlessness.

**Diledvrydez, s. m.** (diledvryd) Alertness, or activity of mind; discretion.

**Diledvrydu, v. n.** (diledvryd) To cease being listless; to become active about, or circumspect.

**Diledvrydus, a.** (diledvryd) Of unwavering mind.

**Diledgawz, a.** (lledgawz) Void of indignity.

**Diledgrevyz, a.** (lledgrevyz) Void of half-believing, or wavering faith.

Neu zifryd ei vod a dan glodryz  
Dyfiynt diledgrynt, diledgrevyz?

By being under the highly famed one, will not the tranquil, the sincere believing vale, be protected?

Llywelyn Varz.

**Diledgynt, a.** (iledgynt) Void of attack, or onset.

**Dilediad, s. m.** (diled) Inexpansion, want of breadth.

**Dilediaith, a.** (llediaith) Free from corrupt accent, dialect, or provinciality.

**Diledlev, a.** (lledlev) Void of impure accent.

Llon vyz yn nyz ac yn nos,  
Llev zilediev za lwyd-los.

Cheerful will be both night and day, with voice melodious, the goodly grey piper.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r eaws.

**Diledlyth, a.** (lledlyth) Void of dejection.

Na çafu çwedl diledlyth,  
Na çymun am ei vun vyth.

May he not receive a consoling word, nor communion ever for his fair one.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Baç.

**Diledrith, a.** (lledrith) Void of delusion.

**Diledrithez, s. m.** (diledrith) Undelusivefness.

**Diledrithiaw, v. n.** (diledrith) To cease to delude.

**Diledrithiawg, a.** (diledrith) Undelusive.

**Diledrithiawl, a.** (diledrith) Undelusive.

**Diledryw, a.** (lledryw) Not heterogenous, or of mixed sort; undegenerate.

**Diledrywiad, s. m.** (diledryw) A becoming congenerous; a divesting of generation.

**Diledrywiaw, v. a.** (diledryw) To divest of a mixture of sorts; to become unheterogeneous.

**Diledrywiawl, a.** (diledryw) Undegenerating.

**Dilezvaw, a.** (dilezyv) Unyielding; rigid.

**Dilezviad, s. m.** (dilezyv) A being unyielding.

**Dilezvu, v. n.** (dilezyv) To become unyielding.

**Dilezyv, a.** (llezyv) Not flagging, yielding, or giving way; obstinate; not oblique; not declining; direct; downright; sincere. *Dilezyv Gyfredin*, Universal Justice, a book of legal authority, so called.

Ev a'i lain—

Rhuz ailuz, dilezyv gydymdaith.

He with his ruddy blade unopposed, a sincere companion.

Cynzelw.

Hael Owain—

Gwr dilezyv priv-zeyv Pryderi.

Generous Owain, an unbiassed man agreeable to the primary maxim of Pryderi.

H. Voelab Grifri.

**Dilëedig, a.** (dile) Divested of place; extinct annulled, abrogated, or abolished.

**Dilëedigaeth, s. m.** (dilëedig) Abrogation, extinction.

**Diler, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dil) Instrument, or tool.

**Dilerbren, s. m.**—*pl. t. i* (diler—pren) A measuring rod, or perch.

**Diles, a.** (llës) Void of benefit, or good; useless.

**Dilesawl, a.** (diles) Unbeneficial, unprofitable.

Dilese



# DIL

**Dilefz, s. m.** (diles) Uselessness; unprofitableness.  
**Dilefg, a.** (llefg) Not weak, or flimsy, unfeeble.  
**Dilefgiad, s. m.** (dilefg) A becoming unfeeble.  
**Dilefgu, v. n.** (dilefg) To be divested of feebleness.

**Dilefiad, s. m.** (diles) A rendering unbeneficial.  
**Dilefiant, s. m.** (diles) Disadvantage; harm.  
**Dilezrwyz, s. m.** (diles) Uselessness; damage.  
**Dilefu, v. n.** (diles) To become unbeneficial.  
**Dilëu, v. n.** (dile) To divest of place, or locality; to blot out, to raze, to put out, to exterminate; to abolish, to abrogate, to annul. *Dilëu peçodau, to remit sins.*

**Dilëwr, s. m.**—*pl.* dilëwyr (dile—gwr) Cancellor.  
**Dilew, a.** (glew) Void of skill, or cunning.  
**Dilewddid, s. m.** (dilew) Want of cleverness.  
**Dilewyç, a.** (llewyç) Unilluminated; gloomy; pale.  
**Dilewyçawl, a.** (dilewyç) Unresplendant.  
**Dilewyçiad, s. m.** (dilewyç) Want of light.  
**Dilewyçu, v. n.** (dilewyç) To cease to illumine.  
**Diliad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dil) Operation; work.  
**Diliaw, v. a.** (dil) To work; to make accurate.  
**Dilid, a.** (llîd) Void of anger, or displeasure.  
**Dilidiad, s. m.** (dilid) A becoming appeased.  
**Dilidiaw, v. n.** (dilid) To be appeased; to assuage.

*Dilidia'r dyn dyledawg.*

*Be pacified, thou noble fairone. D. ab Gwilym, i Vorvuz.*

**Dilidiawg, a.** (dilid) Void of ire; uninflamed.  
**Dilidiawl, a.** (dilid) Of a tendency to assuage.  
**Dilig, a.** (dil) That is wrought, or made accurate.  
**Dilin, a.** (dil) That is acted upon; worked, or wrought; beaten; made fine. *Hual dilin, a fine-wrought fetter.*

*A'r brenin Salomon a wnaeth zau gant o darianau aur dilin.*

*And king Salomon made two hundred shields of fine gold. 1 Kings. 10. 16.*

**Diliw, a.** (lliw) Colourless. *s. m.* A phantom.  
**Diliwiad, s. m.** (diliw) A divesting of colour.  
**Diliwiant, s. m.** (diliw) Want of colour.  
**Diliwiaw, v. n.** (diliw) To lose colour, to grow pale; to discolour, to divest of colour.

*Diliwiais am dalewyn,  
Dau wae vi, ni wyr hi hyn!*

*For her with forehead like foam I grew pale, twice woe to me,  
she knows not this! Syr. S. Leir.*

**Diliwiawl, a.** (diliw) Tending to discolour.  
**Diloçi, v. n.** (dilawç) To cease from protecting.

*Oez gyr ban broved, cyvred cyvor,  
Graid goluç dyluç diloçitor.*

*When he was tried there was pursuit and universal running, violently he strews about and scatters so as not to be saved.  
Cynxelw, i O. Gwynex.*

**Diloçiad, s. m.** (dilawç) Want of protection.  
**Dilog, a.** (llôg) Without hire, or interest.  
**Dilon, a.** (llon) Not at ease, pleased, or content.

*Adeilioez côv dy alar  
I'm calon zilon zolur.*

*Remembrance of thy grief, has formed in my pensive heart a disease. Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

**Diloni, v. n.** (dilon) To become cheerless.  
**Diloniad, s. m.** (dilon) A becoming cheerless.  
**Dilonyz, a.** (llonyz) Not quiet, easy, or at rest.  
**Dilonyzawl, a.** (dilonyz) Tending to disquiet.  
**Dilonyziad, s. m.** (dilonyz) A ceasing to be quiet.  
**Dilonyzu, v. n.** (dilonyz) To become restless.  
**Dilonyzwç, a.** (dilonyz) Without quietness.  
**Diluz, a.** (lluz) Void of restraint; irresistible.

*Grym diluz Dillus vab Ervai.*

*The irresistible strength of Dillus the son of Ervai. Cynxelw, i O. Gwynex.*

# DIL

**Diluzaw, v. a.** (diluz) To divest of obstruction; to cease hindering, or restraining.  
**Diluzawl, a.** (diluz) Unobstructive, unresisting.  
**Diluzed, a.** (diluz) Void of resistance, or restraint.

*Golygon gleision—  
Vy loer wiwdeg, lle'r ydyn'  
Diluzed ynt i laz dyn.*

*The blue eyes of my Cynthia passing fair, wherever they be they are without restraint to kill a man. H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

**Diluzediad, s. m.** (diluzed) A divesting of restraint.  
**Diluzedu, v. a.** (diluzed) To divest of weariness.  
**Dilun, a.** (llun) Without form; awkward.  
**Diluniad, s. m.** (dilun) A divesting of form.  
**Diluniaw, v. a.** (dilun) To divest of form.  
**Dilwç, a.** (llwç) Without dust; immaculate.  
**Dilwgyr, a.** (llwgyr) Undeiled; unpolluted.  
**Dilwrv, a.** (llwrv) Not apt to flinch; uncowardly.  
**Dilwybraw, v. a.** (dilwybyr) To blot out a track.  
**Dilwybriad, s. m.** (dilwybyr) An obliterating.  
**Dilwybyr, a.** (llwybyr) Pathless, or trackless.  
**Dilwyz, s. f.** (dil—gwyz) Celandine; called also, *dilwyz welen, y ziwolith, 'y ziwythyl, gwell na'r aur, llym y llygaid, llysiaw'r iwenol, llysiaw'r llaw.*  
**Dilwyz, a.** (llwyz) Unprosperous, or luckless.

*Dos ymaith rhag dy siomi,  
Dilwyz daith, neu dy laz di.*

*Go thee hence lest thou be deceived, unprosperous the journey, or thou mayest be killed. D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dilwyzaw, v. n.** (dilwyz) To cease prospering.  
**Dilwyzianawl, a.** (dilwyziant) Unpropitious.  
**Dilwyziannu, v. n.** (dilwyziant) To become unprosperous, or unfortunate.  
**Dilwyzianus, a.** (dilwyziant) Unprosperous.  
**Dilwyziant, a.** (llwyziant) Void of prosperity.  
**Dilwyzus, a.** (dilwyz) Unpropitious; abortive.  
**Dilwyn, v. n.** (llwyn) To cease keeping, to shed.

*Clywyd y zaiar yn crynu gan dwryv fodlau y milwyr yn dilwyn enaid.*

*The earth was felt to tremble from the violence of the heels of the warriors shedding of souls. Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dilwyth, a.** (llwyth) Without a load, or cargo.  
**Dilwythaw, v. a.** (dilwyth) To unload; to discharge.  
**Dilwythiad, s. m.** (dilwyth) The act of unloading.  
**Dilyçiad, s. m.** (dilwç) A clearing of dust.  
**Dilyçu, v. a.** (dilwç) To clean from dust.  
**Dilyd, v. a.** (llyd) To follow, to follow after, to pursue; to give one's mind to a thing. *Dilyd gzwirionex, to follow equity; yn dilyd llettygarwç, given to hospitality.*

*Neud caeth i'm dilyd lid llawerex;  
Neud caith beirz cyviaith am eu cyvez.*

*Doth not the displeasure of many pursue me; are not the national bards restrained from their feats? Gwil. Zu o Arvon.*

**Dilyvniad, s. m.** (dilyvyn) A divesting of smoothness.  
**Dilyvnu, v. n.** (dilyvyn) To divest of smoothness.  
**Dilyvyn, a.** (llyvyn) Not smooth, or sleek.

*Oez dilyvynaur a dalai,  
Oez diluz buz myn y bai.*

*The gold that he was worth was not smooth without an obstacle was gain wherever he was. Blewyn Parç.*

**Dilygad, a.** (llygad) Without eyes, or fightless.  
**Dilygeidiad, s. m.** (dilygad) A divesting of sight.  
**Dilygeidiaw, v. a.** (dilygad) To pull out the eyes.  
**Dilygawl, a.** (dilwgyr) Unpolluting, not apt to spoil, or perish; unperishable.  
**Dilygredig, a.** (dilwgyr) Unpolluted; unspoiled.  
**Dilygrez, s. m.** (dilwgyr) Undeiledness; purity.  
**Dilygriad, s. m.** (dilwgyr) A being undeiled.  
**Dilygru, v. a.** (dilwgyr) To divest of pollution.

*Dilyn,*



# DIL

**Dilyn, v. a. (llyn)** To follow, to pursue; to imitate.

**Dilynadwy, a. (dilyn)** That may be followed.

**Dilynawl, a. (dilyn)** Following; imitative.

**Dilynedig, a. (dilyn)** That is followed, or pursued.

**Dilynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilynedig)** The act or state of following; imitation.

**Dilyngar, a. (dilyn)** Apt to follow, or imitate.

**Dilyngarwç, s. m. (dilyngar)** Aptness to follow.

**Dilyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilyn)** A following, or pursuing; imitation; also a follower, or disciple.

**Dilyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilyn)** A following.

**Dilyniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilyn)** A follower, a pursuer; an imitator; a disciple.

**Dilyniedyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dilyniedyz)** Disciple.

**Dilyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dil)** Instrument; tool.

**Dilyrbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dilyr—pren)** A measuring rod, a perch; or pole.

Y brawd ail-ieuav â zyly ranu y tyzyna, canys dilyrbren vyz ev yna, a'r hynav zewifaw.

The second youngest son ought to divide the tenements, for in that case he is the meter, and the eldest to choose.

Welsh Laws.

**Dilys, a. (llys)** Not to be rejected; unavoidable, certain; secure. *Yn zilys, certainly. Dilys gen- yv, I am certain of it.*

Ni zaliav zilys o zyn.

I shall not lay hold of a certain person.

Adage.

**Dilyfdawd, s. m. (dilys)** Certainty; security.

**Dilyfedig, a. (dilys)** Unrejected; secured; sure.

**Dilyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilys)** A making certain.

**Dilyfiant, s. m. (dilys)** Unavoidableness. *a. Un- rejected, not disallowed.*

**Dilyfiantrwyz, s. m. (dilyfiant)** Certitude.

**Dilyfiawl, a. (dilys)** Unexceptionable; unrejected.

**Dilyfioldeb, s. m. (dilyfiawl)** Unexceptionableness.

**Dilyfrwyz, s. m. (dilys)** Certitude; security; war- ranty.

Sev yw dilyfrwyz, bod yn warant i'r neb a'i pryno, hyd na allo arall na dala, na damdwng, na frowi meiziant, namyn ei vod yn eizaw ev.

Certitude implies the warranting of a thing to him that shall buy it, so that another can nor hold, nor have interest in, nor prove pos- session, but that it is his own property.

Welsh Laws.

**Dilyfu, v. n. (dilys)** To cease rejecting; to ac- cept; to certify; to make certain.

**Dilyfwç, s. m. (dilys)** Certitude; security.

Awn a'r vrys i'th lys, a'th zilyfwç,  
Malyr âa o'r glyn gwenyn i gwç.

We will repair in haste to thy court, and thy security, as bees go to a hive from the vale.

W. Llyn, i R. Vygarn.

**Dilyfwr, s. m.—pl. dilyfwyr (dilys—gwr)** A cer- tifier; one who makes certain, or sure.

**Dilyfyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilys)** Certifier; securer.

**Dilyth, a. (llyth)** Void of feebleness, or weakness.

Nid rhaid, zelv euraid zilyth,  
It ovm pegawd vethl-gnawd vyth.

There is no occasion, infallible golden image, for thee to be ever afraid of flesh-tempting sin.

D. ab Gwilym.

Yn gaer dal, yn geirw dilyth,  
Yn gadernyd i'n byd byth.

As a towering wall, as vigorous flags, and a continual strength to our state.

Ieuan Wued Da.

**Dilywodraeth, a. (llywodraeth)** Anarchical.

**Dilywodraethawl, a. (dilywodraeth)** Anarchical.

**Dilywodraethiad, s. m. (dilywodraeth)** A divesting of government, or authority.

**Dilywodraethu, v. n. (dilywodraeth)** To cease go- verning; to divest of government.

# DIM

**Dill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ill)** A plait, or fold.

Gwn—

A hyd y llawr dilliau hwn.

A gown with its folds trailing the ground.

S. Tudur.

**Dillad, s. pl. aggr. (dill)** Apparel, or clothes.

Bonez â dywys,  
Dillad a gynnwys.

Nobility will lead, clothes will shelter.

Adage.

**Dilladawl, a. (dillad)** Relating to clothing.

**Dilladedig, a. (dillad)** Furnished with clothes.

**Dilladus, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillad—ma)** Ward- robe

**Dilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dillad)** An apparelling; or clothing; drapery.

**Dilladu, v. a. (dillad)** To elothe, or to array.

Ar ei ol—

Pwy zillada noeth di vrawd,  
Pwy bair y tlawd o vara?

After him, who will clothe the naked and forlorn, who will sup- port the poor with bread?

T. ab Ieuan Madawg.

**Dilladwr, s. m.—pl. dilladwyr (dillad—gwr)** A clo- ther; a maker of habits; a tailor.

**Dilledyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dillad)** An arrayer.

**Dilledyn, s. m. dim. (dillad)** A garment, or ha- bit.

**Dilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dill)** A folding over.

Pob dilliad caud cuall,  
Mall llong, dros ymyl y llall.

Every folding close and sharp, like in a ship, over the edge of the other.

Guto'r Glyn, i arwau gwynion.

**Dilliadwr, s. m.—pl. dilliadwyr (dilliad—gwr)** A plaiter, a folder.

**Dilliaw, v. a. (dill)** To plait, to fold over; to rabbet.

**Dilliawg, a. (dill)** Abounding with folds; or plaited.

**Dilliedig, a. (dilliad)** Folded, plaited; rabbeted.

**Dilliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilliad)** A folder.

**Dilliwr, s. m.—pl. dillwyr (dill—gwr)** A fol- der.

**Dillni, s. m. (dill)** Smartness; elegance.

Llavyn marwor—  
Dillni beirz y deëllir.

A fire colour slip, it is reckoned the ornament of bards.

R. Gog Eryri, i wregys

**Dillyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill)** A pretty thing; a jewel; an ornament. *Dillynion ymadrawz, beauties of language.*

Lluniais gerz o zillynion  
I geisfaw dyhuzaw hon.

I have composed a song of beauties to try to reconcile this fair one

D. ab Gwilym.

**Dillyni, a. (dill)** Neat, trim, spruce; gay, fine; pretty.

**Dillynder, s. m. (dillyn)** Smartness; elegance.

**Dillynez, s. m. (dillyn)** Smartness; prettiness.

Delw zoeth hudolaiz iawn,  
Dillynes y dwyll uniawn.

A cunning figure most fascinating, the jewel of downright de- ception.

Gutyn Owain.

**Dillynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillyn)** A smart female.

**Dim, s. m. (im)** A nought, nothing, a trifle; a something; all; every thing. *y dim lleiaw, the least trifle; dim wy, the skin which surrounds the egg in the shell.*

Nid dim ond Duw, nid Duw ond dim.

The only nothing is God, and the only God is nothing.

Barzas.

Nid anveidrawl ond dim, nid dim ond Duw.

Nothing is the only incomprehensible, God is the only nothing.

Adage.

**Dim, a. (im)** Nothing; nought; any, anything; no, none, not any. *Dim gwaith, no work; dim*



## DIN

*dim yn y byd*, nothing in the world; *beb dalu dim* without being worth any thing.

Dyly maç ni zyly zim.  
He deserves a surety that deserves nothing. *Adage.*

Gwell Duw na dim.  
God is better than anything. *Adage.*

Marw vyz Einiawn dawn dinam.  
Ozyna ni vyz da dim.

Einion of faultless genius will be dead, thenceforth nothing will be good. *Gr. ab Gwrgencu.*

*Dim, adv. (im)* Nothing, or in no degree.

*Dimai, s. f.—pl. dimeiau (dim)* Halfpenny.

Pen pant a llosgwrndimai.  
The head of a pound and tail of a halfpenny. *Adage.*

*Dimez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dim)* Nothingness; nothing.

Dim o zimezion crêd.  
Nothing of the *notings* of christendom. *Adage.*

*Dimeiwert, s. f. (dimai—gwerth)* Halfpenny-worth.

*Din, s. f.—pl. t. ion (in)* What surrounds, what is an extremity, border or limit; a fortified hill, or mount; a camp; a fort. It forms the names of a great number of places in those countries which were inhabited by the *Cymry*. Hence the *dunum*, *dinum*, or *dinium*, of the Romans; the *tune*, *don*, *ton*, and *town* of the English.

*Dinacâad, s. m. (dinag)* Exemption from denial.

*Dinacâawl, a. (dinag)* Not apt to refuse, or deny.

*Dinacâu, v. n. (dinag)* To desist from refusing.

*Dinag, a. (nag)* Without exception, or denial.

Dinag draig dinas cerzorian.  
Void of refusal is the lord of the city of songsters. *H. Veol ab Grifri.*

*Dinam, a. (nam)* Unexceptionable; without exception; certain; blameless.

Hi nith i des ysblenyz,  
A'i main oez wawr zinam zyz.

She the niece of the bright sunshine, and her mother was the spotless dawn of the day. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forvux.*

Arwr Dinevwr dinamed adav,  
Neud athwyv a'rth weled  
Yn benav, yn benaeth o'r gred?

Hero of Dinevwr with a hand so unused to except, by seeing thee am I not become the first, the chief of christendom? *Ll. P. Meç.*

*Dinamez, s. m. (dinam)* Unexceptionableness; certainty.

*Dinas, s. f.—pl. t. oz (din—as)* A fortress, a fortified town; a city. It forms the names of several places in Wales; as *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Corzyn*, *Dinas Marozwry*, and *Dinas Faraon*, the old name of *Dinas Emrys*, in Snowdon.

*Dinasaiz, a. (dinas)* Like a city, city-like.

*Dinawwl, a. (dinas)* Civic, or relating to a city; municipal; civil. *Moesau dinawwl*, manners of the town.

*Dinawvraint, s. m.—pl. dinawvreintiau (dinas—braint)* The privilege of a city.

*Dinawwodraeth, s. m. (dinas—llywodraeth)* Municipal government, or police.

*Dinawwr, s. m.—pl. dinawwyr (dinas—gwr)* A citizen, a freeman of a city.

*Dinaw, v. a. (din)* To encompass, to entrench.

*Dinawz, a. (nawz)* Void of protection, or refuge.

*Dinbyg, s. m. (din—pyç)* The enveloped fin, as the word implies. Many places in Wales are so called; and most of them, if not all, are remarkable for having a *Carnex*, probably raised as a memorial of some noted criminal.

## DIN

*Dinegyv, a. (dinag)* Without a negative, or denial.

Dur goç bârllaçar, llawç deon,  
Dinegyv neges rhodolion.

With the reddened steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers, void of denial to the travellers. *H. Veol ab Grifri.*

*Dinerth, a. (nerth)* Impotent, unable, feeble, weak.

*Dinerthawl, a. (dinerth)* Tending to enervate.

*Dinerthez, s. m. (dinerth)* Impotence, feebleness.

*Dinerthiad, s. m. (dinerth)* Enervation; a weakening, or enfeebling.

*Dinerthu, v. a. (dinerth)* To debilitate, to enervate.

*Dinefig, a. (dinas)* Belonging to, or produced in a city. *Brethyn dinefig*, superfine cloth.

Mi av i—  
Zwyn oes mewn trev zinefig.

I will go to spend life in a privileged town. *Guto'r Glyn*

*Dinesfyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dinas)* A citizen, a freeman of a city; a denizen.

*Dinesfyzawl, a. (dinesfyz)* Municipal; relating to a city, or a citizen.

*Dinesfyziad, s. m. (dinesfyz)* Enfranchisement.

*Dinesfyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dinesfyz)* Municipality.

Dangaws dy vod dy hunan yn wr rhyz o zinesfyziaeth Crist.  
Shew that thou art thyself a free man of the immunity of Christ. *R. Vycan, Ym. Duwioldeb.*

*Dinesfyziaethawl, a. (dinesfyziaeth)* Municipal.

*Dinesfyziaw, v. a. (dinesfyz)* To denizen, to enfranchise.

*Dinewid, a. (newid)* Void of change, or motion.

*Dinewidiad, a. (dinewid)* Without a changing. Duw dinewidiad, the unchangeable God.

*Dinewidiaw, v. n. (dinewid)* To cease changing.

*Dinewidiawl, a. (dinewid)* Unchangeable.

*Dinidraw, v. a. (dinidyr)* To disentangle, to free.

*Dinidrawl, a. (dinidyr)* Tending to disentangle.

*Dinidrez, s. m. (dinidyr)* Freedom from embarrassment, disengagement.

*Dinidri, s. m. (dinidyr)* Disengagement.

*Dinidriad, s. m. (dinidyr)* A disembarassing.

*Dinidyr, a. (nidyr)* Void of hinderance, or delay.

*Yn zinidyr*, without delay, presently.

*Diniwaid, a. (niwaid)* Harmless; innocent.

*Diniwed, a. (niwed)* Harmless, or innocent.

*Diniwedu, v. a. (diniwed)* To save from harm; to indemnify; to make harmless.

Llawenau â orug Priav, gan obeithiaw anvon Esonia ei gwaer adrev draçevyn, a diniwedu o wyr Groeg wyr Troea am y dirmyg a gawlynt.

Priam thereupon rejoiced, hoping that Esonia his sister would be sent home again, and that the men of Greece would make amends to the men of Troy on account of the offence they experienced. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

*Diniweidiad, s. m. (diniwaid)* A divesting of harm; a rendering harmless; a making amends.

*Diniweidiaw, v. a. (diniwaid)* To divest of harm.

*Diniweidiawl, a. (diniwaid)* Not apt to hurt.

*Diniweidrwyz, s. m. (diniwaid)* Harmlessness.

*Dinod, a. (nôd)* Not remarkable, of no account.

*Dinodawl, a. (dinod)* Unremarkable; unobvious.

*Dinodez, s. m. (dinod)* Want of notoriety; obscurity.

*Dinodi, v. a. (dinod)* To divest of notoriety.

*Dinodig, a. (dinod)* Void of ostentation.

Gwr dinodig gwr bergig bâr.

An unostentatious man, a hero of the spear flesh of the chase. *Cynzebw, i Riryd Viaz.*

*Dinoz, a. (noz)* Without juice, juiceless; dry.



Dinozed, *a.* (dinawz) Defenceless, or unprotected.

Dinoeth, *a.* (noeth) Not naked, or exposed.

Dinoethi, *v. a.* (dinoeth) To cover nakedness.

Dinwyv, *a.* (nwyv) Without vigour, or briskness.

Wrth Vablon avon dinwyvau ifod  
Eistezafom innau.

By the river of Babilon void of energies below we also sat.  
*W. Middleton.*

Dinwyvaw, *v. a.* (dinwyv) To divest of liveliness.

Ni allyd, rhag trymwyd trang,  
Zinwyvaw y zyn ievanc.

Thou couldst not, because of the sad thought of dissolution, calm  
the passion of the young damsel. *Me Syr Harri, i Ieu. Tew.*

Dinwyvawl, *a.* (dinwyv) Apt to divest of vigour.

Dinwyviad, *s. m.* (dinwyv) A divesting of briskness, vigour, or liveliness,

Dinwyviant, *s. m.* (dinwyv) Freedom from liveliness, or warmth of passion; continence.

Dinwyth, *a.* (nwyth) Harmless, void of mischief.

Dinwythaw, *v. a.* (dinwyth) To divest of harm.

Dinwythawl, *a.* (dinwyth) Not apt to do harm.

Dinwythiad, *s. m.* (dinwyth) A making harmless.

Dinyç, *a.* (nyç) Void of pain, or torture.

Dinyñ, *s. m. dim.* (din) An edge, or border.

Dinystradwy, *a.* (dinystyr) That may be ruined.

Dinystraw, *v. a.* (dinystyr) To destroy, to overthrow.

Dinystrawl, *a.* (dinystyr) Destructive, pernicious.

Dinystredig, (dinystyr) Demolished; ruined.

Dinystriad, *s. m.* (dinystyr) A destroying; a razing.

Dinystroldeb, *s. m.* (dinystrawl) Destructiveness.

Dinystrolrwyz, *s. m.* (dinystrawl) Destructiveness.

Dinystrwr, *s. m.—pl.* dinystrwyr (dinystyr—gwr)  
A destroyer, or demolisher.

Dinystyr, *s. m.—pl.* dinystrau (din—ystraw) Destruction.

Camau a beiau lle bon,  
A yr zinystyr ar zynion.

Iniquities and faults where they are will bring destruction on men  
*W. Llyn.*

Diobaith, *a.* (gobaith) Void of hope. *s. m.* Despair.

Ev molir pawb wrth i waith;  
Ni çar Dovyç diobaith.

Every body will be praised according to his work; God loves not  
despair. *Lluced.*

Y galon fyz yn vwy ei thwyll na dim, a drwg diobaith ydyw.

The heart is fuller of deceit than anything, and is desperately  
wicked. *Ier Owain.*

Diobeithiad, *s. m.* (diobaith) A despairing.

Diobeithiaw, *v. n.* (diobaith) To cease hoping; to despair; to become hopeless.

Ac val yd oeynt yn diobeithiaw o hyny, enaçav eu cenadau yu  
ymçweidd o Germania, a Celdric yn dywysawg amazynt a çwe-çan  
llong canthunt yn lawn o' varçogion arvawg.

And as they were despairing in consequence of that, behold their  
embassadors returning from Germany, with Celdric as a leader over  
them accompanied with six hundred ships full of armed men.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diobeithiawl, *a.* (diobaith) Apt to despair.

Diobeithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* diobeithwyr (diobaith—gwr)  
A despairer, a hopeless man.

Diober, *a.* (gobër) Unprofitable, or useless.

Dioberi, *s. m.* (diober) A thing of naught; a trifle.

Dioberu, *v. a.* (diober) To render unprofitable to.

Os tir â hollyç, manegi pa zyz i' th zyoresgynwyd o hono, a fyle  
mae y tir, a fa vrait y fyz izo; a manegi pa un o'r tri diebryd yth  
zioberwyd o' th eizaw.

If it is land thou art claiming, then to declare what day thou  
wert dispossessed of it, and where the land is situated, and what  
privilege appertains to it; and to declare by which of the three dis-  
cussions thou wert deprived the enjoyment of thy property.

*Welsh Laws.*

Dioberwr, *s. m.—pl.* dioberwyr (diober—gwr) A  
worthless idle fellow; a loiterer; a drone.

Ni zyly cyvraith ar neb waeth no i allu; ac nid oes i minnau allu  
ac nid wyv zioberwr; ac nid wyv yn fo ianghywlad rhag yr hawl  
hono.

The law should impose upon no one more than his ability, and  
to me there is not the ability; and I am not one void of industry; and  
I do not flee to a foreign country from that action. *Welsh Laws.*

Dioberyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (diober) An Idler, a  
drone.

Diogel, *a.* (goçel) That is not avoided; unavoidable.

Diogelawg, *a.* (diogel) Not apt to avoid; or decline.

Diogelgar, *a.* (diogel) Not apt to avoid, or ward  
off.

Diogelgarwç, *s. m.* (diogelgar) Intrepidity.

Diogeliad, *s. m.* (diogel) A ceasing to avoid.

Diogelyd, *v. n.* (diogel) To cease avoiding.

Diogwith, *a.* (goçwith) Not awkward, or un-  
handy.

Celvyzodau mau ni vo marwawl,  
I voli vy rhi, rwyv a gerzawl  
Rhyvel diogel, diogwith hawl.

My arts may they not be inanimate, to praise my prince, the fu-  
rious leader in the unavoidable war, whose title is not finisfrowr.

*Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Diodgar, *a.* (diawd) Given to drinking.

Diodgarwç, *s. m.* (diodgar) Fondness for drinking.

Diodi, *v. a.* (diawd) To give drink; to drink.

Hi â aeth ac a lanwoez y gofrel o'r dwyry, ac â ziodoez y llanc  
She went and she filled the pitcher of the water, and she supplied  
with drink the young man. *Genesis, xxi. 19.*

Diodiad, *s. m.* (diawd) A supplying with drink.

Diodid, *a.* (odid) Not scarce; not dubious. *Camp  
ziodid*, a remarkable exploit.

Diodor, *a.* (godor) Uninterrupted; continual.

Oedi cyvraith yn ziodor.

Delaying the law continually. *Welsh Laws.*

Diodrig, *a.* (godrig) Void of loitering, or delay.

Diodwr, *s. m.—pl.* diodwyr (diawd—gwr) A tip-  
pler.

Diozev, *a.* (gozev) Exempt from suffering.

Diozevadwy, *a.* (diozev) Impassible; unbearable.

Diozevawl, *a.* (diozev) Not apt to bear; im-  
patient.

Diozevgar, *a.* (diozev) Impatient; impassive.

Diozevgarwç, *s. m.* (diozevgar) Impassibility.

Diozeviad, *s. m.* (diozev) Exemption from suffer-  
ing, or bearing.

Diozevus, *a.* (diozev) Impatient, not apt to bear,  
or suffer.

Dioed, *a.* (oed) Void of delay. *Yn zioed*, with-  
out delay, off hand, immediately.

Dioedi, *v. n.* (dioed) To cease delaying, or lin-  
gering.

Dioediad, *s. m.* (dioed) Exemption from delay.

Dioedran, *a.* (oedran) Not of age, under age.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn unig rhag mab dioedran heb ei dād, neu  
geidwad, tra dylyo fod drosto.

An action cannot be prosecuted singly against a son under age  
without his father, or his guardian, whilst he should answer for  
him. *Welsh Laws.*



# DIO

**Dioer, a. (goer)** Doubtless; certainly, verily.

Mygyr hyloyw magwyr hoyw-loer,  
Morvuz deg ei deurfaz dioer!

The bright wall illumed by the playful moon, so is Morvuz doubtless, whose cheeks are fair.

**Dioerder, a. (oerder)** free from cold; warm.

Dyred i'r llwyn, mwyn yw mai,  
Dioerder yw'r clyd i'r-dal.

Come to the grove, sweet is May, free from chillness are the fresh retired bowers.

**Dioval, a. (goval)** Void of care, careless, negligent; innoxious; at ease, composed, tranquil.  
*Mae o'n bur xioval*, he is very comfortable.

Dyvod, cyd byc dioval,  
A wna dy dwyll yn dy dal.

Whilst thou art negligent, thy deceit will appear in thy face.  
*Robin Zu.*

**Diovalez, s. m. (dioval)** Carelessness; in anxiety.

**Diovaliad, s. m. (dioval)** A becoming careless.

**Diovalon, a. (dioval)** Void of cares, or anxiety.

**Diovalrwyz, s. m. (dioval)** Carelessness; ease.

**Diovalu, v. n. (dioval)** To become careless.

**Diovalus, a. (dioval)** Not careful; innoxious.

**Diovalwç, s. m. (dioval)** Carelessness, negligence.

**Diover, a. (over)** Not vain, or not abortive.

Melinau—lle daw a'i helynt,  
Diover gwaith dwyr a gwynt.

The mills—where he comes with his concern, not vain the labour of water and wind.  
*Gutyn Owain.*

**Dioverez, a. (diover)** Void of carelessness, or trifling. *Wyr yn xioverez*, I am in earnest.

**Diovervryd, a. (diover—bryd)** Void of triflingness.

**Diovid, a. (govid)** Void of affliction; unaffected.

**Diovidiad, s. m. (diovid)** A ceasing to grieve.

**Diovidiaw, v. n. (diovid)** To cease from grieving.

**Diovidiawl, a. (diovid)** Unafflicting, ungrievous.

**Diovnawd, a. (diovin)** Intrepid, not timorous.

Gweleif wledig dig diovnawd,  
Ovni i ovin evnys giwdawd.

I beheld a prince wrathful and intrepid, the tribe of hostility dread his fear.  
*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Diovnawg, a. (diovin)** Unfearful, or undaunted.

**Diovnawl, a. (diovin)** Not fearful, undaunted.

**Diovai, v. n. (diovin)** To put out of fear, or dread.

**Dioviad, s. m. (diovin)** A being void of fear.

**Diovnogrwyz, s. m. (diovnawg)** Fearlessness.

**Diovnus, a. (diovin)** Not timorous, or fearful.

**Diovregez, s. m. (govregez)** Earnestness, gravity.  
*a. Void of trifling; earnest, diligent.*

**Diovryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (govryd)** Freedom from indecision of mind; determination, resolution, decision; vow; a renouncing by an oath.  
*Cymmeryd diovryd brawd*, to undertake the decision of a sentence, or to take upon one the functions of a judge.

**Diovrydai, s. c.—pl. diovrydeion (diovryd)** Devotee.

**Diovrydawg, a. (diovryd)** Determined; devoted; votive. *Dyn diovrydawg*, a man bound by a vow, a votary, or devotee.

**Diovrydawl, a. (diovryd)** Devoted, votive, votary.

**Diovrydedig, a. (diovryd)** Devoted, votive; abjured.

**Diovrydez, s. m. (diovryd)** Decidedness; devotedness.

**Diovrydiad, s. m. (diovryd)** A deciding; a vowing.

# DIO

**Diovrydu, v. a. (diovryd)** To determine, to resolve; to make a vow; to abjure; to renounce by oath; to become decided.

**Diovrydwr, s. m.—pl. diovrydwyr (diovryd—gwr)** One who is resolved, or decided; a devotee, a votarist, or votary.

**Diovrydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diovryd)** A devotee.

**Diovin, a. (ofyn)** Void of fear, undaunted.

**Diogan, a. (gogan)** Reproachless; irreprehensible.

—I'r llawr aeth  
Llawer maçog diogan,  
A llawer mho wyr man.

To the ground went many a reproachless knight, and many a thousand of vulgar men.  
*S. Tudur.*

**Dioganair, a. (diogan—gair)** Undetractive

**Dioganawl, a. (diogan)** Undetractive; unflattered.

**Dioganiad, s. m. (diogan)** A ceasing to detract.

**Dioganu, v. n. (diogan)** To cease reproaching.

**Dioganus, a. (diogan)** Unreproachful, undetractive.

**Dioganwr, s. m.—pl. dioganwyr (diogan—gwr)**

One who is free from detraction, or reproach.

**Diogel, a. (gogel)** Unexposed; secure, certain.

Po dyvnav y mor deogelav vyz y llong.

The deeper the sea most secure will be the ship. *Adage.*

**Diogelawg, a. (diogel)** That is made secure.

**Diogelez, s. m. (diogel)** Security, safety; certainty.

**Diogeliad, s. m. (diogel)** A securing, a making safe.

**Diogelrwyz, s. m. (diogel)** Security; certainty.

**Diogelu, v. a. (diogel)** To make safe, to secure.

**Diogelwç, s. m. (diogel)** Security, safety, certainty; caution.

**Diogelwr, s. m.—pl. diogelwyr (diogel—gwr.)**

One who makes safe, a securer; a confirmer.

**Diogi, v. n. (diawg)** To grow lazy. *s. m. Laziness, idleness; slothfulness, sluggishness.*

**Dioglawd, a. (goglawd)** Not murmuring; silent.

**Diogwyz, a. (gogwyz)** Uninclined, unbiassed.

**Diogwyzaw, v. n. (diogwyz)** To cease inclining.

**Diogwyzawl, a. (diogwyz)** Not inclining, or leaning; not apt to incline.

**Diogwyziad, s. m. (diogwyz)** A being unbiassed.

**Diogyvarç, a. (gogyvarç)** Unconspicuous.

**Diogyving, a. (gogyving)** Unconstrained.

Hwyliais, a çevais, a cyvor dirving,  
Hail diogyving hael-dog Ivor.

I steered to, and obtained, with great abundance, the unfined hospitality of Ivor frankly generous.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diogyfred, a. (gogyfred)** Void of apprehension.

**Diogyn, s. m. dim. (diawg)** An idler, or a drone.

**Diogyweg, a. (gogyweg)** Not apt to be noisome.

Diogel i nawz i'r neb a'i cyrço,  
Diogan i vro diogyweg.

Secure his protection to such as shall repair to it, void of scandal his country free from noxiousness. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Zewi.*

**Dioheb, a. (goheb)** Void of answer; unanswerable.

Gwnawn erzaw, cyn braw breuolaeth,  
Dioheb wofeb wasanaeth.

I would do for him, before the dread of dissolution, a service of unquestioned kindness. *Cynzelw.*

**Dioheawl, a. (dioheb)** Not answering.

**Diohebiad, s. m. (dioheb)** Want of answer.

**Diohebu, v. n. (dioheb)** To cease answering.

**Diohir, a. (gohir)** Without delay; undeferred.

**Diohiriad, s. m. (dihir)** A ceasing to delay.

**Diohiriaw, v. n. (dihir)** Unprotractive.

**Diohiriawl, a. (dihir)** Unprotractive.

**Diohor, a. (gohor)** Free from sluggishness.

Nid ezyw hebod ragglod ragor;  
Ni'm golo Gymro, gwr dihor.

There is not without thee superior preeminence of fame; I am not protected by the Welshman, a man void of inertness.  
*Cynzelw, i. O. Gwynedd.*



## DIO

**Diol, a. (ol)** Having no mark, or trackless.  
**Diolaeth, s. m. (diol)** The act of obliterating.  
**Diolaith, a. (golaith)** Free from death; unslain.

Tra vuam yn faith tri-faith ni'n beiziai,  
 Ni'n ciliai cyn a'n llaith;  
 Nid oes, yfywaeth! o'r faith  
 Namyn tri trin diolaith.

Whilst we were seven three sevens would not dare us, would  
 not cause us to flee before we were slain: there are not, alas! of  
 the seven only three *unslain* in the conflict. *Llywelyn Parz.*

**Diolç, s. m.—pl. t. au (iolç)** Thanks; praise;  
**Diolç, v. a. (iolç)** To thank, to give thanks.

Ni ziyç angen ei borthi.  
 Necessity will not thank being maintained. *Adage.*

**Diolçdreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (diolç—treth)** Tribute  
 of thanks; thanksgiving; sacrifice.

Cafwallawn, o açaws y vuzygoliaeth hono ynghyd â dirvawr  
 lawenyç a dalws ziolçdrethau i'r dwywau, a galw ato ei gydym-  
 deithion a gydlawuriefynt ag ev; ac yn herwyz braint pob un a'i  
 lavur talu izynt eu gwafanaeth o amlav reziön.

Cafwallon, in consequence of that victory, with extreme re-  
 joicing offered *sacrifices* to the Gods, and he called to him his com-  
 panions who had assisted him in his labours; and with respect to  
 the rank and labour of each he rewarded their service with many  
 gifts. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diolçgar, a. (diolç)** Thankful, grateful; obliged.  
**Diolçgarwç, s. m. (diolçgar)** Thankfulness, gra-  
 titude; thanksgiving.

**Diolçiad, s. m. (diolç)** A thanking; thanksgiving.

**Diolçus, a. (diolç)** Thankful, grateful, obliged.

**Diolçwr, s. m.—pl. diolçwyr (diolç—gwr)** A  
 thanker.

**Dioledig, a. (diol)** Annulled, or abrogated.

**Diolez, s. m. (diol)** The state of being blotted out.

**Dioleu, a. (goleu)** Lightless, not light, dark.

**Dioli, v. a. (diol)** To blot out tracks, or traces.

**Dioliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diol)** An obliteration.

**Dioło, v. a. (golo)** To develop, to uncover.

A bar yndo cyn diolo.  
 Having wrath in him before the *discovering*. *Gwalçmai.*

**Diolöad, s. m. (diolo)** A developing, or exposing.

**Diolöez, s. m. (diolo)** Development, exposedness.

**Dior, a. (diol)** Exterminating; obliterative.

**Diolrain, a. (olrain)** Uninvestigated; implicit.

**Diolud, a. (golud)** Destitute of wealth, or riches.

**Dioluz, a. (goluz)** Void of obstruction, or let.

Gwalçmai erval arv zioluz,  
 Gwalç maws hynaws traws tros vör uz.

Gwalçmai he is like with the weapon *not to be opposed*, an ami-  
 able and kind hero untractable beyond the british sea. *Einion.*

**Diolwç, v. a. (iolwç)** To shew gratitude.

Ev á zaw i zwyn yr einwç;  
 Ev ai dwg, ac nyw diolwç.

He will come to take your possession; he will take it, and he  
 will not return thanks. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

**Diolwg, a. (golwg)** Sightless, or void of sight.

**Diommez, a. (gommez)** Void of refusal.

Cyvodwn, arçwn arç ziommez.  
 We will arise, we will crave a request *not to be refused*.  
*Gw. Bryçiniawg.*

**Diorawen, a. (gorawen)** Destitute of joy.

**Diorçrawn, a. (gorçrawn)** Uncollected, unheaped.

Mereduz llofruz Lloegrwys diarçar,  
 Diorçrawn orthywys.

Mereduz, the ruthless slaughterer of the Lloegrans, the un-  
 beaping leader. *Ll. P. Moç, i V. ab Cynan.*

**Diorçuz, a. (gorçuz)** Uncovered; exposed. *Men-  
 syd diorçuz*, undisguised pleasure.

Digarç gerz ei géd diorçuz,  
 Diheveirç gyftuz dirvawr uz;

Unrestriced for the song his *uncovered* treasure, incessant will be  
 the affliction for the eminent chief. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynnç.*

## DIO

**Diorçuziad, s. m. (diorçuz)** An exposition.

**Diorçuziaw, v. a. (diorçuz)** To uncover, to de-  
 velop; to unmask, to expose.

**Diorçuziawl, a. (diorçuz)** Tending to develop.

**Diorçwyl, a. (gorçwyl)** Free from business.

**Diorvod, a. (gorvod)** Unconstrained; unconcerned.

Dos yn yr ail awr o'r nös yn arav ziorvod yni çefyç ymzizan a  
 rhai onazynt.

Go in the second hour of the night slowly, and *unconcerned* until  
 thou shalt get to discourse with some of them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Diorvynyz, a. (gorvynyz)** Void of ascent.

A macnor Deivi diorvynyz,  
 Ac Aber Gwyl biau gwyl wlyz.

And the region of Teivi *free from darkness*, and Aber Gwyl  
 belong to the bashful mild one. *Gw. Bryçiniawg, i Zewi.*

**Diorhëwg, a. (gorhëwg)** Without audacity.

Y rhiaïn ziorhëwg  
 A'r zel zu urael á zwg.

The *bashful* fair one with the black eyebrows who wears abestos.  
*Iolo Gog.*

**Diorhoen, a. (gorhoen)** Destitute of joy.

**Dioriawg, a. (oriawg)** Unfickle, constant.

**Diormail, a. (gormail)** Free from oppression.

Madawg a'i ceidw can urzas,  
 Bryn diormail, diormes;  
 Bre ugel braint arçangaws,  
 Lle trydar, Lleçygar llys.

Madog defends it with honour, the *unoppressed*, unmolested  
 hill; a towering mount denoting privilege, a place of bustle, the  
 hall of Lleç Ysgar. *Cynzelw, i V. ab Mereduz.*

**Diormes, a. (gormes)** Free from molestation.

**Diorfen, a. (gorfen)** Endless, or perpetual.

**Diorfwys, a. (gorfwys)** Restless; perpetual.

**Diorfwysdra, s. m. (diorfwys)** Restlessness.

**Diorfav, a. (gorfav)** Unstationary; fickle.

Llawen eizun vun vyd diorfav,  
 Llewair rygwbl-air ni rygablaw.

Jocund is the desirable fair one of *inconstant* life, she speaks over  
 plainly a word I shall not preconcemn. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Diorfavawl, a. (diorfav)** Unstationary.

**Diorfavez, s. m. (diorlav)** Inconstancy.

**Diorfaviad, s. m. (diorfav)** A becoming unстати-  
 onary; a wavering.

**Diorfez, a. (gorfez)** Having no throne.

**Diorfezawl, a. (diorfez)** Tending to dethrone.

**Diorfeziad, s. m. (diorfez)** A dethroning.

**Diorfezu, v. a. (diorfez)** To dethrone.

Er mwyn diorfezu anwybodaeth—cynnorthwywç iaith y Cymry.  
 For the sake of *dethroning* of ignorance, encourage the language  
 of the Welsh. *H. Perri.*

**Diorwag, a. (gorwag)** Not vain, or trifling.

Mawr yw hap gwr adnapai  
 Y wraig vwyn ziorwag vai.

Great is the luck of the man who should know the kind woman  
 who is *free from vanity*. *Rhys ab Harri.*

**Diorwagder, s. m. (diorwag)** Freedom from vanity.

**Diorwagez, s. m. (diorwag)** Seriousness, earnestness.

**Diorwan, a. (gorwan)** Free from weakness; stout.

Deryw d'euro'n  
 Darw diorwan,  
 Dirwd arian,  
 Doriad wirez.

Thou hast been extolled as a *potent bull*, with money free from  
 rust, whose education is truth. *S. Vyçan.*

**Dioryvig, a. (goryvig)** Unpresuming, uncurious.

Dioryvig dyn ni welo,  
 Ni zidawr, ni zawr cwz vo.

*Uncurious* the man that sees not, that is not unconcerned; that  
 is not concerned what he shall be. *Llewed.*

**Dios, a. (os)** Unmoved; doubtless; express.



# DIR

Diofgo, *a.* (ofgo) Void of declination, or bias.  
Diofgoawl, *a.* (diofgo) Not apt to incline.  
Diofgorz, *a.* (gofgorz) Having no retinue.  
Diofgryn, *a.* (gofgryn) Free from agitation.

Temic a rozes i Veuno yn dragywyawl, ac yn ziofgryn, trev;  
ac yno yr adeiloez Beuno eglwys.

Temic gave unto Beuno for ever, and *not to be shaken*, a ham-  
let, and there Beuno built a church. *Bugez Beuno.*

Diota, *v. a.* (diawd) To guzzle drink, to tipple.  
Diotaç, *s. m.* (diawd) Sottishness, tippling.  
Diotai, *s. c.* (diawd) A tippler, or a boozier.  
Diotty, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diawd—ty) Tippling  
house.  
Diotwr, *s. m.—pl. diotwyr* (diawd—gwr) Boofer.  
Dir, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (îr) Truth; certainty; force,  
or impulse; compulsion; necessity.

Cywir yn y dir nid oez.

Perfect in the truth he was not. *G. ab. I. ab Ll. Vyçan.*

Dir, *a.* (îr) True; certain, sure; necessary. *Dir*  
*yw*, it must, it must needs be. It is used as a  
prefix in composition, implying *extremely*, or  
*vehemently*.

Ys dir i hael à rozo.

He is sure that gives to the liberal.

*Adage.*

Cryd ar hên anheu ys dir.

A fever on the aged is certain death.

*Adage.*

A vo da gan Zuw ys dir.

What seemeth good to God is certain.

*Adage.*

Tri feth dir y byzant: eithav gallu, eithav deall, ac eithav car-  
iad Duw.

Three things are certain to be: plenitude of power, plenitude  
of knowledge, and plenitude of the love of God. *Barzai.*

Diraz, *a.* (grâz) Having no degree, or rank.  
Diraziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diraz) Degradation.  
Diraziaw, *v. a.* (diraz) To degrade; to cashier.  
Diraziawl, *a.* (diraz) Tending to degrade.  
Diraziedig, *a.* (diraz) Degraded, or cashiered.  
Diragzarbod, *a.* (rhagzarbod) Improvident.  
Diragvarn, *a.* (rhagvarn) Void of prejudice.  
Diragvarnawl, *a.* (diragvarn) Unprejudiced.  
Diragvwriad, *a.* (rhagvwriad) Improvident.  
Diragvyvyr, *a.* (rhagvyvyr) Unpremeditated.  
Diragoval, *a.* (rhagoval) Void of foresight.  
Diragor, *a.* (rhagor) Destitute of excellence.  
Diragorez, *s. m.* (diragor) Want of excellence.  
Diragori, *v. n.* (diragor) To cease excelling.  
Diragoriaeth, *a.* (diragor) Void of excellence.  
Diragrith, *a.* (rhagrith) Void of dissimulation.  
Diragrithiaw, *v. n.* (diragrith) To cease from  
hypocrisy, or dissimulation.  
Diragrithiawl, *a.* (diragrith) Not hypocritical,  
not used to dissimulation.  
Diragrithrwyz, *s. m.* (diragrith) Freedom from  
hypocrisy, or dissimulation.  
Diragwel, *a.* (rhagwel) Without foresight.  
Diragweledig, *a.* (diragwel) Unforeseen.  
Diragweliad, *a.* (diragwel) Improvident.  
Diraianu, *v. a.* (graiian) To clear of gravel.  
Diraid, *a.* (rhaid) Void of necessity; useless.

Eb y wrac wrth Vedwyr: O dydi zireitav o'r dynion! Ni wz-  
osti, ni wzofti o'r byd pa boen gyntav a ozevyc drwy anheu ygan  
efgymunedig anghyngel y fyz yna.

Saith the hag to Bedwyr: O thou most unlucky of men! thou  
knowest not, thou knowest not in the world what torture thou  
shalt first suffer by death from an accursed monster which is there.  
*Gr. ab Arthur*

Diran, *a.* (rhan) Having no share, or part.

Cafwallawn à ymrozes i warder, ac ni mynws bod ei nciaint yn  
ziran o'r deyrnas.

Cafwallon gave himself up to mildness, and he would not that  
his nephews should be despoiled of a share of the kingdom.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

# DIR

Diranawl, *a.* (rhan) Undivided, unshared.  
Diranedig, *a.* (diran) Undivided, unshared.  
Dirawn, *a.* (grawn) Having no grain, or feed.  
Dirboen, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (poen) Torture; pang.  
Dirboenawl, *a.* (dirboen) Tending to torture.  
Dirboeni, *v. a.* (dirboen) To excruciate.  
Dirboeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirboen) A torturing.  
Dirçwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwant) Ardent desire.  
Dirçwantawl, *a.* (dirçwant) Covetous, greedy.  
Dirçwantu, *v. a.* (dirçwant) To lust after.  
Dirçwennyc, *v. a.* (dirçwant) To lust after.  
Dirçwys, *s. m.* (çwys) Profuse sweat, defudation.  
Dirçwyfawl, *a.* (dirçwys) Tending to sweat much.  
Dirçwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirçwys) Defudation.  
Dirçwyfu, *v. n.* (dirçwys) To sweat profusely.  
Dirdan, *a.* (tân) Greatly distended, or spread.  
Dirdaniad, *s. m.* (dirdan) A greatly distending.  
Dirdanu, *v. a.* (dirdan) To expand greatly.

Ym cafwy yn dirdan.

May he find me greatly expanding.

*Taliesin.*

Dirdra, *s. m.* (dir—tra) Excess of oppression;  
outrage.  
Dirdrais, *s. m.—pl. dirdreifiaw* (trais) Outrage.  
Dirdreifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirdrais) A violently  
oppressing.  
Dirdreifiaw, *v. a.* (dirdrais) To oppress greatly.  
Dirdreifiawl, *a.* (dirdrais) Violently oppressive.  
Dirdreifiwr, *s. m.—pl. dirdreifiwyr* (dirdrais—  
gwr) A violent oppressor.  
Dirdyn, *s. m.* (tÿn) A forcible pull, or pluck.  
Dirdynawl, *a.* (dirdyn) Greatly lugging; dragging.  
Dirdynedig, *a.* (dirdyn) Violently distended.  
Dirdynva, *s. f.—pl. dirdynvëyz*, (dirdyn) A vio-  
lent tension; a tug, or pluck.  
Dirdyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirdyn) Violent ten-  
sion; a tugging, or lugging.  
Dirdÿnu, *v. a.* (dirdyn) To pull violently, to  
drag.

Ond ar ol dirdÿnu bywyd anefinwyth—trengws.

But after dragging on an uneasy life he expired. *Hanesion.*

Dirdynwr, *s. m.—pl. dirdynwyr* (dirdyn—gwr) A  
violent tugger, or one who pulls greatly.  
Dirzwys, *a.* (dwys) Greatly condensed.  
Dirzwyfaw, *v. a.* (dirzwys) To condense greatly.  
Dirzwyfawl, *a.* (dirzwys) Greatly condensed.  
Dirzwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirzwys) Conden-  
sation.  
Direb, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (eb) A true saying; adage.

Edrys—

Air rhybuz y direbion.

Notice the word of advice of the proverbs. *S. Mawrwy.*

Direidi, *s. m.* (diriad) Mischievousness, naughti-  
ness. *Yr awyt yn llawn o zireidi*, thou art full  
of mischievous tricks.  
Direidiad, *s. m.* (diraid) A rendering useless.  
Direidiaw, *v. a.* (diraid) To make useless.  
Direidiawl, *a.* (diraid) Tending to be useless.  
Direfwm, *a.* (rhesfwm) Irrational; foolish.  
Direfymawl, *a.* (direfwm) Apt to be foolish.  
Direfymez, *s. m.* (direfwm) Irrationality.  
Dirvaint, *s. m.* (maint) Hugeness of bulk.  
Dirvarn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (barn) Harsh sentence.  
Dirvawr, *a.* (mawr) Very large, huge, or vast.  
Dirvawrez, *s. m.* (dirvawr) Hugeness; egregious-  
ness, exorbitance.  
Dirvod, *v. n.* (bod) To be of necessity; to be.

Töid gwaneg tra gro

Tir Dilyn dirbo.

Should the wave be spread on the beach be it the land of Dilyn.

*Taliesin.*

Dirgais,



# DIR

Dirgais, *a.* (cais) A violent effort, or exertion.  
Dirganvod, *v. a.* (canvod) To behold steadfastly.

Ac y gydag i dirganvu, bryfiaw á wnaeth, ac ymlaen pawb yf-gyvlaid y bierh.  
And when he had *received*, he made haste, and before every one he snatched the wreath.  
*H. Diwezz Arthur.*

Dirgar, *a.* (câr) Much-loved, or over fond.  
Dirgariad, *s. m.* (dirgar) Excess of affection.  
Dirgaru, *v. a.* (dirgar) To love to excess.  
Dirgeisiad, *s. m.* (dirgais) A greatly exerting.  
Dirgeisiaw, *v. a.* (dirgais) To make great effort.  
Dirgeisiawl, *a.* (dirgais) Violently exerted.  
Dirgel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cêl) A secret place.  
Dirgel, *a.* (cêl) Hidden, secret; abstruse.  
Dirgelaiz, *a.* (dirgel) Of a secret nature; dark.  
Dirgeledig, *a.* (dirgel) Concealed, or hidden.  
Dirgeledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirgeledig) The state of being hidden; a secret, or mystery.  
Dirgeledigaethawl, *a.* (dirgeledigaeth) Cabalistic.  
Dirgeledigaethu, *v. a.* (dirgeledigaeth) To make a secret, or mystery of.  
Dirgeledigawl, *a.* (dirgeledig) Cabalistical.  
Dirgelez, *s. m.* (dirgel) Privacy; abstruseness.  
Dirgelva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (dirgel—ma) A hiding place, a private retreat.  
Dirgelgynghor, *s. m.* (dirgel—cynghor) Privy-council.  
Dirgeli, *s. m.* (dirgel) Privacy, or secretness.  
Dirgeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirgel) A secreting.  
Dirgelrwyd, *s. m.* (dirgel) Covertness; mystery.  
Dirgelu, *v. a.* (dirgel) To secrete, to conceal.  
Dirgelwç, *s. m.* (dirgel) Secrecy, or privacy.  
Dirglwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clwyv) An agony.  
Dirglwyvaw, *v. a.* (dirglwyv) To agonize.  
Dirglwyvawl, *a.* (dirglwyv) Agonizing.  
Dirglwyviad, *s. m.* (dirglwyv) An agonizing.  
Dirglymawl, *a.* (clymawl) Astringent.  
Dirglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) Astringent.  
Dirglymu, *v. a.* (clymu) To tie straitly.  
Dirgrynawl, *a.* (crynawl) Convulsive.  
Dirgryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryniad) Convulsion.  
Dirgrynu, *v. a.* (crynu) To convulse, to agitate; to tremble greatly, to be convulsed.

Dryllioez, dirgrynoez daear gron—Wener,  
Duoez ar hanner dyz yr hinon.

The round earth became shattered, and became convulsed; on the Friday at midday the serene day became black.

*G. ab I. ab Ll. Vyçan.*

Dirgwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) Sad complaint.  
Dirgwynaw, *v. a.* (dirgwyn) To grieve sadly.  
Dirgwynawl, *a.* (dirgwyn) Sadly-grieving.  
Dirgwyniad, *s. m.* (dirgwyn) A sadly grieving.  
Diriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dir) A urging; impulse.  
Diriadwy, *a.* (diriad) Compellable, impellable.  
Diriaid, *a.* (dir) Mischievous; unlucky.

Adwyth diriaid heb açaws.

The hurt of the *mischievous* is without cause, *Adage.*

Nid rhaid dangaws diriaid i gwn.

It is not necessary to shew the *mischievous* to dogs. *Adage.*

O gwnaeth Golydan gyvlavan ziriaid,  
Bid ar ei enaid yr anwirez;  
Taraw Cadwaladwr colovyn elyflu.

If Golydan committed a *mischievous* crime, on his soul be the iniquity; the smiting of Cadwaladwr the pillar of warfare.

*Phylip Brydys.*

Diriaw, *v. a.* (dir) To necessitate; to urge, to press; to force, or compel; to impel.

Mi á ziriwn am zwy-roz.

I would press for two gifts.

*D. ab M. ab Tudur.*

Diriawg, *a.* (dir) That is necessitated; urged.

# DIR

Diriawl, *a.* (dir) Necessitating; urgent; pressing.  
Diried, *a.* (dir) Fated; unlucky; mischievous.

A vo diried ar vor diried vyz ar dir.

He that is *unlucky* at sea will be *unlucky* on land. *Adage.*

Cefiaw diried yn ei dyzyn.

To seek for the *unlucky* in his dwelling. *Adage.*

Diried, *v. a.* (dir) To necessitate, urge, impel.  
Diriedig, *a.* (dir) Necessitated; urged, impelled.  
Dirieidiaw, *v. n.* (diriad) To become unlucky.  
Dirieidiawl, *a.* (diriaid) Apt to be unlucky.  
Dirieidwr, *s. m.—pl. dirieidwyr* (diriaid—gwr) An unlucky, or worthless person.

Yr hâv nefav gwedi hyny y cyvodes Owain ar ei gwêugeinved a zirieidwyr a lladron, ac y zaeth ev ag wynt ar ryvel i vlaenau Cardedigion.

The next summer after that Owain rose with the aid of six score of *necessitous* men and thieves, and he came with them in a hostile manner to the upper parts of Cardiganshire. *L. Morganwg.*

Dirinwez, *a.* (rhinwez) Destitute of virtue; profligate; degenerate.  
Dirisg, *a.* (rhisg) Having no bark, or peel.  
Dirisgaw, *v. a.* (dirisg) To decorticate, to bark.  
Dirisgedig, *a.* (dirisg) Decorticated; stripped.  
Dirisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirisg) Decortication.  
Diriwr, *s. m.—pl. dirwyr* (dir—gwr) One who necessitates; a contrainer, or enforcer; one who presseth hard, a dunner, or urger.  
Dirlais, *s. m.—pl. dirleisfau* (llais) Exclamation; emphasis, or *ecphonesis*.  
Dirleisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirlais) An exclaiming.  
Dirleisiaw, *v. a.* (dirlais) To exclaim, to cry out.  
Dirleisiawl, *a.* (dirlais) Exclamatory; shrieking.  
Dirlon, *a.* (llon) Very contented, or pleased.  
Dirloni, *v. a.* (dirlon) To make very contented.  
Dirloniad, *s. m.* (dirlon) A supremely pleasing.  
Dirmyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (myg) Irony; contempt, slight, disparagement; dishonour.

Frawz wallaw anaw anewyg  
I vynu i vyned a'm dirmyg.

The tumultuous pouring of the effusion of genius upward to go with my degradation. *Gynssetw, m. O. Gwynes.*

Dirmygawl, *a.* (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.  
Dirmygedig, *a.* (dirmyg) Contemned, slighted.  
Dirmygiad, *s. m.* (dirmyg) A contemning.  
Dirmygu, *v. a.* (dirmyg) To contemn, to despise, to slight, to disparage, to degrade.

Câs â zirmygo Zuw a dyn.

Odious is he that slighteth God and man. *Adage.*

Dirmygir ni welir.

What is not seen will be slighted. *Adage.*

Y pengwastrawd biau gapanau y brenin o'r byz crwyn wrthyt; a'i ylbardunau o'r byzant euraid, neu arianaid, neu evyzaid, pa zirmycer.

The chief groom claims the caps of the king if there are skins to them; and his spurs, if they are of gold, or of silver, or of copper, when they are cast off. *Welsh Laws.*

Dirmygus, *a.* (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.  
Dirmygwr, *s. m.—pl. dirmygwyr* (dirmyg—gwr) A contemner, slighter, or disparager.  
Dirnad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nad) Discernment.  
Dirnad, *v. a.* (nad) To explain, to expound, to interpret; to comprehend, to perceive, to discern.  
Dirnadadwy, *a.* (dirnad) Comprehensible, discernible.  
Dirnadaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dirnad) Explication, exposition; comprehension, or discernment.  
Dirnadiad, *s. m.* (dirnad) An expounding; a discerning, or comprehending.  
Dirnadu, *v. a.* (dirnad) To explicate; to discern.  
Dirni, *s. m.* (dir) Necessity; urgency; behoof.  
Dirnwyv,



# DIR

**Dirnwyv, s. m. (nwyv)** Excess of wantonness.

Mawr o wâs brâs oez y brawd,  
O zirnwyv amyl i zyrnawd.

A huge fellow and fat was the friar, through excess of lust frequent was his blows.

**Dirnwyvaw, v. a. (dirnwyv)** To make wanton; to become brisk, or vigorous to excess.

**Dirnwyvawl, a. (dirnwyv)** Very wanton.

**Dirodres, a. (rhodres)** Void of vain flirting.

**Dirozev, v. n. (gozev)** To bear, or suffer much.

**Dirovyn, v. a. (govyn)** To intreat; to conjure.

**Dirollwng, v. a. (gollwng)** To let go abruptly.

Peçawd, pan orfener â zïrollwng varwolaeth.

Sin, when it is accomplished will let in death. *W. Salisbury.*

**Dironi, v. a. (dirawn)** To shed the grain. *Yd yn dironi*, corn shedding the grain.

**Dironiad, s. m. (dirawn)** A shedding of grain.

**Dirper, v. n. (peru)** To deserve, ought, should.

Gwir yw clôd hynod a hono tavawd  
I'r aeriew parawd a'i dirpero.

True is the superior praise which the tongue asserts to the ready lion of slaughter that merits it. *Llygad Gwr.*

Ei golygon—

Aeron glan, dirperan' glôd.

Her eyes—bright berries, they deserve praise.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Can ys dirper (rhaid) izynt hwy vod yn zarostyngedig.

For it is incumbent upon them to be in subjection.

*W. Salisbury.*

**Dirperadwy, a. (dirper)** Capable of meriting.

**Dirperawl, a. (dirper)** Tending to merit.

**Dirperedig, a. (dirper)** Merited, deserved.

**Dirperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirper)** A meriting.

**Dirperu, v. a. (dirper)** To render obligatory; to be incumbent.

Yn ein tyau, ar ein meusfyz,  
Y dirpera i'n wezio.

In our houses, on our fields, it is incumbent upon us to pray. *Parç. R. Pritchard, o Lanymyzyri.*

**Dirprwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy)** A supply.

**Dirprwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirprwy)** A supplying.

**Dirprwyath, s. m. (dirprwy)** Attorneyship.

**Dirprwyaw, v. a. (dirprwy)** To supply, or to perform another's office or duty; to oversee.

Ev â vagoez a'i dirprwyoez.

He begat him that supplied his place.

*Adage.*

Tra gellais newidiais wawd,  
Dirprwyaw dy wr priawd.

Whilst I was able I changed the panegyric, supplying thy wedded husband. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dirprwywr, s. m.—pl. dirprwywyr (dirprwy—gwr)** A suppliant; an attorney.

**Dirus, a. (rhus)** Free from starts; undaunted.

**Dirusaw, v. n. (dirus)** To cease starting back.

**Dirusiad, a. (dirus)** Free from starting.

Rhydaer ar aefawr ri dirusiad:

Over ardent on the shield the undaunted chief.

*Rhifsieryd.*

**Dirwaez, s. f. (gwaez)** A loud cry, or outcry.

**Dirwaen, s. f. (gwaen)** A violent parting, or cleaving open.

**Dirwaenawl, a. (dirwaen)** Violently cleaved.

**Dirwaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwaen)** A dissevering, or cleaving asunder.

**Dirwaenu, v. a. (dirwaen)** To dissever; to cleave asunder.

Rhymdirwaen Duw, rhymdirwy,  
Rhymdirwnaeth ran hiraeth rwy.

God shall cause me to be separated, he will inflict a penalty on me, he has caused to me an over portion of grief. *Blexyn Varx.*

**Dirwan, a. (gwân)** Very weak, or enfeebled.

# DIR

**Dirwanâad, s. m. (dirwan)** A weakening much.

**Dirwanâawl, a. (dirwan)** Tending to weaken.

**Dirwanâu, v. a. (dirwan)** To weaken greatly.

**Dirwander, s. m. (dirwan)** A debilitated state.

**Dirwarth, a. (gwarth)** A cover, or surface.

**Dirwarthawl, a. (dirwarth)** Overshadowing.

**Dirwarthiad, s. m. (dirwarth)** A covering over.

**Dirwarthu, v. a. (dirwarth)** To cover over.

A Sioned Domas yno,

Wrth i vez a'i diawarthai vo!

And Sioned Thomas there, by his grave would be covering him. *L. Mon.*

**Dirwafg, s. f. (gwafg)** Constriction, pressure.

**Dirwafgawl, a. (dirwafg)** Very constrictive.

**Dirwafgiad, s. m. (dirwafg)** A compressing.

**Dirwafgu, v. a. (dirwafg)** To compress much.

**Dirwd, a. (rhwd)** Free from rust, or corrosion.

**Dirwen, s. f. (gwên)** A broad smile; a laugh.

**Dirwenawl, a. (dirwen)** Risible, laughing.

**Dirweniad, s. m. (dirwen)** A laughing out.

**Dirwenu, v. a. (dirwen)** To smile, or to laugh.

Ni byzwyv yn dirwen,  
Oni molwyv Urien.

May I not be rejoicing if I praise not Urien.

*Taliesin.*

**Dirwest, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest)** Abstinence.

Dirwest ody.

The fast of the kiln.

*Adage.*

**Dirwestawl, a. (dirwest)** Abstinent, fasting.

**Dirwestva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dirwest)** A fasting.

**Dirwestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwest)** A fasting.

**Dirwestrwyz, s. m. (dirwest)** Abstinence.

**Dirwestu, v. n. (dirwest)** To fast, to abstain.

Llu yn dirwestu drostaw.

A host fasting on his account.

*Guto'r Glyn.*

**Dirwgnag, a. (grwgnag)** Void of murmuring.

**Dirwnëyd, v. a. (gwnëyd)** To do the utmost.

**Dirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (dir)** A due; a penalty, fine, amercement, or forfeiture.

Dirwy caeth o'r lledrad cyntav â wnel çweugaint yw; o'r ail punt.

The fine of a villain for the first theft he shall commit is ten shillings; the second one pound. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dirwyad, s. m. (dirwy)** Imposition of a fine;

**Dirwyadwy, a. (dirwyad)** That may be fined.

**Dirwyaw, v. a. (dirwy)** To fine, to amerce.

**Dirwyawg, a. (dirwy)** That is fined, or mulcted.

**Dirwyawl, a. (dirwy)** Relating to a fine; penal.

**Dirwyedig, a. (dirwy)** Fined, or amerced.

**Dirwyedigaeth, s. m. (dirwyedig)** The act of fining.

**Dirwym, a. (rhwym)** Void of restriction.

**Dirwymaw, v. a. (dirwym)** To unbind; to loosen.

**Dirwymawl, a. (dirwym)** Tending to unbind.

**Dirwymeiz, s. m. (dirwym)** Disengagement.

**Dirwymiad, s. m. (dirwym)** A disengaging.

**Dirwyn, s. m. (gwyn)** Excess of vital impulse, or affection; strong passion.

Handwyv dirwyn vrwyn o'i vraw gollod.

I am become of inflamed passion on account of his mournful loss. *Cynzelwë.*

**Dirwystraw, v. n. (dirwystyr)** To cease stopping.

**Dirwystrawl, a. (dirwystyr)** Unrestraining.

**Dirwystredig, a. (dirwystyr)** Uninterrupted.

**Dirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystyr)** Uninterruption.

**Dirwystyr, a. (rhwystyr)** Void of restraint.

**Dirwyth, a. (rhwyth)** Without murmuring.

**Dirwÿus, a. (dirwy)** Liable to a fine, or mulct.

**Dirwywr, s. m.—pl. dirwywyr (dirwy—gwr)** One who levies a fine, or penalty.

**Dirwyyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dirwy)** A finer.

**Dirybuz, a. (rhybuz)** Subitaneous; sudden.

*Dirydiad,*



## DIS

**Dirydiad, s. m.** (dirwd) A cleaning of rust.  
**Dirydni, s. m.** (dirwd) Clearness from rust.  
**Dirydu, v. a.** (dirwd) To clear from rust.  
**Diryv, a.** (rhyv) Destitute of forwardness.

Nid oez diryv yfgwyd.

There was *not* the want of forwardness of shield. *Aneurin.*

**Diryvez, a.** (rhyvez) Not marvellous.

Diryvez drwy leŵwez draw  
 Vod eizig heb vedw izaw.

It is *not* remarkable, over yonder lawn, that the jealous one is  
 without any birch. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Diryvezawd, a.** (diryvez) Not marvellous.  
**Diryvyg, a.** (rhyvyg) Void of presumption.  
**Diryvygawl, a.** (diryvyg) Unpresumptuous.  
**Diryvygiad, s. m.** (diryvyg) A ceasing to be bold.  
**Diryvygu, v. n.** (diryvyg) To cease presuming.  
**Dirym, a.** (grym) Void of power, or effect.

Av i Wynez, aml-wlez ym,  
 Ar dy dôr wr du dirym.

I will go to Gwynez, where I'm greeted with frequent feasts,  
 in spite of thee thou black feeble one. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

**Dirymawl, a.** (dirym) Tending to weaken.  
**Dirymedig, a.** (dirym) Made of no effect; abolished, or abrogated.  
**Dirymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dirym) A debilitating.  
**Dirymiaw, v. a.** (dirym) To debilitate; to annul.  
**Dirymiawl, a.** (dirym) Tending to divest of power, or effect; tending to abrogate.  
**Dirymu, v. a.** (dirym) To debilitate; to make void, to render invalid, to abrogate.  
**Diryw, a.** (rhyw) Degenerate, or debased.  
**Dirywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diryw) Degeneration.  
**Dirywiaeth, s. m.** (diryw) Degeneracy; baseness.  
**Dirywiaw, v. n.** (diryw) To degenerate; to debase.  
**Dirywiawg, a.** (diryw) Degenerated; debased.  
**Dirywiawl, a.** (diryw) Tending to degenerate.  
**Dirywiedig, a.** (diryw) Degenerated; debased.  
**Dis, prefix in composition** (di—ys) It has a negative force, like *un*, or *im* in English.

**Difav, a.** (fav) Not standing, or firm; falling.  
**Difail, a.** (fail) Void of foundation, or base.  
**Difalw, a.** (falw) Not vile, base, or debased.  
**Difar, a.** (fâr) Free from wrath, or passion.  
**Difarâad, s. m.** (difar) A ceasing to insult.  
**Difarâawl, a.** (difar) Uninsulting, unoffending.  
**Difarâu, v. n.** (difar) To cease from insulting.  
**Difathrawl, a.** (difathyr) Not trampled upon.  
**Difathredig, a.** (difathyr) Untrodden, unbeaten.  
**Difathru, v. n.** (difathyr) To cease treading.  
**Difathyr, a.** (fathyr) Untrodden, unbeaten.  
**Difbar, a.** (bâr) Void of wrath, or ire.  
**Difcamar, a.** (cam) Scattered up and down.  
**Difcar, a.** (câr) Hated, or inamiable.  
**Difcarad, a.** (difcar) Free from loving.  
**Difcaru, v. a.** (difcar) To disaffect; to hate.  
**Difcaul, a.** (caul) Uncoagulated, uncurdled.  
**Difceulad, s. m.** (difcaul) A being uncurdled.  
**Difceulaw, v. a.** (difcaul) To discongeal.  
**Difclof, a.** (clof) Not lame, or halting.  
**Difclofi, v. a.** (difclof) To divest of lameness.  
**Difclofiad, s. m.** (difclof) A curing of lameness.  
**Difcraf, a.** (crâf) Not keen to catch, or hold.  
**Difcrafawl, a.** (difcraf) Tending to disengage.  
**Difcrafiad, s. m.** (difcraf) A disengaging.  
**Difcrafu, v. n.** (difcraf) To let go; to disengage.  
**Difcuz, a.** (cuz) Uncovered, or unconcealed.  
**Difcuziad, s. m.** (difcuz) A developing.  
**Difcuziaw, v. a.** (difcuz) To uncover; to open.  
**Difcyvrith, a.** (cyvrith) Not appearing in unison; not congenial; austere, harsh; fierce. *Dy-*

## DIS

*wedyd yn zifcyvrith*, to speak harshly; *Edryg yn zifcyvrith*, to look fiercely.

Y geiriau difcyvrith hŷny â gyfröes y brenin ar lîd.

Those disagreeable words moved the king to anger.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Difcyvrithiad, s. m.** (difcyvrith) A rendering, or becoming uncongenial.  
**Difcyvrithiaw, v. a.** (difcyvrith) To render uncongenial; to become harsh, or severe.  
**Difcyn, v. n.** (cynu) To descend; to alight, to dismount; to devolve; to take down.  
**Difcynadwy, a.** (difcyn) Descendable; falling.  
**Difcynawl, a.** (difcyn) Descending, falling.  
**Difcynedig, a.** (difcyn) Descending, dropping.  
**Difcynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (difcynedig) The act of descending, or dismounting.  
**Difcynva, s. f.—pl. difcynvëyz** (difcyn) A place of descent; a descent.  
**Difcyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (difcyn) A descending; a coming down; a dismounting; devolution.

Cynzylan Gulhwg gynnviad llew;  
 Blaï zilyn zifcyniad;  
 Nid adfer Twrg trev i dâd.

Cynzylan, like Culhwg, a lion in the toil; swift his coming down  
 in the pursuit; Twrg will not restore the patrimony of his fire.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Difcynial, v. a.** (difcyn) To be descending.

Rhag kannwynawl cân  
 Llwg er dwg dyvel  
 Difcynial allel  
 I bob dewr dyfêl.

Before the congenial splendid light for the sake of bringing forward  
 the imagination, to be able to descend to every daring exploration.  
*Taliessin.*

**Difcynu, v. a.** (difcyn) To descend; to dismount.  
**Difcynwr, s. m.—pl. difcynwyr** (difcyn-gwr) One who descends; a dismounter.  
**Difcynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (difcyn) A descender.  
**Difgarw, a.** (garw) Not rough, or harsh.  
**Difgraid, a.** (graid) Void of heat, or ardency.  
**Difgwall, a.** (gwall) Free from defection.  
**Difgwrth, a.** (gwrth) Void of resistance.  
**Difgyr, a.** (gÿr) Void of impulse, or drift.  
**Difgyrth, a.** (gyrth) Not impelled, or driven.  
**Difhaul, a.** (haul) Sunless, shaded from the sun.  
**Difheulaw, v. a.** (difhaul) To shade from the sun.  
**Difiared, a.** (fiared) Void of talk, tacit; silent.  
**Difiglaw, v. n.** (difigyl) To cease agitating.  
**Difiglez, s. m.** (difigyl) Immobility; firmness.  
**Difigliad, s. m.** (difigyl) A ceasing to agitate.  
**Difigyl, a.** (figyl) Unshaken, unagitated; firm.  
**Diflaw, adv.** (islaw) Below, or beneath.

Delw wyd â gavas dolur,  
 Difalw i moz, diflaw mur.

A form thou art, of no mean appearance, that got a wound below  
 the wall. *Ieu. Zu Dai Bôwain.*

**Diflle, a.** (lle) Divested of place; dislocated.  
**Diflêad, s. m.** (diflle) A displacing; dislocation.  
**Difliw, a.** (lliw) Colourless; pale, or wan.  
**Difliwiad, s. m.** (difliw) A discolouring.  
**Difliwiaw, v. a.** (difliw) To divest of colour.  
**Diflyncawl, a.** (llyncawl) Tending to vomit.  
**Diflynciad, s. m.** (llynciad) A vomiting.  
**Diflyncu, v. a.** (llyncu) To vomit; to emit.  
**Difmanawl, a.** (manawl) Evanid, fleeting.  
**Difmaniad, s. m.** (maniad) A disappearing.  
**Difmanu, v. a.** (manu) To disappear.  
**Difo, adv.** (ifo) Beneath, below, or down.  
**Difodli, v. a.** (fodli) To trip up the heels.  
**Difodliad, s. m.** (fodliad) A tripping of heels.  
**Difozawl, a.** (fozawl) Not sinking into.  
**Difozi, v. n.** (fozi) To ceasing sinking into.  
**Difoziad, s. m.** (foziad) A ceasing to sink in.

*Difom*



# DIS

Disom, *a.* (fom) Void of disappointment.  
Disomawl, *a.* (disom) Undeceiving; certain.  
Disomedig, *a.* (disom) Not deceived, or misled.  
Disomi, *v. a.* (disom) To undeceive; to be explicit.  
Disomiad, *s. m.* (disom) A ceasing to deceive.  
Disomiant, *s. m.* (disom) Indecision; infallibility.  
Dison, *a.* (fôn) Void of noise, or din; silent.

Lle difon dynion o daw.

*Silent* are men in the place if he comes.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Disoniarus, *a.* (dison) Unsonorous.  
Disorod, *a.* (forod) Defecate, cleared of dross.  
Disorodi, *v. a.* (disorod) To cleanse of dross.  
Disothag, *a.* (sothag) Clear from refuse.  
Dispar, *a.* (yspar) Void of parity; odd.  
Disporth, *a.* (ysporth) Void of support.  
Disporthawl, *a.* (disporth) Unsupporting.  
Disporthi, *v. n.* (disporth) To cease supporting.  
Disporthiad, *s. m.* (disporth) A divesting of, or a ceasing to, support, or nourish.  
Disporthiant, *s. m.* (disporth) Atrophy.  
Disprawv, *s. m.* (prawv) Confutation.  
Disprobadwy, *a.* (disprawv) Confutable.  
Disprovedig, *a.* (disprawv) Disproved.  
Disprovi, *v. a.* (disprawv) To disprove.  
Disproviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (disprawv) A confuting, or disproving; confutation.  
Dispur, *a.* (pur) Impure, or unclean.

Gwarçedyz elvyz dy byz dispur.

The elementary coverings they will be *impure*.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Dispwyll, *a.* (pwyll) Distracted; irrational.  
Dispwyllaw, *v. a.* (dispwyll) To distract.  
Dispwyllawg, *a.* (dispwyll) Void of reason.  
Dispwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dispwyll) A becoming distracted; distraction.  
Disfevyd, *a.* (fevyd) Unstaying; sudden.  
Disfevydlawg, *a.* (sefydlawg) Unstationary.  
Disfevydliad, *s. m.* (sefydliad) A rendering, or becoming unstationary.  
Disfevydlu, *v. a.* (sevydlu) To divest of stability; to become unstable.  
Disegur, *a.* (segur) Not at leisure.

Arthur zifegur lavnau,

Er a zygywyzait o gur gan waedau—dywed.

Arthur with *reflex* blades, by what beset thee of pain with losing of blood—speak.

*Engl. Arthur a Liwedd.*

Difeguryd, *a.* (difegur) Void of leisure.  
Difeibiant, *a.* (feibiant) Unindulged.

Aber syber, difeibiant,

Lle credir, lle coeir cant.

A port, proud and *void of leisure*, where are credited, and where are believed a hundred.

*Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.*

Difeiliad, *s. m.* (disail) A divesting of base.  
Difeiliaw, *v. a.* (disail) To divest of a base.  
Difeiliedig, *a.* (disail) Divested of foundation.  
Difeilrwyz, *s. m.* (disail) Groundlessness.  
Disenw, *a.* (fenw) Void of name; unrenowned.  
Disenwad, *s. m.* (disenw) A divesting of name.  
Disenwi, *v. a.* (disenw) To divest of name.  
Diserç, *a.* (ferç) Void of affection, or fondness.  
Diserçawg, *a.* (diserç) Void of fondness.  
Diserçiad, *s. m.* (diserç) A disaffecting; a cooling.  
Diserçu, *v. n.* (diserç) To cease being fond.

Prid i Loegyr ei zifyrç.

There is reason for England to *cease being fond* of him.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Diservyll, *a.* (servyll) Not tottering; firm.  
Diservyllrwyz, *s. m.* (diservyll) Stability.

# DIS

Diservyllu, *v. a.* (diservyll) To render untottering, or firm; to become firm.  
Diserth, *a.* (ferth) Not declivous, or steep; not rigid, or stiff; not obscene.  
Diseuthyg, *a.* (feuthyg) Not abortive.

Ev gorau rhiau hyd y rhyzyg haul  
Hwyl zâravawr zifeuthyg.

He subjugates princes as far as the sun takes a course, immense and unerring.

*Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

Disperawd, *s. m.* (dispar) Aberration; disparity; dispersion; a wandering. *Myned ar zâsperawd*, to go astray.  
Dist, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dîs) A joist in a floor.  
Distadlez, *s. m.* (distadyl) Disparity; abjectness.  
Distadliad, *s. m.* (distadyl) A making worthless.  
Distadlu, *v. a.* (distadyl) To make worthless.  
Distadyl, *a.* (ystadyl) Contemptible, abject.  
Distal, *a.* (yftal) Worthless; contemptible.  
Disfuz, *a.* (fuz) Juiceless, without sap, or juice.  
Disfug, *a.* (fug) Juiceless, without juice.  
Disulw, *a.* (fulw) Inadvertent, or heedless.  
Disurdoes, *a.* (furdoes) Having no leaven.  
Disut, *a.* (sut) Out of order; out of sort.  
Disutrwyz, *s. m.* (disut) Disorderedness.  
Diswla, *a.* (fwla) Not slovenly; or unspruce.  
Diswn, *a.* (fwn) Noiseless, void of sound.  
Diswrth, *a.* (fwrth) Not sluggish, or heavy.

Nid diswrth neb diawg.

No lazy one is *void of sluggishness*.

*Adage.*

Diswta, *a.* (fwta) Not sudden, or abrupt.  
Diswyz, *a.* (fwyz) Without office, unemployed.  
Diswyzaw, *v. a.* (diswyz) To divest of office.

Cam amcan yw'r awenyd  
Draw i'm diswyzaw fyz.

Of a mistaken design is the muse yonder that is *deposing* me.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Diswyzedig, *a.* (diswyz) Deposed from office.  
Diswyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diswyz) A cashiering.  
Diswyn, *a.* (fwyn) Void of enchantment.  
Diswynaw, *v. a.* (diswyn) To break a charm.  
Disyçed, *a.* (fyçed) Void of thirst, not dry.  
Disyçedig, *a.* (disyçed) Unthirsty, not dry.  
Disyçedu, *v. a.* (disyçed) To quench thirst.  
Disyvyld, *a.* (fyvlyd) Void of motion.  
Disyvydrwyz, *s. m.* (disyvyld) Immoveableness.  
Disyvyd, *a.* (fyvyd) Void of stay, or stand, sudden.

Can ni wyr angu arbed i neb, hi a zaeth o zifyvyd reddeg, ac a zug Peredur o bervez y vuçez hon.

Since death knows not how to spare any one, she came of a *sudden* course, and did take away Peredur from the midst of this life.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Disyvydrwyz, *s. m.* (disyvyd) Suddenness.  
Disylw, *a.* (fylw) Void of regard, or heedless.  
Disylwant, *s. m.* (disylw) Inadvertence.  
Disylwez, *a.* (fylwez) Unsubstantial.  
Disylwezawl, *a.* (disylwez) Unsubstantial.  
Disylweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (disylwez) A divesting of substance, or matter.  
Disylwezu, *v. a.* (disylwez) To divest of substance; to unsubstantiate.  
Disymmud, *a.* (fymmud) Immoveable.  
Disymmudedig, *a.* (disymmud) Unmoved.  
Disymmudez, *s. m.* (disymmud) Immobility.  
Disymmwth, *a.* (fymmwth) Sudden, subitaneous.

Disymmwth vyz dryg-law anmhwyll.

*Unawares* is the evil hand of the heedless.

*Adage.*

Disymmythawl, *a.* (disymmwth) Subitaneous.  
Disymmythiad, *s. m.* (disymmwth) A moving, or happening on a sudden.



## DIW

- Difymmythu**, *v. a.* (difymmwth) To move, or happen suddenly; to vanish.  
**Difyndawd**, *a.* (syndawd) Void of surprise.  
**Dilynwyrr**, *a.* (ynwyr) Senseless; nonsensical, imprudent.  
**Dilynwyrraw**, *v. n.* (difynwyr) To become senseless, or irrational.  
**Difynwyrrawl**, *a.* (difynwyr) Indiscreet.  
**Difynwyrrez**, *s. m.* (difynwyr) Senselessness.  
**Ditiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (did) A uttering; a saying, or speaking; expression.  
**Ditian**, *v. a.* (did) To speak; to question.  
**Ditianawl**, *a.* (ditiān) Utterant; speaking.  
**Ditianu**, *v. a.* (ditiān) To say; to question.

Da i gwn wiw gyflwn enw  
 Ditiān' nad wyt un enw  
 A Meigen Eys—

Well I know the proper congenial name, I will assert that thou art not of the same name with Rhys Meigen. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Ditiaw**, *v. a.* (did) To utter, to express, to say.  
**Ditiawl**, *a.* (did) Utterant; speaking.  
**Ditiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ditwyr (did—gwr) A speaker

O bu ymannerç—  
 Ac o bu synt, tremynt tro,  
 Bai ditiwr mawr, bia etto.

If there has been congratulation—and if there has been formerly for a moment's space, if he were a speaker of praise, let it be again. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diunon**, *a.* (unon) Undoubted; indubious.  
**Diurzas**, *a.* (urzas) Without dignity, or rank.  
**Diurzafawl**, *a.* (diurzas) Undignifying.  
**Diurzafiad**, *s. m.* (diurzas) A degrading.  
**Diurzafu**, *v. a.* (diurzas) To degrade.  
**Diurzaw**, *v. a.* (urzaw) To degrade, to cashier.  
**Diurzawl**, *a.* (urzawl) Undignifying; base.  
**Diurzedig**, *a.* (urzedig) Undignified; base.  
**Diurziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urziad) Degradation.  
**Diurziant**, *a.* (urziant) Void of dignity, or rank.  
**Diw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (iw) Intireness; perfection; sum; totality. *a.* Total.  
**Diwad**, *a.* (gwâd) Without denial; undeniable.  
**Diwadawl**, *a.* (diwad) Not tending to deny.  
**Diwadnawl**, *a.* (gwadnawl) Undermining.  
**Diwadniad**, *s. m.* (gwadniad) A undermining.  
**Diwadnu**, *v. a.* (gwadnu) To undermine; to supplant; to trip up the heels.  
**Diwadu**, *v. n.* (diwad) To cease denying.  
**Diwazawd**, *a.* (gwazawd) Void of dregs, or lees.  
**Diwazawl**, *a.* (gwazawl) Unendowed, dowerless.  
**Diwazodawl**, *a.* (diwazawd) Not feculent.  
**Diwazodedig**, *a.* (diwazawd) Defecated.  
**Diwazodi**, *v. a.* (diwazawd) To defecate, to cleanse from dregs; to pour off the lees.  
**Diwazodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwazawd) Defecation.  
**Diwazoli**, *v. a.* (diwazawl) To disendow.  
**Diwazoliad**, *s. m.* (diwazawl) A disendowing.  
**Diwaed**, *a.* (gwaed) Void of blood; bloodless.  
**Diwaedlyd**, *a.* (diwaed) Not bloody; not fierce.  
**Diwael**, *a.* (gwael) Not low, base, or mean.  
**Diwaelawd**, *a.* (diwael) Bottomless; void of dregs.  
**Diwaelodedig**, *a.* (diwaelawd) Unbottomed.  
**Diwaelodi**, *v. a.* (diwaelawd) To clear of bottom; to clear of dregs, or lees.  
**Diwaelodiad**, *s. m.* (diwaelawd) A divesting of bottom; to clear off the lees.  
**Diwag**, *a.* (gwâg) Not empty, or not void.  
**Diwagez**, *a.* (diwag) Free from vanity.  
**Diwahan**, *a.* (gwahan) Unseparate, undivided; indiscriminate; indistinct; individual.  
**Diwahanawl**, *a.* (diwahan) Unseparating.

## DIW

- Diwahanedig**, *a.* (diwahan) Unseparated.  
**Diwahaniad**, *s. m.* (diwahan) Inseparation.  
**Diwahaniaeth**, *s. m.* (diwahan) Indiscriminateness, a state of inseparation.  
**Diwahanu**, *v. n.* (diwahan) To cease parting, separating, or discriminating.  
**Diwaharz**, *a.* (gwaharz) Unforbidden.  
**Diwaharzawl**, *a.* (diwaharz) Unforbidding.  
**Diwaharzedig**, *a.* (diwaharz) Unforbidden.  
**Diwaharziad**, *s. m.* (diwaharz) The being unforbidden.  
**Diwahawz**, *a.* (gwahawz) Void of invitation.  
**Diwahozawl**, *a.* (diwahawz) Uninviting.  
**Diwahozedig**, *a.* (diwahawz) Unbidden.  
**Diwahoziad**, *s. m.* (diwahawz) Lack of bidding, the being uninvited.  
**Diwair**, *a.* (gwair) Not using the energy; not producing; chaste, continent; faithful, loyal; pure, undefiled. *Y tri diwair deulu*, the three faithful clans.

*Tri diwair verç ynys Prydain: traul Divevyl verç Llyngesawl llaw hael; Gwenvedon verç Tudwal Tudglad; a Tegau Eurvron.*

The three chaste women of the isle of Britain: Traul Divevyl, the daughter of Llyngesawl with the liberal hand; Gwenvedon, the daughter of Tudwal Tudglad; and Tegau Eurvron. *Triez.*

Morganwa—  
 Lle daw pob man i'w hamnerç;  
 Lle dewr mab, lle diwair merç.

Glamorgan, the country that every place will come to greet; the place where the man is bold, the place where the woman is chaste. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diwaith**, *a.* (gwaith) Without work, or toil.  
**Diwala**, *a.* (gwala) Unsatisfied; insatiate.  
**Diwall**, *a.* (gwall) Not lacking, or failing; wanting nothing; incessant.

*Yzoez folineb yn ziwalli'm cymhell i'ym treigyl, drwy zywedyd, na zyly y vath vwrriad da hyn y adel i'wyned yn over.*

Folly was incessantly impelling me on in my course, by saying, that such a good intention as that ought not to be suffered to go to nought. *Marçawg Grwydrad.*

- Diwalledig**, *a.* (diwall) Not abortive; satisfied.  
**Diwalledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwalledig) The act of divesting of want; satiation.  
**Diwallgov**, *a.* (gwallgov) Not lacking memory; not crackbrained, or heedless.  
**Diwalliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwall) A divesting of want; a satisfying, a satiating.

*Y corf a gynnelir gan ail acosion; megis ymborth, awyr, a'r cyfelyb; yr hyn i'yz izo ev yn ziwalliad digonawl.*

The body is supported by second causes; such as food, air, and the like; the which are to it a sufficient relief from want. *Jer. Owain.*

- Diwallrwyz**, *s. m.* (diwall) Satiety; fulness, sufficiency; competency.  
**Diwallt**, *a.* (gwallt) Hairless, depilous.  
**Diwalltawl**, *a.* (diwallt) Depilatory.  
**Diwalltiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwallt) Depilation.  
**Diwalltu**, *v. a.* (diwallt) To pull off the hair.  
**Diwallu**, *v. a.* (diwall) To divest of want; to satisfy, to fill; to provide for.

*Y trulliad a zyly ziwallu y vezgell, ac a vo ynzi.*

The butler ought to supply the lack of the mead cellar, and what may be in it. *Welsh Laws.*

- Diwallus**, *a.* (diwall) Not lacking; infallible.  
**Diwaravun**, *a.* (gwaravun) Unbegrudged.

*Odid da diwaravun.  
 Seldom is there a benefit unenvied.*

*Adage.*

- Diwaravunaw**, *v. n.* (diwaravun) To cease from grudging, or envying.  
**Diwaravuniaeth**, *s. m.* (diwaravun) Exemption from envy, or grudge.

**Diwarawg**,



# DIW

- Diwàrawg, a.** (gwàrawg) Without a yoke.  
**Diware, a.** (gware) Void of play, not playful.  
**Diwarëus, a.** (diware) Unplayful; rejected.  
**Diwarnod, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diw—arnôd) A day.  
**Diwarnodawl, a.** (diwarnod) Diurnal.  
**Diwarogaeth, s. m.** (diwarawg) Emancipation; a state of emancipation.  
**Diwarogawl, a.** (diwarawg) Emancipatory.  
**Diwarogi, v. a.** (diwarawg) To emancipate.  
**Diwarogiad, s. m.** (diwarawg) Emancipation; a divesting of homage.  
**Diwart, a.** (gwart) Without a guard, or keep.  
**Diwarth, a.** (gwarth) Uncovered; reproachless.

A Deheubarth, ziwarth zyz,  
 A dyn dan dy aden; z.

And South Wales, of reproachless day, will draw under thy wings.  
*Davyd Llŷn.*

- Diwarthâad, s. m.** (diwarth) A developing.  
**Diwarthâawl, a.** (diwarth) Tending to lay open, or develope.  
**Diwarthav, a.** (gwarthav) Having nothing upon, not ridden; with a superior.

Llawr mawr Mebwyniawn dawn diwarthav,  
 Llewyg-dud meilhir yw'r tî tecav.

The extensive ground of Mebwynion of *unsuppressed* virtue, a region inuned by the slender beauty is the fairest land.  
*Lt. P. Mq.*

- Diwarthâu, v. n.** (diwarth) To be uncovered.  
**Diwarthâus, a.** (diwarth) Not apt to become covered.  
**Diwarthruz, a.** (gwarthruz) Reproachless.  
**Diwarthruziad, s. m.** (diwarthruz) A divesting of shamefacedness.  
**Diwarthruziaw, v. a.** (diwarthruz) To divest of shame of race; to divest of reproach.  
**Diwarthruziawl, a.** (diwarthruz) Not apt to be shamefaced; irreproachable.  
**Diwarthruwyz, s. m.** (diwarth) Reproachlessness.  
**Diwarthu, v. a.** (diwarth) To make open; to divest of shame, or reproach.  
**Diwarthus, a.** (diwarth) Unreproachful.  
**Diwalanaeth, a.** (gwalanaeth) Void of service.  
**Diwalanaetnawl, a.** (diwalanaeth) Unserviceable.  
**Diwalanaethgar, a.** (diwalanaeth) Unserviceable.  
**Diwalanaetnu, v. n.** (diwalanaeth) To cease serving; to become unserviceable.  
**Diwalgar, a.** (gwalgar) Undispersed.  
**Diwalgarawl, a.** (diwalgar) Not apt to scatter.  
**Diwalgariad, s. m.** (diwalgar) A being unscattered; a ceasing to disperse.  
**Diwalgaru, v. n.** (diwalgar) To cease scattering, or dispersing.  
**Diwalgawd, a.** (gwalgawd) Void of shelter.  
**Diwalgodawl, a.** (diwalgawd) Unsheltering.  
**Diwalgodva, a.** (diwalgawd) Void of shelter.  
**Diwalgodi, v. a.** (diwalgawd) To unshelter.  
**Diwalgodiad, s. m.** (diwalgawd) A divesting of shelter, or covering.  
**Diwatwar, a.** (gwatwar) Void of mockery.  
**Diwatwarawl, a.** (diwatwar) Not apt to mock.  
**Diwatwariad, s. m.** (diwatwar) A ceasing to mock; freedom from mockery.  
**Diwatwaru, v. n.** (diwatwar) To cease mocking.  
**Diwecry, a.** (gwecry) Not feeble, or flagging.  
**Diwedz, s. m.** (diwez—dyz) The evening.  
**Diwez, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (diw) Perfection; completion, end, or conclusion.

Cyn degreu gwel y diwez.

Before the beginning see the end.

*Adage.*

# DIW

Rhyvez diwez blodeuyn,  
 A rhyvez diwez dyn;  
 Dyn bob grodyn a grina;  
 Val y dyn blodeuyn da.

Wonderful is the end of a flower, and wonderful the end of man: man by little and little fades away; and like the man is the goodly flower.  
*L. G. Cuthi.*

- Diwezav, s. m.** (diwez) The last, hindmost, or utmost; the latest. *Y tro diwezav, y tro olav,* the last turn, the last time.  
**Diwezar, a.** (diwez) Tardy, slow; late.  
**Diwezaráad, s. m.** (diwezar) A growing late.  
**Diwezaráawl, a.** (diwezar) Apt to be late.  
**Diwezaráu, v. a.** (diwezar) To make late; to make slow, to retard; to become late.  
**Diwezaru, v. n.** (diwezar) To become late.  
**Diwezarwg, s. m.** (diwezar) Slowness; lateness.  
**Diwezawl, a.** (diwez) Conclusive; ending.  
**Diwezedig, a.** (diwez) Ended, or concluded.  
**Diwezglo, s. m.** (diwez—clo) A conclusion.  
**Diwezglwm, s. m.** (diwez—clwm) A finale.  
**Diweziad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diwez) A conclusion, termination, or accomplishment.  
**Diwezu, v. a.** (diwez) To end, to conclude.  
**Diwezwr, s. m.**—*pl. diwezwr* (diwez—gwr) A finisher; also the last man.  
**Diwegi, a.** (gwegi) Void of vanity; serious.  
**Diwehilion, a.** (gwehilion) Void of refuse.  
**Diweirdawd, s. m.** (diwair) Contenance.  
**Diweirdeb, s. m.** (diwair) Continence; chastity.  
**Diweirzyn, s. c.**—*pl. t. ion* (diwair—dyn) A chaste, or continent person.  
**Diweirez, s. m.** (diwair) Continence, chastity.  
**Diweirvoes, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (diwair—moes) A chaste demeanour, or deportment.

O Zuw, erwai ziweirvoes,  
 A zaw i mi zoe i'n hoed?

O God, what avails the *chaste demeanour*, shall I experience another yesterday in my life?  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diweirin, a.** (diwair) Continent, chaste.

Dogyn dwyn diweirin  
 Dyllyngain Eifin.

Pure and profound the spell to liberate Elphin. *Taliesin.*

- Diweithes, s. m.** (diwaith) Inactivity.  
**Diweithred, a.** (gweithred) Deedsless. *Amcanion diweithred ni ryngant woz,* Intentions void of deeds will not avail.  
**Diwellâad, s. m.** (gwellâad) A being unmended, or unbettered.  
**Diwellâawl, a.** (gwellâawl) Not apt to mend.  
**Diwellâu, v. n.** (gwellâu) To cease mending.  
**Diweilig, a.** (diwall) Not apt to fail.

I Vangor rhagor Cellwig;  
 Llys lliu ai dengys dawn goledig gwyrz,  
 Lle diwalwyd myrz llaw diwelwig.

To Bangor belongs preeminence over Cellwig; a court pointed at by a hoit, green ominous of gifts; a place where a myriad has been satisfied by a never failing band. *Goronwy Gyriawg.*

Caru Duw diwelwig ymziried.

Loving good with unfailing confidence. *Gwalmai.*

- Diwellt, a.** (gwellt) Void of grafs, or straw.  
**Diwelltiad, s. m.** (diwellt) A divesting of grafs.  
**Diwelltu, v. a.** (diwellt) To divest of grafs. *Diwelltu'r zaeor,* to make the earth bare.  
**Diwen, a.** (gwên) Not smiling; never laughing.  
**Diweniaith, a.** (gweniaith) Void of flattery.

Gweniaith y mae'n ei gynnal;  
 Diweniaith wyv, dawn ei thal,

He keeps up flattery, I am free from flattery, thou whose reward is grace. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diwenieithu, v. n.** (diweniaith) To cease flattering.  
**Diwenieithus, a.** (diweniaith) Unflattering.



# DIW

Diwenwyn, *a.* (gwenwyn) Void of Venom.  
 Diwenwynaw, *v. a.* (diwenwyn) To expel poison;  
 to divest of inflammation.  
 Diwenwynawl, *a.* (diwenwyn) Unvenomous.  
 Diwenwyniad, *s. m.* (diwenwyn) A divesting of  
 venom; the expelling of poison.  
 Diwerfyll, *a.* (gwerfyll) Having no camp.  
 Diwerfyllawg, *a.* (diwerfyll) Unencamped.  
 Diwerfylliad, *s. m.* (diwerfyll) A breaking up of  
 a camp.  
 Diwerfyllu, *v. a.* (diwerfyll) To break up a  
 camp.  
 Diwerth, *a.* (gwerth) Void of price, or value.

Er daed vo'r gair diwerth  
 Ni byz gwir heb azaw gwerth.

Howsoever precious the unpurchased word may be, there will be  
 no truth obtained without promising a value. *Ior. Vynghwyd.*

Diwerthawl, *a.* (diwerth) Unsaleable.  
 Diwerthiad, *s. m.* (diwerth) A ceasing to sell.  
 Diwerthu, *v. n.* (diwerth) To cease selling.  
 Diwes, *a.* (gwês) Immediate; proximate.  
 Diwes, *v. a.* (gwês) To make without interven-  
 tion; to close, or come up with.

Pan el y gwas—  
 Ar hon i ziwes y byd,  
 Ni wna ond fglaw ei fen.

When the youth shall go upon this one to overtake the world, she  
 will but shake her head. *R. ab Davydd Llywd.*

Diwesawg, *a.* (diwes) Having no distance.  
 Diwesawl, *a.* (diwes) Tending to be immediate.  
 Diwest, *a.* (gwêst) Without a visitation.  
 Diwestlawg, *a.* (diwestyl) Void of raging.  
 Diwestliad, *s. m.* (diwestyl) A ceasing to rage; a  
 becoming undisperfed.  
 Diwestlu, *v. n.* (diwestyl) To cease raging.  
 Diwestyl, *a.* (gwestyl) Void of raging, dispersion,  
 or scattering.

Nêr, trymder trom-gad diwestyl,  
 Neu'n gwair vegys Gwair vab Gwestyl.

Lord, the heaviness of the sad conflict void of raging, doth it  
 not make us like Gwair the son of Gwestyl,  
*Ll. P. Nos, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

Diwesu, *v. a.* (diwes) To make void of interven-  
 tion; to approximate.  
 Diwg, *a.* (gwg) Not glancing, or looking aside;  
 not frowning; not angry.  
 Diwir, *a.* (gwr) Void of truth, untrue.  
 Diwiriad, *s. m.* (diwir) A divesting of veracity.  
 Diwiriad, *s. m.* (diwir) Want of veracity.  
 Diwiriaw, *v. a.* (diwir) To divest of veracity.  
 Diwiriawl, *a.* (diwir) Tending to be false.  
 Diwisg, *a.* (gwîsg) Without dress, or clothes.  
 Diwisgaw, *v. a.* (diwisg) To strip, to undress.  
 Diwladaiz, *a.* (gwladaiz) Not rustic.  
 Diwladeiziad, *s. m.* (diwladaiz) A divesting of  
 rusticity, or homeliness.  
 Diwladeiziaw, *v. a.* (diwladaiz) To divest of rus-  
 ticity, or homeliness.  
 Diwladeiziawl, *a.* (diwladaiz) Tending to divest  
 of rusticity, or boorishness.  
 Diwlith, *a.* (gw lith) Without dew. *Y ziw lith,*  
 maidenhair.  
 Diwlithaw, *v. a.* (diwlith) To dry up dew.  
 Diwlithawl, *a.* (diwlith) Not apt to be dewy.  
 Diwlithiad, *s. m.* (diwlith) A drying up of dew.  
 Diwlyz, *a.* (gwlyz) Void of vegetation; bare.

Dir gwen gwynt, gwyn gne  
 Godre gwyz, diwlyz bre:  
 Eizil hen, hwyr yd re.

Piercing the din of the wind, white the hue of the skirts of the  
 wood, bare of vegetation is the hill: slender is the old, and slowly  
 he moves along. *Llywarc Hen.*

Diwni, *a.* (gwni) Seamless, having no seam.

# DIW

Diwniad, *s. m.* (diwni) A divesting of seam.  
 Diwniaw, *v. a.* (diwni) To unfew, to rip.  
 Diwobrwy, *a.* (gwobrwy) Void of reward.  
 Diwobrwyad, *s. m.* (diwobrwy) A ceasing to re-  
 ward, or requite.  
 Diwobrwyaw, *v. n.* (diwobrwy) To cease reward-  
 ing, or requiting.  
 Diwobrwyawl, *a.* (diwobrwy) Unrewarding.  
 Diwobrwyedig, *a.* (diwobrwy) Unrequited.  
 Diwofgo, *a.* (gwofgo) Void of flinching aside.

Byzwg zyun ziwofgo pan zel gwyr Rhuyain i'r glyn attoz, ch  
 Arthur.

Be you unanimous and unintimidated when the men of Rome  
 come to the valley against you, said Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diwofgoad, *s. m.* (diwofgo) A ceasing to go aside.  
 Diwofgawl, *a.* (diwofgo) Not going aside.  
 Diwofgoi, *v. n.* (diwofgo) To cease going aside.  
 Diwofgryn, *a.* (gwofgryn) Void of trembling.  
 Diwr, *a.* (gwr) Without a husband; single.  
 Diwraiz, (gwraiz) Unmanly, enervated.  
 Diwraiz, *a.* (gwraiz) Rootless, void of root.  
 Diwraig, *a.* (gwraig) Without a wife; single.  
 Diwrez, *s. m.* (gwrez) Want of manliness.  
 Diwregys, *a.* (gwregys) Without a girdle.  
 Diwregysawl, *a.* (diwregys) Ungirdled.  
 Diwregysiad, *s. m.* (diwregys) A ungirting.  
 Diwregysu, *v. a.* (diwregys) To ungirt.  
 Diwreiziad, *s. m.* (diwraiz) Emasculation.  
 Diwreiziad, *s. m.* (diwraiz) Eradication.  
 Diwreiziaw, *v. a.* (diwraiz) To emasculate.  
 Diwreiziaw, *v. a.* (diwraiz) To root up, to take  
 off the roots; to grub up; to displant.

Daliafant y breninez, ac eu cymhell hwyntau i warthau, ac i  
 wezu izynt; a cyn pen y vlywz y ceuryz a'r dinafoz, a'r cestyll  
 cedeirn a ziwreiziadant.

They laid hold of the kings, and compelled them also to submit  
 and do homage to them; and before the end of the year they rooted  
 up the walls, and the cities, and the strong castles.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diwreiziawl, *a.* (diwraiz) Eradicative.  
 Diwreiziadig, *a.* (diwraiz) Rooted, grubbed up.  
 Diwres, *a.* (gwrês) Void of heat, or ardour.

Mis Ionawr myglyd dyfryn,  
 Gwag buçes, diwres odyd.

The month of January smoky is the dale, empty the dairy, and  
 void of heat the kiln, *Aneurin.*

Diwresawg, *a.* (diwres) Not hot; not wanton.  
 Diwresiad, *s. m.* (diwres) A divesting of heat.  
 Diwresogi, *v. n.* (diwresawg) To become cold.  
 Diwresogiad, *s. m.* (diwresawg) A divesting of  
 heat, or ardency.  
 Diwresogrwyz, *s. m.* (diwresawg) Want of heat.  
 Diwresu, *v. a.* (diwres) To divest of heat.  
 Diwriawg, *a.* (diwr) Husbandless; single.  
 Diwrnod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diwarnod) A day.  
*Diwrnod o waith,* a day's work,

Nid y bore y mae canmawl diwrnod tég.

It is not in the morning that the fine day is to be praised.  
*Adage.*

Diwrnodawl, *a.* (diwrnod) Diurnal, daily.  
 Diwrnodiaw, *v. a.* (diwrnod) To do a day's work;  
 to do journey work.  
 Diwrnodwr, *s. m.—pl. diwrnodwyr* (diwrnod—  
 gwr) A day man, a journeyman.  
 Diwrtaith, *a.* (gwrtait) Unameliorated; void of  
 manure; uncultivated.  
 Diwrteithiad, *s. m.* (diwrtaith) A rendering un-  
 ameliorated; a ceasing to cultivate.  
 Diwrteithaw, *v. n.* (diwrtaith) To cease ameli-  
 orating, or enriching.  
 Diwrteithiawl, *a.* (diwrtaith) Unameliorating.

Diwrth,



# DIW

Diwrth, *a.* (gwrth) Void of contrast, or opposition.  
 Diwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Void of reversion.  
 Diwrthdroawl, *a.* (diwrthdro) Irreversible.  
 Diwrthdroi, *v. n.* (diwrthdro) To cease reverting.  
 Diwrthdyn, *a.* (gwrthdyn) Void of contention.  
 Diwrthdynawl, *a.* (diwrthdyn) Uncontending.  
 Diwrthdyniad, *s. m.* (diwrthdyn) A ceasing to contend, or controvert.  
 Diwrthdynu, *v. n.* (diwrthdyn) To cease contending.  
 Diwrthzadlawl, *a.* (diwrthzadyl) Uncontrovertible, indisputable; uncontradictory.  
 Diwrthzadlez, *s. m.* (diwrthzadyl) Uncontrovertibleness.  
 Diwrthzadliad, *s. m.* (diwrthzadyl) A ceasing to controvert, or contradict.  
 Diwrthzadlu, *v. n.* (diwrthzadyl) To cease controverting, or contradicting.  
 Diwrthzadyl, *a.* (gwrthzadyl) Void of contradiction, controversy, or exception. *Harol diwrthzadyl*, an undisputed claim.  
 Diwrtheb, *a.* (gwrtheb) Void of contradiction.  
 Diwrthebawl, *a.* (diwrtheb) Uncontradictory.  
 Diwrthlaz, *a.* (gwrthlaz) Void of opposition.  
 Diwrthlazawl, *a.* (diwrthlaz) Unopposing.  
 Diwrthlam, *a.* (gwrthlam) Without recurrence; not to be repassed; irremeable.  
 Diwrthol, *a.* (gwrthol) Void of recurrence.  
 Diwrthryn, *a.* (gwrthryn) Void of resistance.  
 Diwrthrynadwy, *a.* (diwrthryn) Irresistible.  
 Diwrthrynawl, *a.* (diwrthryn) Unresisting.  
 Diwrthrynedig, *a.* (diwrthryn) Unresisted.  
 Diwrthrynez, *s. m.* (diwrthryn) Nonresistance.  
 Diwrthryniad, *s. m.* (diwrthryn) A nonresisting.  
 Diwrthrynu, *v. n.* (diwrthryn) To cease resisting, or opposing.  
 Diwrthwyneb, *a.* (gwrthwyneb) Void of opposition, or resistance.  
 Diwrthwynebawl, *a.* (diwrthwyneb) Unopposing, unresisting.  
 Diwrthwynebiad, *s. m.* (diwrthwyneb) A ceasing to oppose, or resist.  
 Diwrthwynebu, *v. n.* (diwrthwyneb) To cease resisting, or opposing.  
 Diwrthymdreç, *a.* (gwrthymdreç) Irresistible.  
 Diwryg, *a.* (gwryg) Infirm; weak, feeble.

Llen diwryg from, llawn drwg frwyth,  
 Llen oedawg yn llawn adwyth.

An infirm and haughty clerical full of evil fruit; an aged one full of disease. *Huw Dwn.*

Diwrygiad, *s. m.* (diwryg) Enervation.  
 Diwrygiaw, *v. n.* (diwryg) To grow infirm.  
 Diwrygiawl, *a.* (diwryg) Tending to enervate.  
 Diwrym, *a.* (gwrym) Seamless, void of seams.  
 Diwybod, *a.* (gwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Nid fantaiz ond diwybod;  
 Nid diwybod ond difynwyr.

No one is sanctified but the *unknowing*; no one is *unknowing* but the void of sense. *Adage.*

Diwyd, *s. m.* (gwŷd) Adherence; a using diligence; a toiling; an adherent.

Diwyd dy dâd wyd â dart;  
 Dy dad yw diwyd Edward.

Thou art thy father's *adherent* with a dart; thy father is the *adherent* of Edward. *H. Gethin.*

Blîn dro—  
 A'th ziwydion i'th adaw.

Distressing the event, and thy *disciples* leaving thee. *R. Lelaw, i Grist.*

Dyw Gwener gwelais y diwyd mawr  
 Ar yzinaur bezyd.

On Friday I saw the awful *toil* of the camp of infantry. *Llywarc Hen.*

# DIW

Diwyd, *a.* (gwŷd) Without departure from; diligent, industrious; toiling.

Diwytav, i vleizan  
 Ei genad ei hunan.

His own messenger is *most diligent* for the little wolf. *Adage.*

A glyweisti a gant Credeiliad,  
 Verg Luz, riain waftad;  
 Digawn da diwyd genad.

Hast thou heard what Credeiliad sang, the daughter of Lluz, a precise lady: a messenger is good enough that is *diligent*. *Engl. y Glywed.*

Diwydiaeth, *s. m.* (diwyd) Affiduity, diligence.  
 Diwydiaw, *v. a.* (diwyd) To use affiduity; to toil.  
 Diwydiawl, *a.* (diwyd) Of a diligent disposition.  
 Diwydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwydwyr (diwyd—gwr) One who adhereth to, a diligent person.  
 Diwydrwyz, *s. m.* (diwyd) Affiduity, diligence.  
 Diwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwŷg) Freedom from degeneracy; completeness; form; state; fashion; habit, attire.  
 Diwyg, *a.* (gwŷg) Void of depravity; unvitiated, undepraved, not fallen off, or degenerated.  
 Diwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwyg) A rendering unvitiated; a fashioning; reformation; expiation.  
 Diwygiadus, *a.* (diwygiad) Emendatory.  
 Diwygiadwy, *a.* (diwygiad) That may be amended; reformable; reclaimable, corrigible.  
 Diwygiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwyg) Correction.  
 Diwygiaw, *v. a.* (diwyg) To correct, amend, redress, or reform; to make amends, to satisfy.

Y gyvlavan a wnel dyn o'i anvoz diwygied o'i voz.

The crime which a man commits against his will let him redress it willingly. *Welsh Laws.*

Diwygiawl, *a.* (diwyg) Corrective; expiatory.  
 Diwygiedig, *a.* (diwygiad) Corrected, repaired, reformed, or amended.  
 Diwygiedigawl, *a.* (diwygiedig) Reparative.  
 Diwygiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (diwygiad) Emendator, redresser, or reformer.  
 Diwygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwygiwyr (diwyg—gwr) A reformer, redresser, or emendator.  
 Diwygus, *a.* (diwyg) Complete; in good plight.  
 Diwyl, *a.* (gwŷl) Unbashful, not diffident.

Diwyl yw angeu,  
 Diwylag a edeu;

Death is *impudent*; more *impudent* him that he should spare. *Adage.*

Llas dau gymynawg—  
 Einiawn wyl olud roziad.  
 Einiawn diwyl, diovyn cad.

Two hewers with the blade have been cut off: Einion the diffident giver of wealth; Einion the *impudent* and fearless in the conflict. *Cynzelw. m. Tenu Owain.*

Diwylez, *s. m.* (diwyl) Want of bashfulness.  
 Diwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwyll) The act of divesting of obscurity; clearance; accomplishment; a cultivated state; worship. *Diwyll Durw*, the worship of God.

Diwyll, *v. a.* (gwyll) To render inobscure; to clear; to cultivate; to worship.  
 Diwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwyll) A rendering clear; cultivation; a worshipping.  
 Diwylliadwy, *a.* (diwylliad) That may be cultivated.

Diwylliaeth, *s. m.* (diwyll) Cultivation.  
 Diwylliant, *s. m.* (diwyll) Cultivation; worship.  
 Diwylliaw, *v. a.* (diwyll) To render inobscure; to toil towards improvement; to cultivate; to husband; to worship. *Diwylliaw Durw*, to worship God.

Diwylliawd, *s. m.* (diwyll) The act of clearing; cultivation.

Diwylliawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwylliodron (diwylliawd) One who cleareth; a cultivator, a husbandman; a worshiper.

Diwylliawg,



## DIY

**Diwylliawg, a.** (diwyll) That is cultivated.  
**Diwylliedig, a.** (diwyll) Cultivated; cleared.  
**Diwylliodraeth, s. m.** (diwylliawdyr) Cultivation.  
**Diwylliw, s. m.—pl.** diwyllwyr (diwyll—gwr)  
 A cultivator; a husbandman; a worshiper.  
*Diwylliwur Duw*, a worshiper of God.  
**Diwyllu, v. a.** (diwyll) To clear, to cultivate.  
**Diwyllus, a.** (diwyll) In a cultivated state.  
**Diwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (diwyll) A cultivator.  
**Diwyllyniawg, a.** (diwyll) Cultivated, cleared.  
**Diwyn, a.** (gwyn) Not white, fair, or clean.  
**Diwynadwy, a.** (diwyn) That may be soiled.  
**Diwynaw, v. a.** (diwyn) To sully, to dirty; to  
 defile, pollute, or contaminate.  
**Diwynawl, a.** (diwyn) Tending to sully.  
**Diwynedig, a.** (diwyn) Sullied; polluted.  
**Diwynvyd, a.** (gwynvyd) Void of happiness.

Colli cyrçva hōnaid, udva hyd neud advyn;  
 Cartrev digeirz, daeth i wan veirz daith diwynvyd.

Losing the place of public resort, there is wailing since there will  
 not return the unrestrained home, there is come to the miserable  
 bards a course void of happiness. *Rhysierdyn.*

**Diwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diwyn) A dirtying.  
**Diwynwr, s. m.—pl.** diwynwyr (diwyn—gwr)  
 One who dirties; a defiler.  
**Diwyr, a.** (gŵyr) Not oblique; straight.  
**Diwyrav, v. a.** (diwyr) To divest of obliquity.  
**Diwyrez, s. m.** (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.  
**Diwyrni, s. m.** (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.  
**Diwyth, a.** (gwyth) Void of wrath, or anger.

Ni byzai diwyth i lwyth ofwyz.

He would not be without ire to the hostile tribe. *Meilyr.*

**Diwythaw, v. n.** (diwyth) To cease from ire.  
**Diwythawl, a.** (diwyth) Unwrathful; mild.  
**Diwythiad, s. m.** (diwyth) A ceasing from ire.  
**Diwywiant, a.** (gwywiant) Not faded.  
**Diygawl, a.** (diwg) Not glancing; unfrowning.  
**Diygad, s. m.** (diwg) A ceasing to frown.  
**Diugu, v. n.** (diwg) To cease frowning.  
**Diymadverth, a.** (ymadverth) Helpless, inactive.  
**Diymadverthwyz, s. m.** (diymadverth) Helpless-  
 ness, listlessness, or inactivity.  
**Diymadverthwç, s. m.** (diymadverth) Helplessness;  
 want of activity.  
**Diymanerç, a.** (ymanerç) Void of greeting.

Ni çœlia i na zallafai'r van yma vinnau, oni buafai i'm cyvail  
 yn zymanerç vy nghipiaw ymaith.

I do not think but this place would have blinded me, if my  
 friend had not without ceremony snatched me away.  
*Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Diymaraws, a.** (ymaraws) Without staying.  
**Diymarbed, v. n.** (ymarbed) To cease abstaining.  
**Diymarbed, a.** (ymarbed) Unabstemious.  
**Diymarbod, a.** (ymarbod) Unprepared.  
**Diymarzelw, v. a.** (ymarzelw) To disclaim.  
**Diymarzelw, a.** (ymarzelw) Unclaiming.  
**Diymarver, a.** (ymarver) Inexperienced.  
**Diymattal, a.** (ymattal) Unrestrained.  
**Diymçwiliad, a.** (ymçwiliad) Uninquisitive.  
**Diymdaraw, a.** (ymdaraw) Helpless.  
**Diymdaw, a.** (ymdaw) Careless, indifferent.  
**Diymdawrez, s. m.** (diymdaw) Indifference.  
**Diymdro, a.** (ymdro) Inflexible; direct.

Nid gwezus i mi vod yn llwyr zyymdro yn y cynghaws hwnw.  
 It is not seemly for me to be quite inflexible in that matter.

*Tparç. F. Evans.*

**Diymzizan, a.** (ymzizan) Inconvertible.  
**Diymzifyn, a.** (ymzifyn) Defenceless.  
**Diymzifynawl, a.** (diymzifyn) Undefending.

## DIY

**Diymzifynrywz, s. m.** (diymzifyn) Unguardedness,  
 undefensibleness.  
**Diymziried, a.** (ymziried) Void of confidence.  
**Diymziriedawg, a.** (diymziried) Unconfiding.  
**Diymziriedawl, a.** (diymziried) Unconfiding.  
**Diymziriedus, a.** (diymziried) Unconfiding.  
**Dymeiriaç, a.** (ymeiriaç) Void of dispute.  
**Diymenyç, a.** (ymenyç) Void of brains.  
**Diymgaïs, a.** (ymgaïs) Unambitious; easily.  
**Diymgel, a.** (ymgel) Uncluding; unhidden.

Gnawd lledrad yn zyymgel.

Theft will be made manifest.

*Adage.*

Yr eryr iaith zyymgel,  
 Allai neb diwyryver  
 Yn vyw eilwaith dy gafel.

Thou eagle of unambiguous speech, could any one through war  
 get thee a second time alive? *Ymz. arbur ac Eliwied.*

**Diymgelez, a.** (ymgelez) Destitute of aid.  
**Diymguz, a.** (ymguz) Unsecluding; open.  
**Diymgyrç, a.** (ymgyrç) Unfrequented; not to be  
 approached. *Goleum diymgyrç*, light not to be  
 approached.  
**Diymmod, a.** (ymmod) Void of motion.

Byzwç zioed, ac yn zyymmod yn eiç fyz, ac yn eiç bwriad o'ç  
 hunain ar Zuw.

Be without backwardness, and immovable in your faith, and in  
 the reposing of yourselves upon God. *S. Trevedyn.*

**Diymmodadwy, a.** (diymmod) Immoveable.  
**Diymmodawl, a.** (diymmod) Not apt to move.  
**Diymmodedig, a.** (diymmod) Unmoved.  
**Diymmodi, v. n.** (diymmod) To cease moving.  
**Diymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diymmod) A ceas-  
 ing to move; immobility.  
**Diymmodrwyç, s. m.** (diymmod) Immoveableness,  
 immobility; confirmedness; constancy.  
**Diymogel, a.** (ymogel) Unguarded; bold.  
**Diymogelu, v. n.** (diymogel) To be unguarded.  
**Diymogelwç, s. m.** (diymogel) Unguardedness.  
**Diymoralw, a.** (ymoralw) Uninquisitive.  
**Diymofgryn, a.** (ymofgryn) Listless, inactive.

Ve'th aned—  
 Yn zyymofgryn, nid yn iaç  
 Yn iwin baç digynvez.

Thou wert born without the power of moving, and not in health,  
 a shapeless tiny trifle. *S. S. Hywel.*

**Diymröad, a.** (ymröad) Irresolute; fluctuant.  
**Diymryson, a.** (ymryson) Void of contention.  
**Diymrysonawl, a.** (diymryson) Uncontentious.  
**Diymrysonç, s. m.** (diymryson) Freedom from  
 contention, or dispute.  
**Diymryioni, v. n.** (diymryson) To cease from  
 contention, or dispute.  
**Diymrysoniad, s. m.** (diymryson) A ceasing from  
 contention, or dispute.  
**Diymfang, a.** (ymfang) Void of depression.  
**Diymfathyr, a.** (ymfathyr) Void of treading.  
**Diymfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ymfyniad) A ceas-  
 ing from thinking, or reasoning, a. Void of  
 ratiocination; irrational. *Amveithaid diymfyniad*,  
 animals void of reason.  
**Diymfyniaw, v. n.** (ymfyniaw) To cease from  
 thinking, or reasoning.  
**Diymfyniawl, a.** (ymfyniawl) Not apt to reason;  
 irrational.  
**Diymwad, a.** (ymwad) Undeniable; certain.  
**Diymwadawl, a.** (diymwad) Undenying.  
**Diymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diymwad) A ceasing  
 to deny, or refrain from.  
**Diymwadrywz, s. m.** (diymwad) Undeniableness.  
**Diymwadu, v. n.** (diymwad) To cease denying.  
**Diymwan, a.** (ymwan) Void of defence.

*Diymward,*



## DIY

**Diymwared, a.** (ymwared) Irremediable.  
**Diymwaredawl, a.** (diymwared) Unredeeming.  
**Diymwarediad, s. m.** (diymwared) Non-redemption.  
**Diymwaredu, v. n.** (diymwared) To cease redeeming; to cease delivering.  
**Diymwaig, a.** (ymwaig) Uncompressed.  
**Diymwaigawl, a.** (diymwaig) Uncompressing.  
**Diymwaigiad, s. m.** (diymwaig) A ceasing to compress, or press together.  
**Diymwaigu, v. n.** (diymwaig) To cease compressing.  
**Diymwel, a.** (ymwel) Unvisiting; solitary.  
**Diymweliad, s. m.** (diymwel) Void of visits.  
**Diymwofgryn, a.** (ymwofgryn) Littlefs; dull.  
**Diymwofgrynawl, a.** (diymwofgryn) Apt to be listless, or inactive.  
**Diymwofgrynez, s. m.** (diymwofgryn) Listlessness, reachlessness; inactivity.  
**Diymwrthlaz, a.** (ymwrthlaz) Unopposing.  
**Diymwrthryn, a.** (ymwrthryn) Unresisting.  
**Diymyr, a.** (ymyr) Void of officiousness.  
**Diymyrawl, a.** (diymyr) Unofficious.  
**Diymyrgar, a.** (diymyr) Unofficious.  
**Diymyriad, s. m.** (diymyr) A ceasing to drive after, or meddle with.  
**Diymyru, v. n.** (diymyr) To cease meddling.  
**Diynvyd, a.** (ynvyd) Not foolish; not mad.  
**Diynni, a.** (ynni) Void of vigour; feeble.  
**Diysbryd, a.** (ysbryd) Spiritless; lifeless.  
**Diysbrydawl, a.** (diysbryd) Dispirited.  
**Diysbrydez, s. m.** (diysbryd) Dispiritedness.  
**Diysbwrial, a.** (ysbwrial) Void of rubbish.  
**Diysbwrialu, v. a.** (diysbwrial) To clear of rubbish.  
**Diysgithyr, a.** (ysgithyr) Void of tusks, or fangs.  
**Diysglawringaw, v. a.** (ysglawringaw) To deglutarinate.  
**Diysig, a.** (yfig) Not frail, or wasting away.

Maen, a Madawg, a Medel, dewrwyr diysig vrodyr.

Maen, and Madawg, and Medel, daring men, and steady brothers. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Diysfog, a.** (ysfog) Immoveable, unshaken.

Owain ruz-lain roz edmys,  
 Ged yfgain, gad diysfog:

Owain with the ruddy blade honouring the gift, scattering treasure, and unshaken in conflict. *Prydyr: Bygan.*

**Diysfogawl, a.** (diysfog) Not apt to shake.  
**Diysfoge, s. m.** (diysfog) Immoveableness.  
**Diysfogi, v. n.** (diysfog) To become steadfast.  
**Diysfogiad, s. m.** (diysfog) A making, or becoming immoveable.  
**Diysfogrwy, s. m.** (diysfog) Immoveableness.  
**Diysmudawl, a.** (ysmudawl) Unmoving.  
**Diysmudedig, a.** (ysmudedig) Unmoved.  
**Diysmudiad, s. m.** (ysmudiad) Immobility.  
**Diyspyz, a.** (yspyz) Inexhaustible; unvoided.  
**Diyspyzadwy, a.** (diyspyz) Inexhaustible.  
**Diyspyzawl, a.** (diyspyz) Not apt to empty.  
**Diyspyziad, s. m.** (diyspyz) A ceasing to void.  
**Diyspyzu, v. n.** (diyspyz) To cease voiding.  
**Diysfryw, a.** (ysfryw) Void of tricks, or wiles.  
**Diysfwng, a.** (gyfwng) Unobeying; free.

—Trigiant draig diysfwng,  
 Yn nhag azev nev nawz orzillwng.

The dwelling of the unsubjected chiefs in the fair mansions of heaven showered over with protection. *E. ab M. Rhabawd.*

**Diystyr, a.** (ystyr) Inconsiderate; unimportant; contemptible, despicable.

**Diystyradwy, a.** (diystyr) Contemptible.

**Diystyredig, a.** (diystyr) Contemned, despised.

## DOD

**Diystyrez, s. m.** (diystyr) Contemptibleness.  
**Diystyriad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) A contemning, or despising.  
**Diystyriaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) Inconsiderateness; contemptibleness.  
**Diystyriaw, v. n.** (diystyr) To disregard, to despise.  
**Diystyriawl, a.** (diystyr) Not apt to consider.  
**Diystyried, v. n.** (diystyr) To disregard; to despise.  
**Diystyru, v. a.** (diystyr) To disregard; to despise.  
**Diystyrwg, s. m.** (diystyr) Inconsiderateness; disregard, disrespect, contempt.  
**Diystyrwr, s. m.**—*pl. diystyrwyr* (diystyr-gwr) A contemner, or disregarder.  
**Dyied, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) Obligation; duty.  
**Dyiedus, a.** (dyled) Obligatory; obliged; due.  
**Do, adv.** (o) Done. it is done; yes, yea. *A vu bi yno? Na zo,* Has she been there? No not. *A roed pethiti? Na zo zim,* Was there some given to thee? Not done any.

Dy dad a geras, do, do,  
 Do'n vozus, Duw nev izo!

The father I loved, yes, yes, yes affectionately, God of heaven be his portion. *Llywelyn o Langeowy.*

**Dobrwy, s. m.**—*pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A bribe; a fee.  
**Dobrwyad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dobrwy) A bribing.  
**Dobrwyaw, v. a.** (dobrwy) To bribe; to fee.  
**Dobrwyawl, a.** (dobrwy) Tending to fee.  
**Dobry, adv.** (obry) Below, or underneath.  
**Doco, adv.** (oco) Yonder, lo yonder, lo there.

Doco wen vynwen yn vanol decav;  
 Doco vy hudol.

Yonder is the elegantly formed fair one delicate and most beautiful; yonder is my charmer. *E. Davys.*

**Dodawl, a.** (dawd) Relating to placing.  
**Dodi, v. a.** (dawd) To put, lay, set, or place to; to appoint; to give. *Doda i mi,* give to me; *dodi ar,* to place, or fix upon; *dodi ar y gyvraith,* to leave or to assign to the law.

Dôd dy law ar dy galon.

Lay thy hand on thy heart.

*Adage.*

Cyvarwyz llaw lle y doto.

The hand is familiar where it lays.

*Adage.*

Bez Arawn mab Dewinvin yn nhir Gweunle;  
 Ni zodai law ar ladron,  
 Ni rozai gwir i alon.

The grave of Arawn the son of Dewinvin in the land of Gweunle; he would not lay a hand on thieves, he would not grant quarter to the foes. *Talliesin.*

**Dodiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (dawd) A placing, a setting.  
**Dodiadawl, a.** (dodiad) Positional, belonging to place.  
**Dodrevn, s. m.**—*pl. t. oz* (dyodrevn) Furniture, household stuff.  
**Dodrevnawl, a.** (dodrevn) Belonging to furniture.  
**Dodrevniad, s. m.** (dodrevn) A furnishing.  
**Dodrevnu, v. a.** (dodrevn) To furnish.

Mae y zull hon yn wezus—i zodrevnu ymzianion mwynvoes.  
 This form is proper to embellish discourses in polite manners. *H. Perri.*

**Dodrevnwr, s. m.**—*pl. dodrevnwyr* (dodrevn-gwr) A furnisher, or one who puts in order.  
**Dodrevnyn, s. m.** *dim.* (dodrevn) A piece of furniture, or a household utensil.  
**Dodw, s. m.** (dawd) A laying, or depositing.  
**Dodwi, v. a.** (dodw) To lay, or to deposit.

Cyw iâr gwedy y dodwo, neu y cano, ceiniawg a dal.—Gwerth cyw gwyd dimai, neu ylgub haiz; a hyny yw ei gwerth yn i zodwo y gywen; ac yn i gocywo y ceiniawg.

A chick after it lays, or that it crows, a penny is its value.—The value of a gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the price until the hen lays, and until that the gander treads. *Welsh Laws.*

Hwç Dallwair Dalben a aeth—hyd Riw y Gyverthwç yn Eryri ac yna dodwes ar geneu blaiz.

The fow of Dallwair Dalben went as far as Rhiw y Gyverthwç in Eryri; and there she laid a wolf's cub. *Yrion.*

*Dodwy.*



## DOV

**Dodwy**, *v. a.* (dodw) To lay, or to deposit.  
**Dodwyawg**, *a.* (dodwy) Used to lay. *Iâr zod-wyawg*, a laying hen.  
**Dozi**, *v. a.* (daw) To come. *Dozoez hi yma*, she had come here; *dozyw*, he is come; *dozwy*, I am come; *a'm dozwy rboz*, I am come to a gift.

Ni dozynt tros vôr etwaeth.  
*They will not come over sea again.*

*Meilyr.*

A'i wisgoz ym dozoez dawn.  
*And his garments caused honour to come to me.* *Blexyn Varz.*

**Doe**, *s. m.* (do) Yesterday. *adv.* yesterday.

Doe i rhozwyd wr haezol,  
 A'i zwyn a wnaed hezyw'n ol.

*Yesterday the meritorious man was given, and to day he has been taken away again.* *Ries Jones.*

**Doedawl**, *a.* (goedawl) Ennunciative; speaking.  
**Doediad**, *s. m.—pl.* doediaid (goediad) A fayer.

Eirriad a doediad ydwy  
 Hwn yma a ryz—

*A demander and a teller am I this one will give.* *T. Aled.*

**Doedyd**, *v. a.* (goedyd) To say, or to speak.

**Doeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oeth) A sage, a wise man; a philosopher.

**Doeth**, *a.* (oeth) Sage, wife; eloquent.

Araeth doeth a drud ni zygymmyz.

*The speech of the wife and the bold will not agree.* *Adage.*

Ymryson a doeth ti â vyzi doethag.

*Dispute with the wife thou wilt be wiser.* *Adage.*

A vo doeth eve â dau;  
 Annoeth ni reol enau.

*That is wife, he will be silent; the unwise will not govern his lips.* *G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

**Doethaiz**, *a.* (doeth) Of a wife disposition.

**Doethawl**, *a.* (doeth) Tending to wisdom.

**Doethbruz**, *a.* (doeth-pruz) Wisely serious.

Synwyrâu y cynghorau doethbruz â zaagofir ar vylder i'r neb a'u deallu yn y diarhebbion.

*The meanings of the wisely serious counsels that will be shortly shewn, to such as understand them, in the proverbs.* *L. G. Cotbi.*

**Doethbwyll**, *s. m.* (doeth—pwyll) A sagacious understanding.

**Doethder**, *s. m.* (doeth) Sagacity, wisdom.

**Doethedig**, *a.* (doeth) Endued with wisdom.

**Doethvawr**, *a.* (doeth—mawr) Wisely-great.

**Doethgar**, *a.* (doeth) Philosophic; sage.

**Doethi**, *v. a.* (doeth) To shew wisdom, or sagacity; to prattle pertly.

**Doethineb**, *s. m.* (doeth) Wisdom, discretion.

Câs brenin heb zoethineb.

*Odious is a king without wisdom.*

*Adage.*

Tri cynghorion doethineb: uvyzâad i zezvau Duw; ymgais er lles dŷn; a dyozev yn lew bob dygwyz bywyd.

*The three councils of wisdom: supplication to the ordinances of God; exertion for the good of man; and magnanimously to suffer every event of life.* *Barzas.*

**Doethus**, *a.* (doeth) Of a sage disposition.

**Doethwr**, *s. m.—pl.* doethwyr (doeth—gwr) A wife man, a sage.

**Doethyn**, *s. m. dim* (doeth) A wiseacre.

**Dov**, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (ov) What is useful; utensil.

**Dôv**, *a.* (ov) Trained up; tame, gentle.

**Dovadwy**, *a.* (dôv) That may be tamed.

**Dovaeth**, *s. m.* (dôv) The state of being trained, or regulated; tameness.

Caeth gweinyzawl ydyw'r caeth a vo yn nhy mab ucelwr, nid ei nag i raw nag i vreuan; a caeth dovaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad heb ei brynu gyda mab ucelwr; a gwerth hwnw yw dau cym-maint â gwerth caeth â bryner.

*A ministering slave is the slave that shall be in the house of the freeholder, who goes neither to the spade nor the mill; and a slave of domesticity is a man that shall dwell by permission, without being bought, with the freeholder; and the value of such a one is twice as much as the value of a slave that is bought.* *Welsh Laws.*

## DOG

**Dovaiz**, *a.* (dôv) Of a gentle disposition.

**Dovawd**, *s. m.* (dôv) The act of forming.

**Dovawl**, *a.* (dôv) Tending to make tame.

**Dovedig**, *a.* (dôv) Trained, tamed, broken in.

**Dovi**, *v. a.* (dôv) To train; to tame.

**Doviad**, *s. m.* (dôv) A training, a taming.

**Dovraeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dovyr) The state of being habituated to; custom, tribute; lodging, or entertainment; quarters.

Myned ar zovraeth ar daigau y brenin.

*To go into quarters on the king's vassals.* *Welsh Laws.*

Gofawd alltudion yn zovraeth ar ei veibion eillion.

*Placing foreigners in quarters on his free tenants.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Dovrawl**, *a.* (dovyr) Tending to domiciliate.

**Dovredig**, *a.* (dovyr) Domiciliated, quartered.

**Dovreithiad**, *s. m.* (dovraeth) Domiciliation.

**Dovreithiaw**, *v. a.* (dovraeth) To domiciliate.

**Dovreithiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dovreithwyr (dovraeth—gwr) One who is in quarters, or lodged.

Bethbynag â zangofir i'r dovreithwyr gan y taigau y delont i eu tai, hwynt a'i talant i'r taiawg y delont i'w dŷ o'r colliir, eithyr clezyvau, a cyllyll, a llodrau.

*Whatsoever shall be shewn to the domicils by the villains to whose houses they shall come, they shall pay for them to the villain to whose house they shall come if they shall be lost, except swords, and knives, and trowfers.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Dovri**, *v. a.* (dovyr) To domiciliate, to lodge.

**Dovriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dovyr) Domiciliation.

**Dovwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dovwr (dôv—gwr) A tamer.

**Dovydiad**, *s. m.—pl.* dovydiaid (dovawd) A former, an inventor; one who puts into order.

Glân oll yw goleuni llen  
 I'r byd â wnaeth dovydiad,  
 Y Sulgwyn i roi yn rad.

*All pure is the light of learning, which the Creator for the world hath made, at Whittunside to be given freely.* *D. ab Edmwnd.*

**Dovyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dôv) One who formeth, or traineth up; a tamer; also an epithet for the Deity; the regulator, the Lord. *Duw Zovyz*, God the Lord; *rhêg dovyz*, neu *rhêg ovyz*, the gift of the Lord.

Ni bu, nid oes oes ylbryd  
 Heb i Dovyz, ni byz byd.

*There was not, there is not the being of spirit without the Lord, nor will there be a world.* *Gr. Ll. ab. D. ab Ein Llygliw.*

**Dovyziad**, *s. m.—pl.* dovyziaid (dovyz) Organizer.

A Duw meiziad,  
 Duw dovyziad,  
 Dewin trugar.  
 Mawr enwerus.

*And God the possessor, God the regulator, the merciful prophet great and wonderful.* *Taleisin.*

**Dovyr**, *s. m.—pl.* dovrâu (dôv) Domesticity.

**Dôg**, *s. m.* (og) A share, dividend, or piece.

**Dognawl**, *a.* (dogyn) Proportional; sufficient.

**Dognedig**, *a.* (dogyn) Proportioned, measured.

**Dognez**, *s. m.* (dogyn) Quantity, proportion; sufficiency.

Ymgynnullaw i gyd â orug gwy'r Tro, a çadarnâu cestyll Afaracus, ac eu lieawi o wyr ac arvnau, â dognez o vwyd a diawd.

*The men of Troy assembled together, and strengthened the castles of Afaracus, filling them with men and arms, with a sufficiency of meat and drink.* *Gr. ab Arktur.*

**Dognvynag**, *s. m.* (dogyn—mynag) A sufficient discovery: in the Laws it implies an information upon oath before the pried by an eye witness, of a crime committed.

Credadwy vyz mynegwr â wnel dognvynag.

*An informer that shall make a certitude of discovery shall be credited.* *Welsh Laws.*

Dognvynag cyvreithiawl yw llw crevyzwr â dyngo weled y lleidyr llw dyz goieu a'r lledrad ganzo.

*A lawful certitude of disclosure is the oath of a religious man that shall swear seeing the thief in full day light with the thing stolen in his possession.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Dogni**,



## D O L

**Dogni, v. a. (dogyn)** To settle a quantity; to share, to proportion; to allow.

*Dogna dy gyvlog arnav, a mi a'i rhozav.*  
*Fix the amount of thy wages to me, and I will give it.*  
*Genesis xxx. 28.*

**Dogniad, s. m. (dogyn)** A sharing; an allowing.

**Dognwad, s. m. (dogyn—gwâd)** A sufficient denial; a plea of denial.

**Dogyn, s. m.—pl. dogynau (dog)** A due quantity, share, or proportion; an allowance; sufficiency, enough.

*Mae dogyn ar bob peth.*  
*There is measure for every thing.* *Adage.*

*Nid oes dogyn ar gardawd.*  
*There is no measure for charity.* *Adage.*

*Dogyn dyz yn ei zyz.*  
*A day's allowance in its day.* *Exodus v. 13.*

**Dôl, s. f.—pl. yz, (ol)** A wind, bow, or turn; a meander; a dule, or mead through which a river runs; also the band, or collar wherewith a beast is fastened to a yoke, or post; the handle of a cup; the ring of scissers, and the like.

*Carav i morva, a'i mynyzez,*  
*A'i gaer ger i goed, a'i gain dizez,*  
*A'i dolyz, a'i dwyr, a'i dyfrynez,*  
*A'i gwylain gwynion, a'i gwmp wragez.*

*I love its sea coast, and its mountains, and its city by the side of its wood, and its pleasant lawns, and its dales, and its waters, and its vales, and its white sea inews, and its beauteous women.*  
*Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd.*

**Dol, a. (f. of dwl)** Dull, blunt, or stupid.

**Dolawg, a. (dôl)** Having curves; meandrous.

**Doldir, s. m. (dôl—tir)** Meadow-land.

**Dolev, s. f.—pl. t. au (golev)** A shout, or outcry.

*O'r naw helwriaeth, tair helva zolev y fyz: llwynawg, i sgavarnawg a iwrç.*

*Of the nine hunts, three pursuits with sbut there are: a fox, a hare, and a roebuck.* *Welsh Laws.*

*Y Bedo, evo a vyn*  
*Ganu dolev gan delyn.*

*The Bedo, he is determined to have to sing a strain with the harp.* *L. G. Cotbi.*

**Dolevain, v. a. (dolev)** To shout, or halloo often.

*Udgorn nev yn dolevain.*  
*The trump of heaven resounding.* *Gronwy Owain.*

**Dolen, s. f.—pl. t. au (dôl)** A curve, bow, or bend; a winding turn; a loop; the ring of a yoke. *Dolen gwellaiv*, the ring of a scissers; *dolen cawg*, the handle of a cup; *baç a dolen*, a hook and eye; *cwlwm dolen*, a bow knot.

**Dolènaiz, a. (dolen)** Tending to curve.

**Dolènawg, a. (dolen)** Having curves, or bows.

**Dolènawl, a. (dolen)** Curving, or bowing.

**Dolèniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolen)** Curvature.

**Dolènu, v. a. (dolen)** To curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round; to meander; to form into a loop.

**Dolf, s. m. (dôl)** A curve, wind, or twirl.

**Dolfyn, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (dolf)** A dolphin.

*Yno mae dolfyniaid, moelrhoniaid, a lloi y môr.*

*In there are dolphins, porpoises, and sea calves.* *Haneson.*

**Doli, v. a. (dôl)** To curve, to bow, to bend.

**Doliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dôl)** A curvation.

**Doloç, s. m. (goloç)** Lamentation, moan.

*Y gwr egniol zoloç—*  
*Ynvyd yç o'r anvad waith.*

*The man of vehement groan, you are silly from the naughty deed.* *D. Llwyd Gwilym.*

## D O N

**Dolur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (golur)** Anguish, ache, pain, fore; sickness; grief. *Y dolur gwaethav*, the leprosy.

*Er dy gur a'th zolurion,*  
*A'th vrow a gevaist i'th vron—*  
*Gwareddi!*

*By thy sorrow and thy pains, and thy wound that thou hadst in thy breast, deliver me!* *D. ab Rhys.*

**Doluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolur)** A aching, or smarting; a making fore, a wounding.

**Doluriaw, v. a. (dol r)** To ache; to smart; to be in pain; to cause anguish, or pain; to make fore; to strike with illness.

*Dwy ael aur a'm dolurioez,*  
*Melynon, meinion ym oez.*

*Thy two golden eyebrows have wounded me, yellow ones and small that seemed to me.* *H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

**Dolwg, s. m. (golwg)** Adoration, worship.

*Man nid oes dolwg byth wedi yma.*

*Where there is never prayer after the present.* *Taliesin.*

**Dolwg, s. m. (golwg)** The act of beseeching.

**Dolyftain, s. m.—pl. dolyfteiniau (yftain)** A trembling noise, a quaver.

**Dolyfteiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolyftain)** A making a tremulating noise, a quavering.

**Dolyfteiniaw, v. a. (dolyftain)** To quaver.

**Dolyfteiniawl, a. (dolyftain)** Quivering.

**Dolyftum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dôl—yftum)** A curvature, a bending form.

**Dolyftumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolyftum)** A making into a curving form.

**Dolyftumiaw, v. a. (dolyftum)** To curve.

**Dolyftumiawg, a. (dolyftum)** Curving.

**Dolyftumiawl, a. (dolyftum)** Curving.

**Dollwng, v. n. (gollwng)** To be letting lose.

*Dollwng gwaed dan draed a drig,*  
*Dewis gwyz dew olgeizig.*

*Let blood that under foot shall continue, choose a fat and portly goote.* *L. Gethin ab I. ab Lleifan, i'r Llwynawg.*

**Dollyngawl, a. (dollwng)** Tending to let loose.

**Dollyngedig, a. (dollwng)** In a lapsed state.

**Dollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dollwng)** A elapsing.

**Don, s. m. (on)** What is distinct, outward, or uppermost; what spreads about, or over.

**Dondiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (don)** A keeping under.

**Dondlaw, v. a. (don)** To twit; to threaten.

**Dondlawl, (don)** Apt to keep in awe.

**Dendiwr, s. m.—pl. dondwyr (don—gwr)** One who keeps in awe; a threatener.

**Doniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawn)** An endowing, or conferring; a donation.

**Doniaeth, s. m. (dawn)** Endowment; grace.

*Hawz yw'ç dwyn, byz iag doniaeth,*  
*I Veli Mawr.—*

*It is easy to trace you, the vigorous stag of endowment, to Beli the Great.* *Meirys Darys.*

**Doniaw, v. a. (dawn)** To gift, or to endow; to bestow, to confer, or to present.

*A minnau o'm rhadau rym anant*  
*Yn rhuz-eur, yn rhwyz arzuniant*  
*O bob rhif ym rhwyv ym doniant.*

*And I also from my gifts of the power of the muses in ruddy gold of liberal honour of every variety; for my chief they end to me.* *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

*Mwyalgen i'n bedwen ber*  
*A'n doniai a'i gan dyner.*

*The thrush in our sweet birch grove would compliment us with her tender song.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Tra i'n donwy Duw dawn arzerçawg—canav.*

*Whilst God shall gift me with the noble talent I will sing.* *Gwalgmai.*

**Doniawg, a. (dawn)** Gifted, endowed, of good parts; free of gift, bountiful.



# D O S

Doniawl, *a.* (dawn) Tending to gift.  
 Doniedig, *a.* (dawn) Gifted, or endowed.  
 Doniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* doniwyr (dawn—gwr) A gift-  
 er, endower; a donor.  
 Ddaw, (dawn) Confering virtue, or grace.  
 Donwy, *a.* (dawn) Confering virtue, or grace.  
 Lôr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (or) What incloses, or limits;  
 a cover, a covering; a guard, or a door.

Câs traws trablauwz cawz cywlad;  
 Cadau dôr car côr cyrgiad.

Odious is the turbulent wrangler, the disgrace of the country;  
 the shield of battles loves the reformer of the circle.

*Cynzelw, i Wenwynnwyn.*

A'th volent veirzion, derwyzon dôr,  
 O bedair-iaith dyvyn o bedair-or.

Bards will praise thee, and druids of the circle, of four languages  
 from four regions that will come. *Cynzelw, i Owain Gwynedd.*

O cawoez dau dorau dyfeg,  
 Da'i gweiz wrth oed ac azyfeg.

If two have obtained the coverings of learning, goodly do they  
 seem in the meeting, and in teaching. *W. Cynwal.*

Gwelav zyz drwy gil y zôr.

I see the day through the door a-jar.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Ar y rhai'n—  
 Na forthor na dôr nid oes.

On these nor porter nor door there are.

*L. G. Corbi.*

Cur y zôr, pâr agori,  
 Cyn y dyz, i'm cenad i.

Knock the door, command to open, ere the day appears, for my  
 messenger. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dorvod, *v. n.* (dawr—bôd) To be concerned.

Er gwaith Arderyz ni'm dorbi.

For the action of Arderyz I shall not be concerned. *Myrddin.*

Dorglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (dôr—clwyd) A cover-  
 ing hurdle.

Ysgynial Cunezav cyn cwys a thudwed;  
 Ei wyneb a gadwed ganwaith cyn bu liaith;  
 Dorglwyd dycludent wys Brynaig yn mhlymnwyd.

Exalted was Cunezav before the furrow and the earthly home;  
 a hundred times was his honour preserved ere his dissolution  
 came; a covering hurdle is borne by the youths of Brynaig in the  
 scene of conflict. *Taliesin.*

Dori, *v. n.* (dawr) To be concerned, to care.

Ni zorav y'ngchwyz eirian  
 Na gog nag êaws a'i gan!

I notice not in the pleasant grove, nor cuckoo, nor the nightin-  
 gale with her song! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Doriad, *s. m.* (dawr) A being concerned.

Dorlawd, *s. m.* (dawr—llawd) A fondling.

Dorlodawl, *a.* (dorlawd) Apt to fondle.

Dorlota, *v. a.* (dorlawd) To fondle, to cherish.

Dorth, *s. m.* (dôr) A covering; a limit.

Dôs, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (os) A drop, a particle.

Bum dôs y'nghawad.

I have been a drop in a shower.

*Taliesin.*

Gogwn—  
 Ped paladyr y'ngghad;  
 Ped dôs y'nghawad.

I have perception, though I should be a shaft in the conflict;  
 though I should be a drop in a shower. *Taliesin.*

Breuzwydiaw er bun balç-liw arien dôs,  
 Ys odidawg nôs neu i'n hebgyr.

To dream of the nymph of the bright hue of the drop of rime,  
 excellent the night that shall dispense to me. *Gwalchmai.*

Dôs, *v. imper.* (os) Go thou. *Dôs atto*, go to  
 him.

Dewis gyvraith, dôs, govyn  
 O enau doeth yr un dyn.

Choose law, go, ask from the wife lips of the same person.  
*Sir T. Jones, i Sir W. Herbert.*

Dofawg, *a.* (dôs) Consisting of drops.

Dôs heb argyfwrw ar llwrw i'r lle  
 Dofawg hyzolaug nawz ei belre.

Go without dread onward to the place full of drops apt to whirl  
 in eddies, and easily agitated. *L. P. Moys, i W. M. Herbert.*

# D R A

Dofawl, *a.* (dôs) Tending to trickle.

Dofben, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gosben) A particular.

Dofbenawl, *a.* (dosben) Characteristic.

Dofbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosben) A character-  
 izing, or particularizing.

Dofbenu, *v. a.* (dosben) To characterize; to par-  
 ticularize.

Dofbenu anian pob peth—a wna.

He will characterize the nature of every thing.

*H. Perri.*

Dofparth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gosparth) Analysis,  
 distribution, separation, partition, division; de-  
 termination, or conclusion.

Dofparthadwy, *a.* (dosparth) Distinguishable.

Dofparthawl, *a.* (dosparth) Discretive, distribu-  
 tive; analytical.

Dofparthedig, *a.* (dosparth) Distinguished.

Dofparthedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosparthedig)  
 Distribution, the act of analysing.

Dofparthedigawl, *a.* (dosparthedig) Discretive.

Dofparthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosparth) A sepa-  
 rating, or distinguishing; distribution.

Dofparthu, *v. a.* (dosparth) To distribute, to se-  
 parate, to divide, to distinguish; to analyse.

*Dofparthu cynbenau*, to determine disputes.

Dofparthus, *a.* (dosparth) Discretive; discreet.

Dofparthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dofparthwyr (dosparth—  
 gwr) An analyser, one who separateth; an in-  
 vestigator.

Dofranawl, *a.* (gofranawl) Analytical.

Dofraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gofraniad) An analy-  
 sing, or separating into classes.

Dofranu, *v. a.* (gofranu) To analyse.

O vedru dofranu yn gywraint—y ceir azyfeg.

From being able to investigate accurately instruction will be  
 obtained. *H. Perri.*

Dotiad, *s. m.* (gotiad) A being confused; a mis-  
 taking, or erring.

Dotian, *v. n.* (gotian) To be confused.

Dotianu, *v. n.* (dotian) To become confused.

Dy liw a'th lun heb un bai,  
 Odid dyn na's dotianai.

Thy complexion and thy form without one fault, there is hardly  
 a man but would be confused thereat. *R. Zu.*

Dotiaw, *v. a.* (gotiaw) To put out, to cause to  
 mistake; to err; to dote.

Ni çav un awr, oç vinnau,  
 Nes dotiaw wers watatau!

Ah me! I get not a single hour to be at rest awhile, without  
 being confused. *S. Geri.*

Dotiawl, *a.* (gotiawl) Tending to confuse.

Dra, *s. m.* (rha) A produce; essence. It is an  
 affix in the formation of nouns, signifying the  
 essence of a thing; and is equivalent to *Nes* in  
 English; as *Gwynndra*, whiteness.

Draen, *s. m.*—*pl.* drain (dra) A prickle, a thorn.  
*Draen y coed*, an urchin; *m rôrwn i zraen am  
 damo*, I would not give a pin for him; *drain  
 ysfyzad*, hawthorns; *cor-zrain gwynion*, the  
 dwarf hawthorns.

Diriaid á gaif zraen yn ei uwd.

The unlucky will get a thorn in his crowdy.

*Adage.*

Cadaç fidan a fin draen  
 A thwil yn mlaen yr efgid.

A silk kerchief with a pin or thorn, and a hole in the point of the  
 shoe. *Adage.*

Draenawg, *a.* (draen) Full of prickles, prickly,  
*s. m.*—*pl.* draenogod. A hedgehog. *Draenawg  
 y môr*, the sea urchin.

*Draenblu,*



# D R E

**Draenblu**, *s. pl. aggr.* (draen—plu) Down feathers.  
**Draened**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (draen) An urchin.  
**Draenen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (draen) A thorn bush.  
*Draenen wen*, a white thorn, or hawthorn;  
*draenen zu*, a black thorn.  
**Draeneta**, *v. a.* (draened) To hunt hedgehogs.  
**Draenglwyd**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (draen—clwyd) A hurdle of thorns.

Tra rheto'r ôg y rhed y 'zraenglwyd.

As long as the harrow goes the thorn hurdle will go. *Adage.*

**Draenllwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (draen—llwyn) A thorn brake.

**Drag**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (dra) A piece from.

**Dragiad**, *s. m.* (drag) A tearing in pieces.

**Dragiaw**, *v. a.* (drag) To pull, or rend in pieces.

Drwy goed yz â, dragied zur.

Through woods he will go, let him mangle the steel.

*D. Llwyd Gorleq.*

**Dragiawg**, *a.* (drag) Having rents, jagged.

Llun draig o veillion dragiawg.

The form of a dragon, of jagged trefoils. *T. Aled, i walq.*

**Dragon**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drag) A leader. *Pen dragon*, a generalissimo.

Gwr oez Eidol goryw reol gorzethol daith,  
 Gwyzbwyll zragon gosparth Brython.

Eidol was a man that accomplished an excellent order of march, the deep manœuvring leader and guide of the Brython.

*Taliefin, i dwyl y cylllyl birion.*

Arthur a vu deirnos y'ngaer Oeth ac Anoeth, a theirnos y gan Wen ben dragon, a theirnos y'ngarchar cuz dan y lleq.

Arthur was three nights in the fortrefs of Oeth ac Anoeth, and three nights with Gwen the supreme leader, and three nights in the secret prison under the flat stone.

*Trioq.*

**Dragonawl**, *a.* (dragon) Supreme; leading, foremost. *Uz dragonawl*, a supreme chief.

Ev—

Dragonawl veidrawl vadiain yn elvyz.

He graciously leading, and effectuating in the elements.

*Gwalqmai.*

**Dragoni**, *v. a.* (dragon) To act as a leader.

**Dragwm**, *s. m.* (drag) The scaly coat of animals.

*Iar zragwm*, a friezeland hen.

**Draig**, *s. f.—pl. dreigiau* (dra) A generating principle, or procreator; a fiery serpent, a dragon; the supreme. *Dreigiau*, silent lightnings. In the mythology of the primitive world the serpent is universally the symbol for the sun under various appellations, but of the same import as the *Draig*, *Adon*, *Azon*, *Bel*, and *Bâl*, amongst the *Cymry*.

Draig Prydain pryday i ti.

Sovereign of Britain I will sing to thee.

*Gwalqmai.*

Llazar draig er dragon drylwyn,  
 Tryliw goq trylew droq draçwyn.

For the quick moving leader the dragon would slaughter, the thrice dyed red one altogether expert, furious and swiftly turning.

*Cynzeiw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Drain**, *s. pl. aggr.* (draen) Thorns; prickles.

Oiana parcellan, neud blodau drain;  
 Gorlas can vynyz elvyz neud cain.

Hearken little pig, are not the thorns in bloom; of clear blue the elements on the mountainedge, and is it not beautiful! *Myrzim.*

**Draw**, *adv.* (traw) Yonder, at a distance.

Ni ad draw, o anwyd drwg,  
 Ei wylan awr o'i oiwg.

Yonder he will not leave, from a bad disposition, his fair nymph for one hour out of his sight.

*D. ab Edmund.*

**Drev**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhev) A bundle, a tye.

# D R I

**Dreva**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drev) The number twenty four. *Dreva o yd*, twenty four sheaves of corn, or a thrave.

Dreva'n zugiaid â rivwyd.

Two dozens of dukes have been counted.

*L. G. Cothi.*

Saith zreva o geirç un-rhwym yn ebran—â zyly.

Seven thraves of once tyed oats for provender belongs to him.

*Weslo Lawis.*

**Drevu**, *v. a.* (drev) To bundle, or tye together.

**Dreigiaiz**, *a.* (draig) Like a dragon.

**Dreigiaw**, *v. a.* (draig) To lighten without thunder.

**Dreigiawl**, *a.* (draig) Like a dragon.

**Dreiniac**, *s. pl. aggr.* (drain) Aculei, acantha, the prickles of plants.

**Dreiniawg**, *a.* (draen) Spiniferous; thorny. *Y zreiniawg*, the fiskin.

**Dreiniawl**, *a.* (drain) Spinous; acanthaceous; tending to be thorny.

**Dreiniogrwyz**, *s. m.* (dreiniawg) Pricklinefs.

**Dreinlyd**, *a.* (drain) Spinous, or thorny.

**Dreinlydrwyz**, *s. m.* (dreinlyd) Pricklinefs.

**Dreinos**, *s. pl. aggr.* (drain) Little prickles.

**Drèl**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhel) A clown, a cuff.

Rhyvez—

Na wyl zrel er â helio,

Vyred ei drwyzed a'i dro!

It is wonderful that the churl, after all his scraping together, doth not see how short his career and his turn.

*D. ab Davyq Llwyd.*

**Drelaiz**, *a.* (drèl) Churlish, boorish.

**Dreleizrwyz**, *s. m.* (drèlaiz) Churlishness.

**Drelgi**, *s. m.* (drèl—ci) A churlish dog.

**Dreliad**, *s. m.* (drèl) A scolding, a jawing.

**Dreliaw**, *v. a.* (drèl) To scold, to abuse.

**Drelyn**, *s. m. dim.* (drèl) A churlish fellow.

**Drem**, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (rhem) The fight, look, aspect, or visage; a glance of the eye.

Dy zrem val duez yr ael.

Thy fight like the blackness of the brow.

*D. ab Edmund.*

O roi vy nrem ar vy nryç—Hyll y gwelwn.

From setting my visage on my glaßs frightful I perceived it.

*G. ab D. Vyçan.*

**Dremiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drem) A viewing.

**Dremiaw**, *v. a.* (drem) To observe, to look.

**Dremiawl**, *a.* (drem) Observant, looking.

**Dreng**, *a.* (rheng) Morose, peevish, furly.

**Drengu**, *v. n.* (dreng) To be peevish, or furly.

**Drengyn**, *s. m. dim.* (dreng) A furly chap.

**Drew**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhew) A stink, a stench.

**Drewçwa**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (drew—çwa) Mephitis.

**Drewçwäawl**, *a.* (drewçwa) Mephitical.

**Drewedig**, *a.* (drew) Fætid, or stinking.

**Drewg**, *s. f.* (drew) Darnel; a weed.

**Drewgi**, *s. m.—pl. drewgwn* (drew—ci) A stinking dog.

**Drewgoed**, *s. pl. aggr.* (drew—coed) Bean trefoil.

**Drewi**, *s. m.* (drew) A fætid smell, a stink.

**Drewi**, *v. n.* (drew) To savour ill; to stink.

**Drewiant**, *s. m.* (drew) A stink, a stench.

**Drewfawr**, *s. m.* (drew—fawr) A bad smell.

**Drinc**, *s. m.* (rhinc) A climb. *a.* Climbing.

Llavyn Vareduz llyw drinc,  
 Llew ni ad Lloegyr yn wnc.

The blade of Mareduz the climbing leader, the lion that will not let England to be near.

*Bede Brwynllys.*

**Dring**, *s. m.* (drinc) A climb; a flight of steps.

**Dringadwy**, *a.* (dring) Ascendable, that may be climbed.



# DRW

Dringaw, *v. a.* (dring) To climb, to ascend.

Haws dringaw na disgyn.  
It is easier to climb than to descend. *Adage.*

Dringoez wrig, o genvigen,  
Y goedwig wyrz i gadw gwen.

Out of envy he climbed to the top of the green grove to watch the nymph.  
*D. ab Edmond, i eirzig.*

Dringawl, *a.* (dring) Tending to climb. *Y zringawl*, the forrel.

Dringediad, *s. m.* (dring) Escalade.

Dringva, *s. f.—pl.* dringvëyz (dring—ma) A place to climb, a flight of steps.

Dringiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dring) A climbing.

Dringiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dringiad) A climber.

Dringiedyz yw pob peth a zringoi wrig pren i'w amzifyn ei hun.

A climber is every thing that climbs to the top of a tree to defend itself. *Welsh Laws.*

Dringlyn, *s. m. dim.* (dringyl) A pendulum.

Dringwr, *s. m.—pl.* dringwyr (dring—gwr) A climber.

Dringyl, *s. m.—pl.* dringlau (dring) What has a tendency to climb.

Drud, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhud) A furious one, a daring one; a hero.

Cyrçiad cynniwiad cerz arial drudion,  
C wyv enovyn clezval;  
Nid cyrz, nid ca z enwadai,  
Cain awen cenawon Ial.

To the resort of the combatant the vigorous heroes will repair; not uncertain the songs nor the journey of the splendid muse from the youths of Ial. *Cynzecho, m. teulu Owain.*

Sev yw drud dyn ynvyd.

Namely a rapid one is an insane man. *Welsh Laws.*

Drud, *a.* (rhud) Rapid; raging; dear, costly; bold, daring; courageous.

Bid drud glew.  
Let the enterprising be bold. *Adage.*

Drudaniaeth, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; boldness; dearneis.

Drudvalç, *a.* (drud—balç) Daringly proud.

Drudvar, *s. m.* (drud—bâr) Rapid wrath.

Drudvawr, *a.* (drud—mawr) Boldly great.

Drudvraifç, *a.* (drud—braifç) Boldly ample.

Drud vrwyç ri drudvraifç i haeider,  
Drud vauar drudvar drudvalç ner.

A bold and towering prince boldly ample his generosity, hold his banner of rapid wrath, and boldly pompous lord. *Cynzecho, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Drudiant, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; madness; daringness, or boldness.

Pa zrudiant, pa zireidi,  
Pa vethiant na vynant vi?

What madnefs, what mischief, what failing be there that they will not have me? *D. ab Gwilym, i'r merged.*

Drudlew, *a.* (drud—glew) Boldly venturing.

Drudwen, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (drud) A starling.

Drudws, *s. pl. aggr.* (drud) The starlings.

Drudwft, *s. m.* (drud) A chattering.

Drudwy, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (drud ) A chattering; a starling, or stare.

Dâl dadyl drudwy.

To hold the dispute of a starling. *Iolo Gof, i'r tavawd.*

Drwg, *s. m.—pl.* drygau (rhwg) Evil; wickedness.

Gwell i zyn y drwg a wyr na'r drwg ni's gwyr.

Better for a man the evil that he knows than the evil he doth not know. *Adage.*

A glyweisti â gant gwr call,  
Yn cyngori gwas anghall,  
A wnel drwg arbed y llall?

Hast thou heard what a discreet man has sung, in advising an imprudent youth, he that commits evil let him expect another. *Engl; y Glyweid.*

# DRY

Drwg, *a.* (rhwg) Evil; naughty, bad, wicked.

A zwg da drwg gynghor?

Will evil counsel produce good? *Adage.*

Arovyn drwg vugail.

The resolution of a bad shepherd. *Adage.*

Drws, *s. m.—pl.* dryfau (rhws) A passage, pass, or opening; a doorway, a door. Hence the names of many passes between mountains; as, *Drws y Goed, Drws y Nant, Drws Ardudwy*, and the like.

Dry, *a.* (rhy) Forward, foremost; conspicuous.

Drychin, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drwg—hîn) Fowl weather; a storm, or tempest.

Cyfred awel â drycin;  
Gwaith eu wyz yw celu rhin.

The gale and the tempest keep equal pace; it is a friendly business to conceal a secret. *Llywarc Hen.*

Dryç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dry) A sight, or aspect; a form, or state; a mirror. *Dryç ymawifçgo*, a dressing glass; *Dryç meirionig, neu dryç dimai, ac zwyneb dimai*, a pale face.

Dryç i bawb ei gymmydawg.

Every one's mirror is his neighbour. *Adage.*

Yn Lloegyr dryçion rhyedryçant unben.

In Lloegyr spectators will gaze on a prince. *An. urin.*

Nid hîn oes dyn nog oes dryç.

The life of man is not more durable than a glass? *Gr. ab Gworgenau.*

Dryçawl, *a.* (dryç) Relating to aspect, or form.

Dryçez, *s. m.* (dryç) Portraiture, formedness.

Dryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dryç) A portraying.

Dryçiaden, *s. f.* (dryçiad) A mould; a type.

Dryçiannawg, *a.* (dryçiant) Sightly, comely.

Oiana parçellan—  
Un yflyn a rown mynyz mïon,  
Iedryç dryçiannawg dryç ferçogion.

Attend little pig, one I have that I would set on the hill of the people to view the sightly form of loving ones. *Myrzin.*

Dryçiannawl, *a.* (dryçiant) Prospective.

Dryçiant, *s. m.* (dryç) A prospect, a sight.

Dryçiolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dryçawl) An apparition, spectre, or phantom.

Dryçiolaethus, *a.* (dryçiolaeth) Tending to make apparent; relating to appearance.

Dryçiol, *v. n.* (dryçawl) To make apparent.

Dryçu, *v. a.* (dryç) To make apparent.

Dryçynawg, *a.* (dryç) Sightly; comely.

Dryd, *s. m.* (rhyd) Economy; skill. *a.* Thrifty, economical; skilful.

Drydawl, *a.* (dryd) Economical, thrifty.

Drygair, *s. m.* (drwg—gair) Ill report.

Gwae â gafo zrygair yn ieuanc.

Woe to him that shall get a bad report in his youth. *Adage.*

Drygamynez, *s. m.* (drwg—amynez) Impatience.

Nid ev a ziwyg dyn ei zrygamynez.

A person will not reform his impatience. *Adage.*

Dryganadyl, *s. f.* (drwg—anadyl) A bad breath.

O dri açaws ni cyll gwraig ei hegwezi, cyd adawo ei gwr: o glavri, ac o ciliau cyd, ac o zryganadyl.

There are three causes from which a wife loses not her portion should she leave her husband: from a scrophula, and from the want of connexion, and from stinking breath. *Welsh Laws.*

Dryganez, *s. m.* (drwg—anez) Evil disposition.

Dryganiaeth, *s. m.* (aniaeth) A bad disposition; maliciousness; mischievousness.

Pwybyneg a gwenyngant zivuziaw tyftiolaeth dynion o ran dryganiaeth eu hewyllys, mae'n rhaid izynt zangaws rhyw gyfelybrwyz o anwyllygarwç y cyvryw dystion i zywedyd y gwir.

Whoever shall wish to render ineffectual the testimony of persons because of the maliciousness of their intention, it is necessary for them to shew some semblance of the unwillingness of such witnesses to speak the truth. *E. Samuel.*

Dryganian,



# DRY

Dryganian, *s. f.* (anian) Ill nature, malignancy.

*Bŷr zryganian a wna hŷr oval.*

A short season of *intemperateness* will cause long anxiety.

*Adage.*

Tri feth a gynneil hir zireidi ar zyn: drygioni, dryganian, a glythineb.

Three things that will continue long mischief on a person: *per-*  
*verfeness, ill-nature, and greediness.*

*Trioz Moes.*

Dryganianawl, *a.* (dryganian) Malignant.

Dryganianu, *v. n.* (dryganian) To be ill-natured;  
to be in a passion.

A dryganianu a orug wrth y cenadau.

And he flew into a passion at the messengers.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dryganianus, *a.* (dryganian) Ill-natured.

Bid diriaid dryganianus.

Let the mischievous be ill-natured.

*Adage.*

Dryganwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drwg—anwyd) A  
bad temper; a passionate disposition.

Dryganwydaw, *v. n.* (dryganwyd) To become of  
bad temper; to be passionate.

Dryganwydawg, *a.* (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Dryganwydawl, *a.* (dryganwyd) Tending to in-  
temperateness.

Dryganwydus, *a.* (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Drygangraift, *s. f.—pl. drygangreiftiau* (drwg—  
angraift) A bad example.

Tri feth a wanaa gynnewawd: gorthrymder, ac anghuegant vonez,  
a drygangraift.

Three things that weaken a constitution: oppression, doubtful  
origin, and bad example.

*Welsh Laws.*

Drygarver, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (drwg—arver) A bad  
custom, or usage; a bad course. *Mae o'n dilyn*  
*drygarverion*, he follows evil courses.

Drygarverawl, *a.* (drygarver) Badly habituated.

Drygarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygarver) A using  
bad habits

Drygarveru, *v. a.* (drygarver) To use bad habits.

Drygargoel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (drwg—argoel) A bad  
omen, an inauspicious sign.

Drygargoelus, *a.* (drygargoel) Inauspicious.

Drygbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (drwg—pwyll) Bad  
sense. *a.* Irrational, indiscreet.

Maelwyr—

Drwy vezwl drybwyll a vawrdwyllant.

Tradefmen through imprudent thought do greatly cheat.

*Taliesin.*

Drygbwyllus, *a.* (drygbwyll) Imprudent.

Drygçwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drwg—çwant) Evil  
desire, concupiscence, lust.

Ni zaethon i'r llys o ranchoziaeth bydawl—yno Gwaelder, neu  
Zrygçwant, a'm harweinioez i neuaz vawrzryçavaiz.

We came to the court of worldly enjoyment: there Vileness, or  
Lust led me into a magnificent hall.

*Margawg Croydrad.*

Drygçwantu, *v. a.* (drygçwant) To desire, or  
wish badly; to lust.

Drygdyb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (drwg—tyb) Distrust.

Drygdybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygdyb) A dis-  
trusting.

Drygdybiaw, *v. a.* (drygdyb) To think evil of.

Drygdybiawl, *a.* (drygdyb) Distrustful.

Drygdybus, *a.* (drygdyb) Apt to think evil.

Drygzamwain, *s. f.—pl. drygzamweinion* (drwg—  
damwain) Mischance, misfortune.

Drygzamweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygzamwain)  
A happening unfortunately.

Drygzamweiniaw, *v. n.* (drygzamwain) To happen  
badly, or unfortunately.

Drygzamweiniawl, *a.* (drygzamwain) Badly hap-  
pening.

Drygzezyv, *s. f.—pl. drygzezvau* (drwg—dezyv)  
A bad institute.

# DRY

Drygzevawd, *s. f.—pl. drygzevodau* (drwg—dey-  
awd) A bad custom, an evil habit.

Deg mlynnez y bu Arthal yn gwledygu; a feidiau a wnaeth a'r  
drygzevodau a vuefynt arno gyt.

The time that Arthal reigned was ten years; and he left off the  
bad customs which he had been guilty of before. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Drygzevodawl, *a.* (drygzevawd) Of bad habit.

Drygzevodi, *v. a.* (drygzevawd) To use bad cus-  
tom, or habit.

Drygzevodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygzevawd) A  
using bad custom, or habit.

Drygzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (drwg—dyn) A wicked  
person, a mischievous man.

Na drygzyn ys gwell ci da.

Than a bad person better is a good dog.

*Adage.*

Drygzywedyd, *v. a.* (drwg—dywedyd) To speak  
evil.

Gwell tewi na drygzywedyd.

Better to be silent than to speak badly.

*Adage.*

Drygez, *s. m.* (drwg) Malignancy; mischief.

Drygenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drwg—enw) A bad  
name, or ill-report.

Drygenwi, *v. a.* (drygenw) To call bad names.

Drygewyllys, *s. m.* (drwg—ewyllys) Malevolence.

Drygewyllyfiad, *s. m.* (drygewyllys) A wishing  
ill; a being malevolent.

Drygewyllyfiaw, *v. a.* (drygewyllys) To wish  
evil; to be malevolent.

Drygewyllyfiawl, *a.* (drygewyllys) Malevolent.

Drygvab, *s. m.—pl. drygveibion* (drwg—mab) A  
naughty child, a bad boy.

Esgud drygvab yn nhy arall.

A bad boy is brisk in another's house.

*Adage.*

Rhybuced drygvab ei vam.

The will of a naughty boy his mother.

*Adage.*

Drygvarn, *s. f.* (drwg—barn) A bad, or unjust  
sentence.

Drygvezwl, *s. m.—pl. drygvezyliau* (drwg—  
mezwl) An evil thought.

Drygvoes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drwg—moes) Bad be-  
haviour, or ill-manners.

Tri feth ni wna avles i neb: celu ei zrygvoes, rheoli i zrygan-  
wydau, a gadw i zrygvezyliau.

Three things that will not hurt any body; to conceal his ill-  
manners, govern his bad temper, and keep his evil thoughts.

*Trioz Moes.*

Drygvoefawg, *a.* (drygvoes) Ill-mannered.

Anavus pob drygvoefawg.

Every ill-behaved person is blemished.

*Adage.*

Drygvonezig, *s. m.* (drwg—bonezig) An affected  
gentleman, an upstart.

Mal drygvonezig a'i vaiç.

Like the fine gentleman under his load.

*Adage.*

Drygvri, *s. m.* (drwg—bri) A bad pre-eminence.

Drygvryd, *s. m.* (drwg—bryd) Evil design.

Drygvrydig, *a.* (drygvryd) Evil designing.

Drygvucez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drwg—bucez) An  
evil course of life.

Drygvucezawl, *a.* (drygvucez) Of a bad life.

Drygvucezu, *v. a.* (drygvucez) To live wickedly.

Drygvwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drwg—bwriad) An  
evil intention, or a bad purpose.

Drygvwriadawl, *a.* (drygvwriad) Evil minded.

Drygvwriadu, *v. a.* (drygvwriad) To design, or  
intend wickedly, to have bad intention.

Drygvwriadus, *a.* (drygvwriad) Evil-minded.

Drygvryd, *s. m.* (drwg—byd) Adversity, affliction.

*Dryghin.*



# DRY

Dryghin, *s. m.* (drwg—hîn) Bad weather.  
 Dryghinawl, *a.* (dryghin) Tempestuous.  
 Dryghinez, *s. m.* (dryghin) Tempestuousness.  
 Dryghinllyd, *a.* (dryghin) Tempestuous.  
 Drygiawn, *a.* (drwg—iawn) Badly inclined.  
 Drygioni, *s. m.* (drygiawn) Badness, naughtiness, viciousness, wickedness.

A wreizio mewn drygioni  
 Anhawz vyz ei gynghori.

He that is rooted in wickedness, difficult it will be to advise him.  
*Adage.*

Drygionus, *a.* (drygiawn) Vicious, wicked.  
 Drygionusrwyz, *s. m.* (drygionus) Viciousness, mischievousness.  
 Dryglais, *s. m.—pl.* drygleisiau (drwg—llais) A disagreeable, or hoarse noise.  
 Dryglam, *s. m.* (drwg—llam) A mischance.  
 Drygleisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dryglais) A screaming, a making a frightful noise.  
 Drygleisiaw, *v. a.* (dryglais) To scream.  
 Drygleisiawl, *a.* (dryglais) Hoarsely screaming.  
 Drygliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (drwg—lliw) Discolour.  
 Drygliwiad, *s. m.* (drygliw) A discolouring.  
 Drygliwiaw, *v. a.* (drygliw) To discolour.  
 Drygliwiawg, *a.* (drygliw) Of a bad colour.  
 Dryglywodraeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drwg—llywodraeth) Mal-administration.  
 Dryglywodraethawl, *a.* (dryglywodraeth) Badly governing.  
 Dryglywodraethiad, *s. m.* (dryglywodraeth) A governing badly.  
 Dryglywodraethu, *v. a.* (dryglywodraeth) To govern badly.  
 Dryglywodraethwr, *s. m.—pl.* dryglywodraethwyr (dryglywodraeth—gwr) A bad governor.  
 Drygnaws, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (drwg—naws) A bad disposition; peevishness, forwardness; a bad habit of body, or indisposition.  
 Drygnawfus, *a.* (drygnaws) Of a bad disposition; peevish, forward; indisposed.  
 Drygfawr, *s. m.* (drwg—fawr) A bad stench.

Ni's clyw madyn ei zrygfawr ei hun.

Reynard doth not smell his own stench.  
*Adage.*

Drygfawriad, *s. m.* (drygfawr) A smelling badly.  
 Drygfawriaw, *v. n.* (drygfawr) To smell badly.  
 Drygfawrus, *a.* (drygfawr) Of a bad smell.  
 Drygfawrusrwyz, *s. m.* (drygfawrus) Badness of smell.  
 Drygu, *v. a.* (drwg) To make bad; to hurt, to damage, to marr, or to harm.

Drwg i'r corf drwy gwrw i caid;  
 Drwg o ran drygu'r enaid.

Harm for the body, by ale it is obtained; it is a bad portion to hurt the soul.  
*E. Morris.*

Drygus, *a.* (drwg) Tending to evil, or harm.  
 Drygwaith, *s. m.* (drwg—gwaith) A bad action.

Drygwaith dwywaith y gwair.

A bad act is twice committed.  
*Adage.*

Drygwas, *s. m.—pl.* drygweision (drwg—gwas) A bad servant.

Drwg drygwas, gwaeth bod hebzo.

A bad servant is bad, it is worse to be without him: *Adage.*

Drygweithred, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (drygwaith) A bad action, an evil deed.

Drygweithredawl, *a.* (drygweithred) Tending to evil-doing.

Drygweithrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygweithred) The doing an evil act; transgression.

# DRY

Drygweithredu, *v. a.* (drygweithred) To work evil, or iniquity; to do a bad act.  
 Drygweithredwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygweithredwyr (drygweithred—gwr) An evil-doer.  
 Drygwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygwyr (drwg—gwr) A bad man; one who makes bad; a spoiler.

Gollwng drygwr i yfgubor gwrda.

To let a spoiler into an honest man's barn.  
*Adage.*

Drygwraig, *s. f.* (drwg—gwraig) A bad wife.

Gwae wr â gafu zrygwraig.

Woe to the man that shall get a bad wife.  
*Adage.*

Drygwyllys, *s. m.* (drwg—ewyllys) Ill-will.

Folïneb a drygwyllys â barodâoz i'r marçawg zillad, feirç, a març.

Folly and malice prepared for the knight garments, accoutrements, and a horse.  
*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

Drygwynt, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (drwg—gwynt) A noisome air; a bad smell.

Drygwyllysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygwyllys) A wishing evil; a bearing malice.

Drygwyllysiaw, *v. n.* (drygwyllys) To wish evil.

Drygwyllysiawl, *a.* (drygwyllys) Malevolent.

Drygyrverth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyrverth) A wailing, or mourning; lamentation.

Grizvan darogan, drygyrverth a'm clwyv,  
 Clodvan rwyv, rwyv-ged nerth.

Groaning a prediction, sorrow wounds me for the high-famed leader the strength of liberality.  
*Cynzelw.*

Taw a'th zrygyrverth.

Adone with thy wailing.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Drygyrverth, *v. a.* (gyrverth) To moan, to wail.

Pan welas ev hyny llevain a drygyrverth â orug.

When he saw that to cry out and bemoan was what he did.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Drygyrverthawl, *a.* (drygyrverth) Moaning.

Drygyrverthiad, *s. m.* (drygyrverth) A bewailing, or lamenting.

Drygyrverthu, *v. a.* (drygyrverth) To bewail.

Oez y vorwyn yn wylaw ac yn drygyrverthu.

The maid was weeping and bewailing.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Drygyrverthwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygyrverthwyr (drygyrverth—gwr) A bewailer, or mourner.

Dryll, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhyll) A piece, a fragment, a part. *Dryll adara*, a fowling piece; *tori'n gan-dryll*, to break in a hundred pieces.

Drylliaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dryll) Dribblets, snips.

Drylliad, *s. m.* (dryll) A breaking in pieces, a wrecking.

Drylliaw, *v. a.* (dryll) To break in pieces.

Esgud-vab Grufuz barod-ruz bår,  
 Ysgwn y drylliwyd ysgwyd esgar.

The nimble son of Grufuz with the ready ruddy spear; uplifted the shield of the foe was broken to pieces.  
*Blezyn Parç, m. D. ab Grufuz.*

Drylliawg, *a.* (dryll) In pieces, shattered.

Drylliwr, *s. m.—pl.* dryllwyr (dryll—gwr) One who pulls to pieces; a spoiler.

Dryllyn, *s. m. dim.* (dryll) A small piece, a dribblet.

Dryllyniaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dryllyn) Small pieces, dribblets.

Dryon, *s. m.* (dry) The foremost, or exalted one.

Owain hebawg cynvreinion,  
 Diarlwyd ysgwyd ysgyrrion y'ngniv,  
 Ysgwthyrliv llid dryon.

Owain the hawk of the nobility, dauntless with a shattered shield in the conflict, like the burst of the torrent the wrath of the supreme one.  
*H. Iest ab Grifri.*

Drylawr,



# DUG

# DUR

**Dryfawr, s. m.—pl. dryforion (drws)** A doorkeeper.

Y dryfawr, ei nawz yw dwyn y dyn â wnel y cam hyd ar y porthawr, ac yntau hyd yn zioget.

The *doorkeeper*, his protection is to bring the person who shall commit the crime to the porter, who then shall send him until re-cure. *Welsh Laws.*

Dryfawr yftarell â geif ei dir yn rhyz, a març bidwoieð â rozir izo

The chamber *doorkeeper* shall have his land free, and a visiting barie shall be given to him. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dryfores, s. f.—pl. t. au (dryfawr)** A female doorkeeper.

**Dryw, s. m.—pl. t. od (dry)** A druid; a wren. *Dryw'r belyg*, the willow wren.

Wyv fyw, wyv dryw.

I am a scientific one, I am a *druid*.

*Taliesin.*

Ni byz y dryw heb ei lyw.

The *wren* will not be without his rudder.

*Adage.*

Nid fionc onid y dryw.

None so brisk as the *wren*.

*Adage.*

Neb â dýno nyth y dryw

Ni geif iecyd yn ei yw.

He that pulls the *wren's* nest will enjoy no health while he lives. *Adage.*

**Drywawl, a. (dryw)** Druidical, druidic.

**DU, s. m. r.—pl. on.** A black, or fable; ink. *Du'r evail*, smithy black, lamp black.

Yfgrivenu â du'n dæg.

Writing with *ink* fairly.

*D. Nanmor.*

**Du, a.** Black, fable; dark, gloomy. *Y mis du*, the black month, November.

Nid gwrawl ond cei'lawg du.

None so gallant as the *black* cock.

*Adage.*

Pawb â wél heb ei gelu,  
Am y fyz y byz dyz du.

All fee without its being concealed, that for our profession there wlu be a *black* day. *H. Pennant.*

**Duad, s. m. (du)** A blacking; a bay in a house. *Ty o dri duad*, a house of three bays; also the length of ploughed land.

**Duaw, v. a. (du)** To blacken, to darken; to become black; to become dark.

**Duawg, a. (du)** Blackish; dusky; inky.

**Duawl, a. (du)** Tending to blacken.

**Duç, s. m. (uç)** A sigh, or a groan.

**Duçan, s. f.—pl. t. au (duç)** A lampoon.

Diçaws oez y duçan,  
Er hyn o lid mae rhai'n lan;  
Rhyvez mez a'i rhivai  
O bu vyw neb heb ei vai.

Unprovoked was the *libel*, notwithstanding this malice there are some that are clear; wonderful, says he that notices it, if any has lived without his fault. *Syr D. Trevor.*

**Duçanawl, a. (duçan)** Apt to lampoon.

**Duçaniad, s. m. (duçan)** A lampooning, a satirizing, abusing, or inveighing.

**Duçanllyd, a. (duçan)** Apt to complain.

**Duçanu, v. a. (duçan)** To lampoon; to jeer.

**Duçanus, a. (duçan)** Satirical, invective.

**Duçanwr, s. m.—pl. duçanwyr (duçan—gwr)** A complainer; a lampooner.

**Duçlaw, adv. (uç—llaw)** Above, or over.

**Duço, adv. (uço)** Above; over; upward.

**Duder, s. m. (du)** Blackness; gloominess.

**Dudew, a. (du—tew)** Of a dark thickness.

**Duzraenen, s. f. (du—draenen)** Black thorn.

**Duez, s. m. (du)** Blackness; gloominess.

**Dueg, s. f. (du)** The bile; the melancholy.

**Duegwft, s. f. (dueg—gwft)** The melancholy.

**Dug, s. m. (ug)** That is over, or covering; a duke.

**Duges, s. f.—pl. t. au (dug)** A duchess.

**Dugiad, s. m. (dug)** A making supreme.

**Dugiaeth, s. m. (dug)** A dukedom.

Arglwyziaeth a dugiaeth dæg

A feiliwyd yn Maefaleg.

A lordship and a *dukedom* fair have been founded in Maefaleg. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dugiawl, a. (dug)** Relating to a duke, ducal.

**Duglais, s. m.—pl. dugleisiau (du—clais)** Black and blue spot.

**Duglwyd, s. f. (du—clwyd)** Restharrow, or cammock; called also, *Eithin yr ier, cas gan arzwor, bwp yr yçain, crâç eithin.*

**Dùl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ul)** A stroke, a flap.

**Dulas, s. m. (du—glas)** A blackish blue; black and blue, raven gray. *a.* Black and blue; livid. It is the appellative of many rivers in Wales and other parts of Britain.

**Duliad, s. m. (dùl)** A thumping, a beating.

**Duliaw, v. a. (dùl)** To beat, to thump, to bang.

**Duloyw, a. (du—gloyw)** Black shining.

**Dulwyd, s. m. (du—llwyd)** A blackish grey, a dusky colour; a dark brown. *a.* Dusky, dun.

**Dulyçlyn, s. m. (du—llwç—glyn)** Scandinavia.

**Dulyçlynig, a. (dulyçlyn)** Belonging to Scandinavia.

**Dulyçlynwr, s. m.—pl. dulyçlynwyr (dulyçlyn—gwr)** A man of Scandinavia.

**Dulyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (du—llyn)** Black water; melancholy. Also the welsh name of Dublin.

**Dulys, s. pl. aggr. (du—llys)** Lovage, a herb.

**Dull, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ull)** Figure, shape, fashion, form, scheme, pattern; manner, gesture, carriage. *Bod o un dull*, to be of one scheme, or opinion.

Dylyant gadarnâu eu dull drwy dwng.

They ought to support their *verdict* by an oath. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhaid i'r brenin—rozi barn herwyz dull ei ganonwyr.

It is necessary for the magistrate to give judgement according to the concurrence of his lawyers. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dulladwy, a. (dull)** Modifiable; fashionable.

**Dullator, ger. (dull)** That is in forming.

**Dullest, s. f. (dull)** That is finely formed.

Dyllwng carçarawr dullest volaid.

The song of *accurate* construction will liberate the prisoner.

*O. Cyweiliawg.*

**Dulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dull)** Formation; modification.

**Dulllaw, v. a. (dull)** To form, to modify.

**Dulliedig, a. (dull)** Formed, or modified.

**Dullnewid, v. a. (dull—newid)** To transfigure.

**Dullnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dullnewid)** Transfiguration.

**Dun, a. (dyun)** United, or accordant.

**Dunaw, v. a. (dun)** To agree, to unite.

Clyw v'acwyn a'm cwyn amcanus; Duw mawr,  
Dy ymwared i'r rheidus—  
Duna mi iôr daionus.

Hear my complaint, and my earnest cry; great God, grant thy deliverance to the necessitous; be pacified with me good Lord.

*H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Dunawl, a. (dun)** Accordant; united.

**Dundeb, s. m. (dun)** Accordance; unity.

**Duniad, s. m. (dun)** A uniting, or agreeing.

**Dur, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ur)** What is hardened by fire into metal; steel.

**Duraiz, a. (dur)** Of the nature of steel; chalybeate.

**Duraw, v. a. (dur)** To steel, to harden.

**Durawd, s. m. (dur)** The act of steeling.

*Durawg,*



# D U W

**Durawg, a. (dur)** Abounding with steel; made of steel.

Rhag byzin Emrair, drair drahwg,  
Cadau didudyz clezvy durawg.

Before the host of Emrair, of haughty oppression, there are depopulating conflicts of the *steel* sword.

*Meilyr.*

**Durawl, a. (dur)** Relating to steel; steely; dense, solid; hard.

**Durdeb, s. m. (dur)** Steeliness; solidity.

**Durdorg, s. f.—pl. durdyrg (dur—torg)** A steel ring; the ring of an habergeon.

Pwy à wnai wrifg pan vai raid  
Peiliau durdyrg?—

Who would make a track when there should be occasion for the coats of *steel* rings.

*O. ab Llywelyn Moel.*

**Duredig, a. (dur)** Steeled; hardened; dense.

**Duren, s. f.—pl. t. au (dur)** A steel to strike fire.

**Durew, s. m. (du—rhew)** A black frost.

**Durw, s. m. (dur)** What is hard, or dense.

**Durvin, a. (durv)** Close, dense, hard.

**Durving, a. (durv)** Close, hard, solid; austere.

**Durvingder, s. m. (durving)** Solidity, density, hardness; austerity.

**Durvingdra, s. m. (durving)** Density.

**Durvingrwyz, s. m. (durving)** Denseness.

Og awyr, am wyrddiwaradwyz;  
Og wawr a wwrir ar zwrvingrwyz!

Oh heavens, for the men void of reproach; a deep sigh will be uttered on the *calamity*!

*D. Benfras.*

**Durgaen, s. f. (dur—caen)** Steel coating.

**Duriad, s. m. (dur)** A steeling; a hardening.

**Duriaw, v. a. (dur)** To steel; to set an edge.

**Duriawg, a. (dur)** Having the quality of steel.

**Duriawl, a. (dur)** Of the nature of steel.

**Durus, a. (dur)** Of the nature of steel.

**Duryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dur)** A beak, or bill; a snout; a proboscis.

Aderyn harz duryn kir.

The comely bird with the long *beak*.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cyfyllawg.*

Percyll bychain c'r pan ymchwelent wisweilyn ag eu duryn un gyvraith ynt a'u main am lwgyr yd.

Little pigs from the time they turn up the clod with their *snout* are under the same regulation as their mother for damaging corn.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Durynaiz, a. (duryn)** Like a beak.

**Durynawg, a. (duryn)** Having a beak:

**Duw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dyw)** God. *Duw à tonel y doi yma!* May God accomplish that thou shalt come here! *A gaw gan Zuro!* May God grant me!

O dri anghenvod y mae Duw: fev y mwyav parth bywyd; y mwyav parth gwybod; a'r mwyav parth nerth; ac nis gellir namyn un o'r mwyav ar un peth.

God consists necessarily of three things: the greatest of life; the greatest of knowledge; and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing. *Barzas.*

Tri banogion Duw: bywyd cyvoll, gwybodaeth cyvoll, a gadarnid cyvoll.

The three grand attributes of God: infinite plenitude of life, infinite knowledge, and infinite power.

*Barzas.*

**Duwdawd, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.

**Duwdeb, s. m. (duw)** Godship, divinity.

**Duwwid, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.

**Duwelw, a. (du—gwelw)** Livid, blackish.

**Duwwar, a. (duw)** Loving god, pious.

**Duwwarwg, s. m. (duwwar)** Love of God, piety.

**Duwiaeth, s. m. (duw)** Godhead, divinity.

**Duwiawl, a. (duw)** Godly, pious; divine.

**Duwies, s. f.—pl. t. au (duw)** A goddess.

**Duwin, a. (duw)** Of a divine nature.

**Duwindeb, s. m. (duwin)** Divine nature.

# D W N

**Duwineb, s. m. (duwin)** Theology, divinity.

**Duwinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (duwin)** A theologian.

**Duwinyziaeth, s. m. (duwinyz)** Theology.

**Duwiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (duwiawl)** Theocracy.

**Duwiolaiz, a. (duwiawl)** Divine-like.

Da iawn draw rhwng dwylaw dyn,  
A duwiolaiz yw'r delyn.

Very charming there is the harp in the hands of man, and *divine*.

*T. Prys.*

**Duwioldeb, s. m. (duwiawl)** Godliness.

**Duwiolvryd, a. (duwiawl—bryd)** Piously-disposed.

**Duwiolvrydez, s. m. (duwiolvryd)** Piety.

**Duwioli, v. a. (duwiawl)** To deify, to make divine, to make like a god.

**Duwioliad, s. m. (duwiawl)** Deification.

**Düwr, s. m.—pl. düwyr (du—gwr)** A blackener.

**Düwyrz, s. m. (du—gwyrz)** Dark green.

**Dwb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (wb)** Mortar, cement.

**Dwbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwb)** A daubing.

**Dwbiaw, v. a. (dwb)** To plaster; to daub.

**Dwbin, s. m. (dwb)** What is plastered.

**Dwbiwr, s. m.—pl. dwbwyr (dwb—gwr)** A plasterer; a dauber.

**Dwv, s. m.—pl. dyvyz (wv)** What glides, or moves forward. Birds are sometimes called *dyvyz*, or gliders.

**Dwvyn, s. m. (dwv)** The origin; the deep.

Gwypwn—llawer o zyfg—  
Ac iſder dyvnder pob dwvyn,  
Hyd arvyd enyd annwvyn.

I knew much of learning, and the basis and profundity of every deep, to the vast boundary region of the abyss.

*I. ab R. ab Ieuan Llwyd.*

**Dwvyn, a. (dwv)** Deep, or profound.

Fan yw dien gwlith—  
A dwvyn dwvyr eçwyz  
Ei liv dawn Dovyz.

When the dew is clear and the swelling water deep, its stream the gift of God.

*Taliesin.*

**Dwvyr, s. m.—pl. dyvroz (dwv)** Water. *Dwvyr freyn*, holy water.

Bwrw dwvyr am ben gwr marw.

To through water over a dead man.

*Adage.*

**Dwg, s. m. (wg)** That is full, or perfect; a bearing, or carrying.

**Dwgan, s. f.—pl. t. od (dwg)** A trull, a drab.

**Dwl, s. m. (wl)** The action of the mind; reason, judgement.

**Dwlw, s. m. (dwl)** The action of the mind.

**Dwll, s. m. (wll)** What covers over, envelops, or overwhelms; a flood in a river.

**Dwn, s. m. (wn)** A murmur; bass in music.

**Dwn, a. (wn)** Dun, dusky, swarthy.

A meirç mai mein-grwn dwn a doſawg.

And war steeds slenderly round, *dun* and dappled. *LI. P. Moç.*

**Dwnad, s. m. (dwn)** A report, a rumour; a saying, or expression; a grammar. *Llywyr dwnad*, a book of tradition; *Dwnad y twlad*, common report.

Llaw Zuw vu'n llaz awen:  
Llaz enaid holl zwnad hen.

The hand of God has been cutting off the muse; killing the soul of all ancient lore.

*D. ab Edmund.*

**Dwndraw, v. a. (dwndwr)** To prattle much.

**Dwndriad, s. m. (dwndwr)** A talking much.

**Dwndrwr, s. m.—pl. dwndrwyr (dwndwr—gwr)** A prattler, or tattler.

**Dwndwr, s. m. (dwn—twr)** Tattle, chit-chat.

**Dwned, v. a. (dwn)** To express, or to speak.

**Dwnedwr, s. m.—pl. dwnedwyr (dwned—gwr)** A grammarian.

Dwnedwr diwan ydoez,  
A dawn a dyſg dwned oez.

A grammarian not mean in power was he, and the perfection and law of grammar.

*G. Hearn.*

*Dwr,*



# D W Y

**Dwr**, *s. m.* (wr) A stream, a torrent, a fluid; water.  
**Dwrđ**, *s. m.* (dwr) A chide; a threat.  
**Dwrđiad**, *s. m.* (dwrđ) A chiding; a threatening.  
**Dwrđiaw**, *v. a.* (dwrđ) To chide; to threaten.

A hwy a'i dwrđiafant ev yn dōst.

And they chided him severely.

Judges viii. 8.

**Dwrđiawl**, *a.* (dwrđ) Chiding; threatening.  
**Dwrđiedig**, *a.* (dwrđ) That is threatened.  
**Dwrđiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* dwrđwyr (dwrđ—gwr) A chider; a threatener.  
**Dwrđus**, *a.* (dwrđ) Chiding, threatening.  
**Dwrđyn**, *s. m.* (dwrđ) A threatener. *Dwrđyn dai*, a play like that called jack is alive and alight.

**Dwrz**, *s. m.—pl.* dyrzau (dwr) A confused noise, a murmur; a stir; a crash.

Dwrz gan deulu.

A bustle in a family.

Adage.

Pan glybu'r meirŷ y dwrz ysgodigaw á wnēynt.

When the horses heard the noise they started aside.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

**Dwrn**, *s. m.—pl.* dyrnau (gwrn) A fist. *Dwrn tra dwrn*, fist to fist.

Goreu arv dwrn moel.

The best weapon is the naked fist.

Adage.

**Dws**, *s. m.* (ws) A drop, or what oozes out; saccharine juice. *a.* Sweet.

**Dwsel**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dws) A tap, or fawcet of a cask.

Gan vezwed a'r dwsel.

As drunk as the fawcet.

S. Tudur.

**Dwsimel**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dws—mêl) Dulcimer.

Llawer dwsimela thelyn.

Many a dulcimer and harp.

L. G. Cotbi.

**Dwthwn**, *s. m.* (dy—twn) A juncture of time, a season; a day.

Daroŷtyngoez Duw, y dwthwn hwnw, Jabin brenin Canaan o vlaen meibion Israel.

God humbled, on that day, Jabin king of Canaan before the children of Israel.

Judges iv. 23.

**Dwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (wy) That is; origination, cause; rule, or order. It is an appellative for several rivers; as *Dwy vavur* and *Dwy vaç*, in Arvon.

**Dwy**, *s. f.* (wy) Two females. *a.* Two.

Dewis o'r zwy vaç-zu hwç.

Choose of the two little black sows.

Adage.

**Dwyadeiniawg**, *a.* (dwy—adeiniawg) Bipennated.

**Dwyar**, *s. pl.* (dwy—ar) Stirrups.

**Dwyar**, *s. m.* (dwy) Efficient cause; *a.* Divine.

**Dwyasgellawg**, *a.* (dwy—asgellawg) Bipennated.

**Dwydon**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dwy—tôn) A diphthong.

**Dwyzalenawg**, *a.* (dwy—dalenawg) Bipetalous.

**Dwyeg**, *s. f.* (dwy) The milt, the spleen. It is also called *clezyv blezyn*, and *clezyv biswal*.

Yn yr ysgyvaint y byz yr anadyl,

Yn y zwyç y byz y llawenyç.

In the lungs the breath exists, in the spleen the spirits be.

Adage.

**Dwyen**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—gen) The gills.

**Dwyv**, *s. m.* (wyv) The I am; the self-existent.

**Dwyvan**, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (dwyv) A goddess.

**Dwyvasglawg**, *a.* (dwy—masglawg) Bivalvous.

**Dwyvaw**, *v. n.* (dwyv) To be deified.

**Dwyvawg**, *a.* (dwyv) Having divine nature.

Llyfiau dwyvawg, betony.

**Dwyvawl**, *a.* (dwyv) Divine, or godly.

**Dwyved**, *s. f.* (dwy) A second. *a.* Second.

# D W Y

**Dwyvlwyzawl**, *a.* (dwy—blwyzawl) Biennial.

**Dwyvolaeth**, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) Deification.

**Dwyvolder**, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) Godliness.

**Dwyvoli**, *v. a.* (dwyvawl) To make godly, or divine; to sanctify, to consecrate.

**Dwyvoliad**, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) A rendering divine; sanctification.

**Dwyvron**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—bron) The breasts. *Cledyr y zwyvron*, the chest.

Dwyn yr wyd, wen, dan aur wçg

Dwyvron val gwyn-luwç divriç.

Thou dost bear, fair maid, under thy golden attire two breast like the trackless white drift.

W. Cynwal.

**Dwyvroneg**, *s. f.* (dwyvron) Breast plate; breast-cloth.

**Dwyfroen**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—froen) The nostrils.

**Dwygeiniawg**, *s. f.* (dwy—ceiniawg) Twopence.

*Y zwygeiniawg*, the herb twopenny.

**Dwygragenawg**, *a.* (dwy—cragenawg) Bivalvous.

**Dwylaw**, *s. pl.* (dwy—llaw) The two hands.

**Dwyliw**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—lliw) The two female parties, the respective females.

Rhag briw y zwyliw, ar zeulin arçav orçest ac amzifyn.

From the harm of each party, on my knees I crave deliverance, and defence.

H. D. ab Iwan, Civil War.

Y zwyliw brivathrova, Rhydyçain a Çaergrawnt.

The two chief academies, Oxford and Cambridge. Hanefson.

**Dwylovaidd**, *s. f.* (dwylaw) The two hands-full.

**Dwylovi**, *v. a.* (dwylaw) To stroke with the hands.

**Dwyloviad**, *s. m.* (dwylaw) A stroking, or patting with the hands.

**Dwyn**, *a.* (gwyn) Bearing with; condescending; pleasant, agreeable.

**Dwyn**, *v. a.* (gwyn) To bear, bring, carry, or take away; to steal. *Dwyn mab*, to bear a child; *dwyn i'r dygyn*, to carry to the extremity, to take an oath; *dwyn meçni*, to assert a suretyship; *dwyn arwau*, to bear arms; *dwyn açau*, to trace pedigrees; *dwyn trais*, to commit a rape; *dwyn govid*, to bear pain.

Dyniadon deon dyly am i zwyyn

Dolur cwyn a'i cyfry!

Poor men that are sojourners ought for his being taken away to utter a groan that will rife him up.

Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Oer ziaiez ar ei zolev,

Am y'nwyn yma o nev!

A double curse be on his clatter, for bringing me here from heaven!

D. ab Gwilym, i'r orlais.

Dyn arall, myn dwyn arian,

Dwyn ei glōd a vyn dyn glān.

Another man will be anxious to take money, a gallant man would have his fame carried about.

L. G. Cotbi.

**Dwynawl**, *a.* (dwyn) Of a pleasant tendency.

**Dwyndeb**, *s. m.* (dwyn) Pleasantness; bliss.

**Dwynig**, *a.* (dwyn) Of a pleasant nature.

**Dwynwen**, *s. f.* (dwyn—gwen) The smile of bliss; the Venus of the Britons; a woman's name, the daughter of Bryçan.

**Dwyoz**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy) Two females, twain.

Hwy a aethant allan ill dwyoz.

They went out both of them.

Judith xiii. 10.

**Dwyonglawg**, *a.* (dwy—onglawg) Biangulated.

**Dwyr**, *s. m.* (gwyr) The dawning of light; orient.

**Dwyrain**, *a.* (dwyr) Abounding with dawns of light; orient; east. *s. m.* The east.

**Dwyrān**, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—rhan) Two shares.

**Dwyre**, *s. m.* (dwyr) The act of appearing; or bursting forth; the appearance of light by the rising of a planet, or star.



# D Y A

**Dwyre, v. a. (dwyr)** To appear, to rise up into view.

Dwyre wyneb dirion-wawr.  
*Shine forth thou countenance of placid beams.*  
*Supyn Cyveiliawg.*

Dewr egin dwyrëoer yn zâs.  
*The vigorous shoot it rose up to be a rick.*  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

Sêr bore â zwyrynt  
Yn llu i gydganu gynt.  
*The morning stars uprose a host of yore to sing together.*  
*Gronwy Owain.*

**Dwyrëad, s. m. (dwyre)** A rising into view.

**Dwyrëain, v. a. (dwyre)** To appear, to rise.

**Dwyrëawg, a. (dwyre)** Appearing, surgent.

**Dwyrëawl, a. (dwyre)** Apt to appear; ortive.

**Dwyrëawr, s. m. (dwyre)** He that appeareth.

**Dwyrëdig, a. (dwyr)** Arisen into view.

**Dwyrëiniawl, a. (dwyrain)** Oriental, easterly.

**Dwyrëinwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwyrain—gwynt)**  
The east wind.

**Dwys, a. (gwys)** Close, dense, heavy; hard; grave.

Naws carennyz ni's crina;  
Cywir a dwys vyz car da.

*The shoot of friendship will not wither; faithful and sincere will be the good friend.*  
*Gw. Taw.*

**Dwysadwy, a. (dwys)** That may be pressed.

**Dwysaiz, a. (dwys)** Of a condensing nature.

**Dwysaw, v. a. (dwys)** To close, to press, to condense, to harden.

**Dwysawg, a. (dwys)** Having density; pressing.

**Dwysawl, a. (dwys)** Tending to be close.

**Dwysbwyll, s. m. (dwys—pwyll)** Sober judgement, gravity, or sedateness. *a. Grave, sedate.*

**Dwyder, s. m. (dwys)** Closeness, density, weightiness.

**Dwysedig, a. (dwys)** Close, condensed, pressed.

*Y zyledfwyz o weziaw dros weinidogion—dyledfwyz o bwys dwysedig ydyw.*

*The duty of praying for ministers, it is a duty of serious moment*  
*Jer. Owain.*

**Dwysgall, a. (dwys—call)** Very discreet.

**Dwysgur, s. m. (dwys—cûr)** Heavy pain.

**Dwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwys)** A closing, or pressing; condensation.

**Dwysill, s. f. (dwy—fill)** A disyllable. *a. Of two syllables.*

**Dwysillawg, a. (dwysill)** Having two syllables.

**Dwysogaeth, s. m. (dwysawg)** The act of closing together; condensation; fixation. *Dwysogaeth ferç, a settling of love.*

**Dwyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwy)** That produces; efficient cause; god.

**Dwywaith, s. f. (dwy—gwaith)** Two times, twice. *a. Twice.*

**Dwywawl, a. (dwyw)** Godly, or divine.

**Dwywezawg, a. (dwy—gwezawg)** Bigamic.

**Dwywes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dwyw)** A goddcfs.

**Dwywoldeb, s. m. (dwywawl)** Godliness.

**Dwywolder, s. m. (dwywawl)** Divinity; piety.

**Dwywoli, v. a. (dwywawl)** To make divine.

**DY, s. m. r.—pl. t. on, Iteration, or augment.**

When prefixed to words it gives them a frequentative, or iterative force, and it is generally the sign of the middle voice in verbs.

**Dy, pron. (mutation of ty)** Thy, thine.

Cynllyvan â orug cai  
O varv Dillus vab Erwai;  
Pei ias dy anguu vyzai.

*Cai did make a leash of the beard of Dillus the son of Erwai; if he were well he would be thy death.*  
*M. Culbowç—Nabinegion.*

# D Y B

**Dyadel, v. n. (gadel)** To leave, or to suffer.

Pob llwyr llemitier arno,  
Pob fer dyater Keibio.

*Every coward will be trampled upon, every strong one will be suffered to pass.*  
*Llevoed.*

Am zyadel gwaed pedair ceiniawg.

*For letting blood four pence.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Dyall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gall)** The understanding, or intellect.

Anghall o zyall yz ym ynzoz;  
Anghwyl vu ein pwyll am ein twyllo.

*Indiscreet is the knowledge that we are in; imperfect was our reason for being deceived.*  
*Bleazyn Varz.*

**Dyall, v. a. (gall)** To understand, perceive, or know; to apprehend; to draw a similitude.

I gaſtell y dyellir  
A'i gaer dew 'nghylç gwyr i dîr.

*To a castle he is compared with his thick wall surrounding the men of his land.*  
*L. G. Colbi.*

**Dyalladwy, a. (dyall)** Comprehensive.

**Dyallator, ger. (dyall)** In comprehending.

**Dyalledig, a. (dyall)** Apprehended, discerned.

**Dyalledigaeth, s. m. (dyalledig)** Discernment.

**Dyallgar, a. (dyall)** Intelligent, discreet.

**Dyallgarwç, s. m. (dyallgar)** Knowingness, understanding, intelligence, discreetness.

**Dyalliad, s. m. (dyall)** A understanding.

**Dyallt, s. m. (gallt)** The understanding.

**Dyalltadwy, a. (dyallt)** Comprehensive.

**Dyalltedig, a. (dyallt)** Apprehended.

**Dyalltus, a. (dyallt)** Quick of apprehension, discerning, or knowing.

**Dyalltwr, s. m.—pl. dyalltwyr (dyallt—gwr)** A comprehender, a knower.

**Dyalltwri, s. m. (dyalltwr)** Understanding.

**Dyalltwriaeth, s. m. (dyalltwr)** Understanding.

**Dyallu, v. a. (dyall)** To understand, to know.

**Dyallus, a. (dyall)** Discreet, or discerning.

**Dyallwr, s. m.—pl. dyallwyr (dyall—gwr)** A comprehender, or discerner.

**Dyallwriaeth, s. m. (dyallwr)** Discernment.

**Dyanerç, v. a. (anerç)** To dedicate, to greet.

**Dyanerçawl, a. (dyanerç)** Complimentary.

**Dyanerçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyanerç)** A dedicating, or complimenting; dedication.

**Dyanerçu, v. a. (dyanerç)** To dedicate.

**Dyar, s. m. (ar)** A sound, noise, or din.

**Dyar, v. a. (ar)** To sound, to make a din.

**Dyaraws, v. n. (araws)** To be tarrying; to stay.

**Dyarçiad, s. m. (arçiad)** A demanding.

**Dyarvor, s. m. (arvor)** A sea coast, a strand.

Gwyzveirç dyarvor.

*The wild seeds of the strand.*  
*Taliesin.*

**Dyarosawl, a. (dyaraws)** Dilatory, staying.

**Diarosiad, s. m. (dyaraws)** A delaying.

**Dyaſg, v. a. (aſg)** To strip, or to uncover.

O ſav i, moes i dyaſg;  
Ei dwyn i hwn ydyw 'nhafg.

*If I shall have it let me unſeath it; to carry it to him is my task.*  
*Ieuan Tew Ieuan, i glezys.*

**Dyban, s. m.—pl. t. od (pan)** An ant, or emmet.

**Dybanan, s. c. (dyban)** A mechanic, an artist.

Dybanan celvyz am gelvyz talau,  
Am zedwyz diau.

*An ingenious artist for the ingenious would pay, for the prudent certainly.*  
*Taliesin.*

**Dybanon, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyban)** An artist.

**Dybarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth)** A separation.

**Dybarthawl, a. (dybarth)** Tending to divide.

**Dybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybarth)** A separating, or dividing; separation.

**Dybarthu,**



Dybarthu, *v. a.* (dybarth) To separate, to divide.  
 Dybel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pêl) A sphere, or ball.  
 Dybeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybel) A forming into a sphere, or ball.  
 Dybelu, *v. a.* (dybel) To make spherical.  
 Dyben, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen) Conclusion, termination, or end; intent, purpose.

Tri dyben gwybodaeth: dyled, buz, a frydverthwç.

The three ends of knowledge: duty, profit, and beauty of appearance. *Barzas.*

Dybenawl, *a.* (dyben) Concludent, decisive.  
 Dybendawd, *s. m.* (dyben) Accomplishment.  
 Dybenedig, *a.* (dyben) Accomplished; ended.  
 Dybeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyben) Conclusion, termination; decision; accomplishment.  
 Dybenrwyz, *s. m.* (dyben) Conclusiveness.  
 Dybenu, *v. a.* (dyben) To conclude, bring to an end; to end; to determine.  
 Dybenus, *a.* (dyben) Conclusive; decisive.  
 Dybi, *v.* (3. *p. indic. of dyvod*) It will be. *Dybi i ti byny*, be it so to thee; *ie dybi*, yes to be sure. *Sil.*

Dybid i'n dyziau diboen,  
 A dihaunt henaint a hoen.

Let there come to us painless days, and unailing age, and joy. *Gronwy Gwain.*

Dybleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pleidiad) A espousing a party; confederation.  
 Dybleidiaw, *v. a.* (pleidiaw) To espouse a party, to take a part; to confederate.  
 Dybleidiawl, *a.* (pleidiawl) Confederating.  
 Dyblisgaw, *v. a.* (plisgaw) To take off the shell, or husk.  
 Dyblisgawl, *a.* (plisgawl) Tending to peel off.  
 Dyblisgiad, *s. m.* (plisgiad) A peeling off.  
 Dyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A fold, a plait.  
 Dyblyg, *a.* (plyg) Double; folded, or plaited.

Ceidw nhwy: a mawr obrwya  
 Beigion a dybygion bla.

He will keep them; and awfully he will reward the proud ones with manifold plagues. *W. Middleton.*

Dyblygawl, *a.* (dyblyg) Duplicative; doubled.  
 Dyblygedig, *a.* (dyblyg) Doubled, or folded.  
 Dyblygez, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Duplicature.  
 Dyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyblyg) A doubling.  
 Dyblygrwyz, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Doubleness.  
 Dyblygu, *v. a.* (dyblyg) To double, to plait, to fold, to wrap together.  
 Dyboeri, *v. a.* (poeri) To spit about, to bespawl.  
 Dyboeriad, *s. m.* (poeriad) A bespawling.  
 Dybori, *v. a.* (pori) To feed often, to be grazing.  
 Dyboriad, *s. m.* (poriad) A grazing, a feeding.  
 Dyborth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth) Support.  
 Dyborthadwy, *a.* (dyborth) Supportable.  
 Dyborthedig, *a.* (dyborth) Sustained; carried.  
 Dyborthi, *v. a.* (dyborth) To sustain; to bear; to carry.

Dybyrth gweçoes byd rhag pyd poenau.

He will help the six ages of the world against the danger of torments. *Bin. ab Gwalmai.*

Pob llyfeliyn à zybortho hâd.

Every plant that shall bear seed.

A thwyllwg oez ar wyneb yr eigion: ac Yfbryd yr Arglwyz à zyborthid ar y dyvroz.

And darkness was on the face of the ocean; and the spirit of the Lord was borne upon the waters. *Ancient Paraphrase of Genesis.*

Dyborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyborth) Deportation; supportation; a carrying, or conveying; conveyance.

Dyborthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyborthwyr* (dyborth—gwr) A sustainer, a bearer; a carrier.  
 Dybreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (preiziad) A taking away of herds; depredation.  
 Dybreiziaw, *v. a.* (preiziaw) To depredate.  
 Dybreiziawl, *a.* (preiziawl) Depredatory.  
 Dybreiziwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybreizwyr* (preiziwr) A depredator, a ravager.  
 Dybry, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (pry) The sea-hen.  
 Dybryan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen, or gwillem.  
 Dybryç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea hen.  
 Dybryd, *a.* (dybyr) Sad, melancholy; ugly. *Cyulan zybryd*, a horrid deed.  
 Dybryder, *s. m.* (pryder) Pensiveness, sadness.  
 Dybryderawl, *a.* (dybryder) Pensive, sad.  
 Dybryderu, *v. a.* (dybryder) To be musing.

Nid arwezawg i volawd;  
 Dyfryderas i wafgawd.

His praise is not celebrated; I have sadly remembered his shrouding. *Taliefn.*

Dybrydiad, *s. m.* (prydiad) A fixing a time.  
 Dybrydiaw, *v. a.* (prydiaw) To observe, or fix a time.  
 Dybryn, *s. m.* (prÿn) A purchase; merit.  
 Dybrynawg, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.

Pan zêl govyn arnam ni rybyzwn ovnawg  
 Rhag gormes cedeirn cad dybrynawg.

When a call shall come upon us, we will not be timid because of the molestation of the mighty ones meritorious in the battle. *Gw. Bryçeinawg.*

Dybrynawl, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.  
 Dybryniad, *s. m.* (dybryn) A obtaining, or purchasing; a meriting.  
 Dybrynu, *v. a.* (dybryn) To get esteem; to merit.

Tri feth à zybryn lwyziant: priodawl ymgais, hywaith ymgais, ac anghyffredin ymgais.

Three things that will obtain success: appropriate exertion, feasible exertion, and uncommon exertion. *Barzas.*

Dybrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybrynwyr* (dybryn—gwr) One who acquires; a purchaser.  
 Dyburaw, *v. a.* (puraw) To purify, to purge.

Dadwyrain o vain, o vez a'n dybuz  
 I an dyburaw o an camwez.

He will rise again from the tomb, from the grave he will bring us to purge us from our iniquity. *Gr. ab Gurgencu.*

Dyburawl, *a.* (purawl) Purifying, clearing.  
 Dyburdawd, *s. m.* (purdawd) A purgation.  
 Dyburez, *s. m.* (purez) Pureness, purity.  
 Dyburiad, *s. m.* (puriad) A purifying, a clearing.  
 Dybwyllaw, *v. a.* (pwyllaw) To exert the rational faculty; to persuade; to conduct.

Nad i'n gelyn—  
 Ein dybwyllaw  
 Na'n godwyllaw  
 Er cyrbwyllaw  
 I'r corbyllau.

Suffer not our foe to lead us, nor to deceive us by any intimations into the sloughs. *I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.*

Dybwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyth) A thrust, a throw forward, or into; a stitch.  
 Dybwythaw, *v. a.* (dybwyth) To thrust to; or to project; to set in; to stitch.

Dybwyth Duw cain  
 Yn arfed Mair ei heisforawd;

The glorious God sets in the lap of Mary the object of her care. *Taliefn.*

Dybwythawl, *a.* (dybwyth) Thrusting; stitched.  
 Dybwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybwyth) A thrusting, or throwing forward; a stitching.  
 Dybyr, (pyr) Depressed, or sad.  
 Dybyrdawd, *s. m.* (dybyr) A melancholy, lowness of spirits, or disheartedness.  
 Dybyriad, *s. m.* (dybyr) A depression.



# DYÇ

**Dybyriaw, v. a. (dybyr)** To depress, to sadden.  
**Dybyriawl, a. (dybyr)** Melancholic, sad.  
**Dyç, s. m. (yç)** A groan; a sigh.  
**Dyçan, s. m. (dyç)** An invective; a groan.  
**Dyçaniad, s. m. (dyçan)** A lamenting for.  
**Dyçanu, v. a. (dyçan)** To wail; to inveigh.  
**Dyçanwr, s. m.—pl. dyçanwyr (dyçan—gwr)** A complainer; a satirist.  
**Dyçiad, s. m. (dyç)** A sighing, a wailing.  
**Dyçian, v. a. (dyç)** To sigh; to lament.  
**Dyçianu, v. a. (dyçian)** To sigh, to wail.  
**Dyçiant, s. m. (dyç)** A sighing, a wailing.  
**Dyçiauw, v. a. (dyç)** To sigh, to lament.  
**Dyçiauw, a. (dyç)** Sighing; complaining.  
**Dyçiauw, v. a. (dyç)** To utter sighs.  
**Dyçiorawl, a. (dyçiauw)** Sighing, wailing.  
**Dyçiori, v. a. (dyçiauw)** To utter sighs,

*Cynon a Cattraeath a gathlau a gadwant;  
 A minnau o'm crau dyçiorant.*

*Cynon and Cattraeath with songs they will commemorate; and I  
 from my blood they will bewail.* *Aneurin.*

—Carant  
 Tra fen Iesu dyçiorant.

*Relatives utter sighs round the head of Jesus.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyçlaig, s. m.—pl. dyçleigion (claig)** A drooping, or sinking.  
**Dyçlais, s. m.—pl. dyçleisiau (clais)** A breaking, or appearing through; an imperfect tint, or trace; a dawn.

*Gwelais yn ael dyçlais dyz  
 Vreuzwyd—*

*I saw in the verge of the dawn of day, a dream.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dyçlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyç—llam)** A leap, flutter, throb, or bound.  
**Dyçlamawl, a. (dyçlam)** Fluttering; leaping.  
**Dyçlamgar, a. (dyçlam)** Apt to flutter.  
**Dyçlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçlam)** A fluttering, a springing, or leaping.  
**Dyçlamu, v. a. (dyçlam)** To flutter, to leap; to throb, to beat, or to pant.

*Rhwng ooni a gobeithio, mae'n rhaid anturio'n awr,  
 Ar enaid tan zyglamu, tros y cyfinau mawr.*

*Between fearing and hoping, it is necessary to venture now, the  
 soul fluttering, over the awful bounds.* *L. Hopkin.*

**Dyçleigiad, s. m. (dyçlaig)** A sinking in.  
**Dyçleigiaw, v. a. (dyçlaig)** To sink in; to droop.

*Eiry mynyz brith bron craig,  
 Crin calav, alav dyçlaig;  
 Gwae wr a gafu zryg-wraig!*

*Snowy mountain, variegated is the side of the cliff, dried the  
 stalk, the water lily droops; woe to the man who gets a bad wife.* *Llywarc Hen.*

**Dyçleigiawl, a. (dyçlaig)** Apt to sink in.  
**Dyçleisiad, s. m. (dyçlais)** A making to appear through; a marking.  
**Dyçleisiaw, v. a. (dyçlais)** To make to appear through, to mark; to blacken by bruising.  
**Dyçleisiawl, a. (dyçlais)** Apt to mark, or stain through, black from a bruise.  
**Dyçlud, s. m. (clud)** What is carried; a heap.  
**Dyçludaw, v. a. (dyçlud)** To convey.

*Dyçluded teyrnez teyrnged izaw,  
 Gwledig Aberfraw a gwlad Ynyr.*

*Let princes convey tribute to him, the sovereign of Aberfraw  
 and the country of Ynyr.* *Gwalchmai.*

**Dyçludawl, a. (dyçlud)** Relating to carriage.  
**Dyçludew, s. m. (dyçlud)** A conveyance.  
**Dyçludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçlud)** A conveying; a heaping together.  
**Dyçluz, a. (cluz)** Hemmed in, inclosed.

# DYÇ

**Dyçluzaw, v. a. (dyçluz)** To hem in.

*Dyçyrç tir tremud, dyçluz anaw.*

*Silence will assail the land, it will eclipse the muse.* *Gwalchmai.*

**Dyçluzawl, a. (dyçluz)** Tending to close.  
**Dyçluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçluz)** A hemming in, or inclosing.  
**Dyçrain, s. m. (crain)** A crawl, or creep.  
**Dyçre, s. f.—pl. t. au (cre)** A croak; a crawling.  
**Dyçrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçre)** A croaking.  
**Dyçrëawl, a. (dyçre)** Croaking; craving.  
**Dyçreiniad, s. m. (dyçrain)** A creeping along.  
**Dyçreiniaw, v. a. (dyçrain)** To creep along.

*Eçrys—*

*Y dyçrain gwyr y'ngheulan.*

*Frightfully men do wallow in the bloody plain.* *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Dyçrëu, v. a. (dyçre)** To croak; to crave.

*Rhag gelyn Brynaic branes dyçre.*

*Before the foe of Brynaic the flock of ravens croaks.* *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Dyçrymawl, a. (crymawl)** Apt to bow down.  
**Dyçrymiad, s. m. (crymiad)** A bowing.  
**Dyçrymu, v. a. (crymu)** To bow; to decline.

*Dyçrymynt vy nglôd y'nglyd vandöez.*

*The bowed to my praise under the warm fine-worked roofs.*

*Gwalchmai.*

**Dyçryn, s. m. (crÿn)** A trembling; terror, dread, horror, or consternation.

*Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan,  
 Dyçwre dy dae'rad arnan;  
 Dyçryn twryv torvoz yn eban.*

*When God revealeth his countenance, the house of earth will  
 uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the flight.* *Casnodyn.*

**Dyçrynadwy, a. (dyçryn)** Terrible; fearful.  
**Dyçrynawl, a. (dyçryn)** Trembling, quaking.  
**Dyçryndawd, s. m. (dyçryn)** A trembling; terror, fright.  
**Dyçrynedig, a. (dyçryn)** Terrified; frightened.  
**Dyçrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçrynedig)** The act of terrifying; a fearful thing.  
**Dyçrynva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyçryn—ma)** A quake.  
**Dyçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçryn)** Tremulation; a quaking; a frightening.  
**Dyçrynlyd, a. (dyçryn)** Apt to tremble; timorous, fearful; awful.

**Dyçrynu, v. a. (dyçryn)** To make to tremble; to frighten; to tremble, to quake, to be in fear, to be amazed.

**Dyçrynwr, s. m.—pl. dyçrynwyr (dyçryn—gwr)** A trembler; a frightener.

**Dyçrys, s. m. (crys)** Haste, speed, or hurry.  
**Dyçrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçrys)** A hurrying.  
**Dyçrysiaw, v. a. (dyçrys)** To hasten; to march.  
**Dyçrysiawl, a. (dyçrys)** Hastening, hurrying.  
**Dyçuriaw, v. n. (curiaw)** To be afflicted.

*Maon dyçuriant eu hoed bu hir.*

*The populace will be afflicted with their longing that long hath  
 been.* *Aneurin.*

**Dyçwaen, s. f. (çwaen)** A chance, or event.  
**Dyçwaeth, s. m.—pl. dyçweithiau (çwaeth)** A relish, or taste.

*Da'i oçel rhag cael dyçwaeth  
 O'i fug llwyr—*

*It is good to avoid him for fear of getting a relish of his deep  
 hypocrisy.* *T. Llywelyn.*

**Dyçwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwant)** An appetite.

*A'i dyçwant hi, a'i diçell,  
 Man da gael myned i gell.*

*With her craving, and her cunning, it is a good place to get into  
 a chamber.* *Rhys ab Harri.*

**Dyçwantawl, a. (dyçwant)** Apt to cause longing or desire.

**Dyçwantu,**



# DYÇ

Dyçwantu, *v. a.* (dyçwant) To long.  
Dyçwarz, *s. m.* (çwarz) A laughter. *a.* Laughing.

Azwyn dyzaw dyvyr dyçwarz gwyrz wrth eçwyz,  
Ogvanw, a Çegin, a Çlywedawg drydyz.

Charmingly the fresh finning water glides by at eve, Ogvanw,  
and Çegin, and thirdly Çlywedawg. *Gwalçmai.*

Dyçwarzawl, *a.* (dyçwarz) Laughing.  
Dyçwedliad, *s. m.* (dyçwedyl) A discourfing.  
Dyçwedlu, *v. a.* (dyçwedyl) To discourfe.  
Dyçwedyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçwedlau (çwedyl) A rumour, a tale, or fstory; a narrative.  
Dyçweiniaw, *v. a.* (dyçwaen) To come to pafs.  
Dyçweiniawl, *a.* (dyçwaen) Accidental.  
Dyçwel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwel) A turn, a courfe.  
Dyçweladwy, *a.* (dyçwel) Convertible; revertible.  
Dyçweledig, *a.* (dyçwel) Converted; reversed.  
Dyçweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçweledig) Conversion; the act of turning, or returning.  
Dyçwelva, *s. f.* (dyçwel) A recurrence; a turn; a return.  
Dyçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçwel) A turning, a recurring; a returning; conversion.  
Dyçwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçwelwyr (dyçwel—gwr) One who turns, or returns; a convert.  
Dyçwelyd, *v. a.* (dyçwel) To turn; to turn back, or to return; to convert.  
Dyçwerthin, *v. a.* (çwerthin) To keep up a laugh; to laugh.  
Dyçwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyz) A heave, a fwell.  
Dyçwyzaw, *v. a.* (dyçwyz) To heave up.  
Dyçwyzawl, *a.* (dyçwyz) Apt to heave up.  
Dyçwyziad, *s. m.* (dyçwyz) A heaving up.  
Dyçwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwyl) A revolve.  
Dyçwylaw, *v. a.* (dyçwyl) To revolve, to turn.  
Dyçwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçwyl) A revolving; a revolution; a declenfion.  
Dyçwyfawl, *a.* (çwyfawl) Exudatory.  
Dyçwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyfiad) Exudation.  
Dyçwyfu, *v. a.* (çwyfu) To exude, to fweat.  
Dyçyvaer, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvaer) A rencounter; a combating hand to hand.  
Dyçyvaerawd, *s. m.* (dyçyvaer) A rencounter.  
Dyçyvaeru, *v. a.* (dyçyvaer) To rencounter.

O bob adver  
L dory vroder  
Dyçyvaeroez.

From every return his hoft of brothers ha rencountered. *Taliefin.*

Dyçyval, *a.* (cyval) Agreeing in form.  
Dyçyvalâu, *v. n.* (dyçyval) To affimilate.

Dyçyval, dyçyvun dyvnvais;  
Dyvynçglais dyçyvun.

He will be accommodated, he will agree with deep or shallow; a deep cutting he will agree to. *Taliefin.*

Dyçyvarvod, *v. a.* (cyvarvod) To come in contact, to meet together.

Hir zyçyvervyzain' o Brydain govain.

Long they will experience the gratitude of Britain. *Taliefin.*

Dyçyveiriad, *s. m.* (dyçyvaer) A coming in contact; a rencountering.  
Dyçyveiriaw, *v. a.* (dyçyvaer) To meet in contact; to rencounter.  
Dyçyveiriawl, *a.* (dyçyvaer) Apt to come in contact.  
Dyçyviad, *s. m.* (cyviad) Equalization.  
Dyçyviaw, *v. a.* (cyviaw) To equalize,

Golud byd ÷yd, dyzaw,  
Cyð ymgymnyfgyr o honaw;  
Dyçyflyd angeu dyçyviaw;  
Dybyz hinon gwedy gwlaw.

The wealth of the world let it go, it will come, as long as there shall be a dealing with it; the sleepy equalizes himself with death; there will be fair weather after rain, *Llewod.*

# DYÇ

Dyçyviawl, *a.* (cyviawl) Tending to equalize.  
Dyçyving, *a.* (cyving) Straited; perplexed.  
Dyçyvun, *a.* (cyvun) Accordant, agreeing.  
Dyçyvunaw, *v. a.* (dyçyvun) To accord.  
Dyçyfraw, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation, motion.  
Dyçyfröad, *s. m.* (dyçyfraw) A putting in motion, or disturbing; agitation.  
Dyçyfröawl, *a.* (dyçyfraw) Tending to agitate.  
Dyçyfröi, *v. a.* (dyçyfraw) To agitate, to put in motion.

Dyçyfyry gwaew gwaedlin;  
Dyçyvervyrz trwç a thrin.

The Spear the blood will cause to flow; the turbulent will be in the way of broils. *Llewod.*

Dyçymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To compel, to prefs.  
Dyçymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Broken to pieces.  
Dyçymmriwaw, *v. a.* (dyçymmriw) To break together, or one against another.  
Dyçymmriwiad, *s. m.* (dyçymmriw) A breaking, or dashing against one another.  
Dyçymmyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cymmyg) Invention, or devise; a riddle, or intricate fentence; a difficult question.

Dyçymmyg, neu grebwyll, yw rhith a cynllun a wna'r mezwl, a'r deall, a'r pwyll, ar bethau na vyzont yn dwyn arnynt eu hunain o zir ac angen y cyvryw rith a cynllun.

Invention, or fancy, is a form, or prefiguration which is made by the mind, the understanding, and the reason, of things that may not have in themselves of truth and necessity fuch form and prefiguration. *Barzas.*

Nid oes dyçymmyg yn Môn  
Am wreigez gwyr eizigion,  
Val y mae mewn gwlad arall  
Am wreigez cyvanez call.

There is no surmise in Môn with respect to the wives of jealous ones, as there is in another country of domestic and discreet wives. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyçymmyg, *v. a.* (cymmyg) To devise; to conjecture, to conceive, to guefs.  
Dyçymmygadwy, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Imaginable, conceivable.  
Dyçymmygair, *s. m.* (dyçymmyg—gair) Onomatopy, a figure in which the name or word is made to correspond with the thing expreffed.  
Dyçymmygawl, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Imaginary; problematical; ænigmatical.  
Dyçymmygedig, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Devised.  
Dyçymmygvod, *s. m.* (dyçymmyg—bod) An imaginary being.  
Dyçymmygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçymmyg) A devising, or imagining; excogitation.  
Dyçymmygiadawl, *a.* (dyçymmygiad) Imaginary; excogitative.  
Dyçymmygu, *v. a.* (dyçymmyg) To conjecture, to conceive, to invent, to devise, to guefs.  
Dyçymmygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçymmygwyr (dyçymmyg—gwr) A deviser; an ænigmatist.

Gwell dyçymmygwr na gorçwyliwr.

An inventor is better than he that executes. *Adage.*

Dyçymmygyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyçymmyg) A deviser, or inventor; an ænigmatist.  
Dyçymmyfg, *s. m.* (cymmyfg) A commixion. *a.* Compounded, or blended together.  
Dyçymmyfgedig, *a.* (dyçymmyfg) Commixed.  
Dyçymmyfgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçymmyfg) A commixion; a blending together.  
Dyçymmyfgy, *v. a.* (dyçymmyfg) To commix, or to compound together.  
Dyçynaid, *s. m.* (cynaid) Growth, or height.

Dyçynaid ieuaine dyçynnyz,  
Nid eçwynid clod ceiwyz.

The height of the young will increase, lying praise would not be borrowed. *Llewod.*

Dyçynaawl,



# D Y D

- Dyçynawl**, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to grow up.  
**Dyçyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyniad) A growing in height, or elevation.  
**Dyçynneu**, *v. a.* (cynneu) To kindle, to light; to be kindled, or lighted.  
**Dyçyrç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrc) A coming together; an onset, or attack.  
**Dyçyrçawl**, *a.* (dyçyrç) Resorting, or coming together; apt to make an onset.  
**Dyçyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyçyrç) A resorting to; making an onset.  
**Dyçyrçu**, *v. a.* (dyçyrç) To make frequent onsets; to be attacking, or coming on.  
**Dyçysgogan**, *v. a.* (cysgogan) To cause a quaking, or trembling; to intimidate.

Ac ar llës Owain hael hual dijin  
 Dyçysgogan Lloegyr rhag fy llain.

And, for the service of generous Owain with the fine wrought band, Lloegyr will be made to tremble before my blade.  
*Gwalçmai.*

- Dyçyslyd**, *a.* (cyslyd) Apt to be drowsy.  
**Dyçystuz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cystuz) Affliction.

Dyçystuz bru bro lid.

The affliction of a womb the enmity of a country. *Llevoed.*

- Dyd**, *interj.* (yd) Hold, avast; heiday. **Dyd dyd!** Hold hold!

Dyd was, rhyvez yw dy glywed,  
 Onid wyd amgen no' th weled;  
 Ni zalid di Gaiar dy gawed.

Hold young man, it is strange to hear thee, except thou art otherwise than thou seemest; thou wouldst not take Cai aided by a hundred in thy train. *Ymss. Arthur a Gwenhwyvar.*

- Dydaç**, *s. m.* (tâç) A skulk, or a lurk.  
**Dydaç**, *v. a.* (taç) To lurk, to skulk; to avoid.

Nid wyv—  
 Na frostiwr, na boftiwr baç  
 Na diodwr vai'n dydaç.

I am not either a bravado, nor a little boaster, nor a tippler that is used to lurk. *L. G. Colbi.*

- Dydaniad**, *s. m.* (taniad) Ignition, kindling.  
**Dydaniaw**, *v. n.* (taniaw) To take fire, to ignify.  
**Dydarz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tarz) A breaking out.  
**Dydarzawl**, *a.* (dydarz) Apt to break out.  
**Dydarziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dydarz) Effusion.  
**Dydarzu**, *v. a.* (dydarz) To appear, effuse, or burst through; to bud.  
**Dydawl**, *a.* (tawl) Separated, or apart.  
**Dydeçawl**, *a.* (dydeç) Lurking, or skulking.  
**Dydeçiad**, *s. m.* (dydeç) A lurking, a skulking.  
**Dydeçu**, *v. a.* (dydaç) To be lurking, or skulking.  
**Dydeçwr**, *s. m.—pl. dydeçwyr* (dydaç—gwr) A lurker, a skulker.

Mi yn zydeçwr celliau  
 A drig a'i wai mewn dar gau.

I am a lurker of the coverts who dwells with his couch in a hollow oak. *L. G. Colbi, ar herw.*

- Dydi**, *pron.* (ti) Thou; thee.

Dod awç, dydi a'i diçyn  
 Ar glez glas Arglwyz y Glyn.

Give an edge, for thou art able, on the blue blade of the Lord of the Glyn. *S. Tudur.*

- Dydolawg**, *a.* (dydawl) That is separated.  
**Dydoledig**, *a.* (dydawl) Segregated, discrete.  
**Dydoledigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dydoledig) Segregation, separation; severance.  
**Dydoleg**, *s. f.* (dydawl) A diæresis; a divider.  
**Dydoli**, *v. a.* (dydawl) To segregate, to separate; to sever, to put asunder.

Llaw ziriad a zydawl ei fergeç.  
 A wicked hand will sever its possessor. *Adage.*

Deled lle ni'n dydoli.

Let her come to the place where we shall not be separated. *D. ab Gwilym.*

# D Y Z

- Dydoliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dydawl) A separating, segregation, separation.  
**Dydoliaeth**, *s. m.* (dydawl) A separation.  
**Dydoliant**, *s. m.* (dydawl) A separation.  
**Dydolitor**, *sup.* (dydawl) That is separating.  
**Dydolwr**, *s. m.—pl. dydolwyr* (dydawl—gwr) A separator, or divider.  
**Dydolyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dydawl) A separator, or divider.

Dilyç, Duw yw'n dydolyz,  
 Mawl izo, a yno vyz!

Of a truth, God is our separator, praise be to him, what he lists will be. *Gronwy Owain.*

- Dydon**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ton) A peel, a paring.  
**Dydonawl**, *a.* (dydon) Peeled, or stripped.  
**Dydoni**, *v. a.* (dydon) To skin; to pare the surface.  
**Dydorawl**, *a.* (tòrawl) Tending to break.  
**Dydoredig**, *a.* (tòredig) Refracted; broken.  
**Dydori**, *v. a.* (tòri) To refract, to be breaking.

Amyl uwç gran—  
 Ym dydyr deigy am Dudur;  
 Aelau ynnov i alar,  
 Elyn gryd Alun gryvder.

Often over the eye-lash my tear breaks out for Tudur; heavy is the grief for him in me, the terror of the foe having the strength of Alun. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

Dynion a zyðoro o garçar y brenin dialer arnynt.

Persons that shall break from the king's prison let punishment be inflicted on them. *L. G. Colbi.—Deçyru Rhuxlan.*

- Dydoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tòriad) A refraction.  
**Dydorwr**, *s. m.—pl. dydorwyr* (tòwr) A breaker.  
**Dydreiziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treiziad) Penetration; pervasion.  
**Dydreiziaw**, *v. a.* (treiziaw) To penetrate.  
**Dydreiziawl**, *a.* (treiziawl) Penetrating.  
**Dydrëu**, *v. a.* (trëu) To bore; to penetrate.  
**Dydrwynaw**, *v. a.* (trwynaw) To follow a scent.  
**Dydrwyniad**, *s. m.* (trwyniad) A scenting.  
**Dydwyllaw**, *v. a.* (twyllaw) To use deceit.  
**Dydwylliad**, *s. m.* (twylliad) A deceiving.  
**Dydwythaw**, *v. a.* (twythaw) To make elastic.  
**Dydwythawl**, *a.* (twythawl) Tending to be elastic.  
**Dydwythiad**, *s. m.* (twythiad) A making elastic; a becoming elastic.  
**Dydynawl**, *a.* (tynawl) Attractive, drawing.  
**Dydyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyniad) Attraction.  
**Dydynu**, *v. a.* (tynu) To attract, to draw.

- Dyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (yz) A day. **Dyz gwyl**, a holiday; **dyz gwaith**, a work day; **dyz brwd**, doomday; **dyz y warn**, the day of judgement; **dyz coll a çafael**, a day of loss and attainment, or a day of adjudging causes at law; **dyziau dyzon**, days on which no law proceedings are held: **o zyz i zyz**, from day to day; **o zyz brwygilyz**, from one day to another; **er's dyziau**, since many days, or a good while.

Bid arnav, od av i'r dyz,  
 Laz dwyvil a çlez Davyz.

Let it be my task, if I go to the action, to kill two thousands with the sword of Davyz. *L. G. Colbi.*

- Dyzâad**, *s. m.* (dyz) A becoming day; a dawning.  
**Dyzâawl**, *a.* (dyz) Becoming day, dawning.  
**Dyzamwain**, *s. f.—pl. dyzamweiniau* (damwain) A casualty, an event.  
**Dyzamweiniad**, *s. m.* (dyzamwain) A coming to pass.  
**Dyzamweiniaw**, *v. n.* (dyzamwain) To come to pass.  
**Dyzamweiniawl**, *a.* (dyzamwain) Tending to come to pass, or to happen.  
**Dyzan**, *a.* (dân) Alluring, charming, fascinating; amusing, diverting; agreeable, pleasant.

Dyzanadwyç.



# D Y Z

Dyzanadwy, *a.* (dyzan) Capable of being allured, amused, or diverted, consolable.  
Dyzanaiz, *a.* (dyzan) Alluring; amusing.  
Dyzanawl, *a.* (dyzan) Tending to allure, amuse, or divert; pleasing.  
Dyzanedig, *a.* (dyzan) That is amused.  
Dyzangar, *a.* (dyzan) Tending to allure; diverting, amusing; pleasant.  
Dyzangarwç, *s. m.* (dyzan) Divertingness.  
Dyzaniad, *s. m.* (dyzan) A diverting; a comforting, or consoling; recreation.  
Dyzanu, *v. a.* (dyzan) To divert, to amuse, to delight; to solace, to comfort; to please; to make merry.  
Dyzanus, *a.* (dyzan) Diverting, or amusing; consolatory, comforting.  
Dyzanufwrwyz, *s. m.* (dyzanus) Divertingness.  
Dyzanwç, *s. m.* (dyzan) Diversion, amusement; pleasantness; comfort, consolation.  
Dyzanwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyzanwyr (dyzan—gwr) A diverter, or amuser; a consoler, a comforter.  
Dyzanyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyzan) A diverter; a consoler, a comforter.  
Dyzarbod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darbod) Providence.  
Dyzarbod, *v. n.* (darbod) To anticipate.  
Dyzarbodawl, *a.* (dyzarbod) Provident.  
Dyzarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyzarbod) A providing before hand; anticipation.  
Dyzarbodus, *a.* (dyzarbod) Provident.  
Dyzarvod, *v. n.* (darvod) To be accomplished.

Dyzervi anheu i'r du gyweithyz.

Death has been accomplished to the black auxiliary. *Taliesin.*

A vyno Duw dyzervid.

What God wills let it come to pass. *Adage.*

Pob darogan dyzervid.

Every prediction let it be fulfilled. *Adage.*

Dyzarnawl, *a.* (darnawl) Cutting, carving.  
Dyzarniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darniad) A cutting in pieces, a carving.  
Dyzarnu, *v. a.* (darnu) To cut in pieces.  
Dyzâu, *v. n.* (dyz) To become day; to dawn.  
Dyzawed, *v. a.* (dawed) To be coming.

Dyzozyw y dyz, Davyz dywyn-vri  
Dyzyv hael, ym cafaél neu ym colli.

Come is the day, Davyz of blessed preeminence in the law of generosity, for me to be obtained, or for me to be lost.  
*Ll. P. Moç, bygwth D. ab Owain.*

Dyzawr, *s. m.* (dawr) A concern for.  
Dyzawr, *v. a.* (dawr) To have a concern for.

Pwybyneg à zalio yfgrubyl, ac a'i dyzawr hyd adrev—dyl iawn.

Whoever that shall find a beast, and that shall safely bring him home is intitled to reward. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyzeifyv, *v. a.* (deifyv) To implore.  
Dyzeifyvawl, *a.* (dyzeifyv) Imploring.  
Dyzeifyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyzeifyv) A continual asking, or suing.  
Dyzeifyvu, *v. a.* (dyzeifyv) To be craving.  
Dyzelu, *v. n.* (delu) To come, to be coming.

Cyn mablan—

Cyd bwyv drwg, bid drugar dithau,  
Herwyz da grevz dagrau dadolwç,  
Dyzelwynt yn hydyr hyd vy ngruziau!

Yet I come to the repose of men, though I be evil be thou then merciful, by the good devotion of the tears of repentance, they come trickling over my cheeks!  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

Dyzelwad, *s. m.* (delwad) A giving form to, a making as an image; a becoming pale.  
Dyzelwaiz, *a.* (delwaiz) Tending to become as an image.  
Dyzelwi, *v. n.* (delwi) To become as an image; to grow pale; to be confounded.

# D Y Z

Dyzenawl, *a.* (denawl) Enticing, alluring.  
Dyzeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deniad) A drawing after, alluring, or enticing.  
Dyzenu, *v. a.* (denu) To be enticing.

Dyzenaint ednaint adneu goedyz.

The woods of deposits allure the birds. *Davyz y Goed.*

Dyzenwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyzenwyr (denwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.  
Dyzeftlaiz, *a.* (deftlaiz) Decorative; nice.  
Dyzeftliad, *s. m.* (deftliad) A decoration.  
Dyzeftlu, *v. a.* (deftlu) To decorate, to trim.  
Dyzeued, *v. a.* (deued) To come; to be coming.

Dyzeuant ato à zoter yn mez.

They will come to him that shall be laid in the grave.  
*Llywelyn Parç.*

Dyzvawl, *a.* (dyzyv) Tending to be pale.  
Dyzviad, *s. m.* (dyzyv) A becoming pale.  
Dyzviawg, *a.* (dyzyv) Abounding with paleness.

Pa ryw anghyvannezdra ovdaw y a wnaeth eve ar y zacar, pan yr antonoez allan ei faethau; fêv ei glezyv niweidiawl, newyn dyzviawg, a'r haint dinyttriawl!  
What a fearful desolation did he cause on the earth, when he sent forth his arrows; namely his devastating sword, pale famine, and the destructive pestilence!  
*Jer. Owain.*

Dyzvu, *v. a.* (dyzyv) To grow pale, or wan; to grow faint, to faint. *Dyzvu o newyn*, to faint from hunger.  
Dyzgwaith, *s. m.* (dyz—gwaith) A day tide, a certain day, a day. *Ar yzggwaith*, on a certain day.

Dyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyz) A becoming day;—a dating; a date;—arbitration.  
Dyziadur, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (dyziad) A diary.  
Dyziant, *s. m.* (dyz) A settling a day.

Am vonez ym â venaig,  
Am zyziant, gwrygiant gwraig—  
Ni's coeliav.

Of birth which he declares to me, of assignation, and the vigor of women, I believe him not:  
*Gr. Gryg.*

Dyziaw, *v. n.* (dyz) To become day;—to date; to settle by arbitration.  
Dyziawl, *a.* (dyz) Daily; diurnal;—dated.  
Dyziedig, *a.* (dyz) Settled for a day; dated.  
Dyziadiad, *s. m.* (digiad) A being disturbed, or displeased; a disturbing.

Dyziadiaw, *v. a.* (digiaw) To irritate, to disturb, to displease; to become angry.

Dyziadiawl, *a.* (digiawl) Apt to irritate.  
Dyziwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyzwyr (dyz—gwr) A daysman, or arbitrator.

Dyzlyvyr, *s. m.—pl.* dyzlyvrau (dyz—llyvyr) A diary, an almanack, a calendar.

Dyziŷgyn, *v. a.* (diŷgyn) To descend; to abase.  
Dyziŷgynawl, *a.* (dyziŷgyn) Descending.  
Dyziŷgyniad, *s. m.* (dyziŷgyn) A descending.  
Dyzolwç, *s. m.* (dolwç) Worship, adoration.

Gwae hwynt y gethera—  
Rhag nad oes dyzolwç,  
Nag ediveirwç  
Vyth wedi yma.

Woe to the host of fiends, lest there is not prayer, nor repentance ever after the present.  
*En. Mynyw.*

Dyzon, *s. m.* (dyz) Light, or white; a blank.  
*a.* Pale; blank.

Dyziâu dyzon yw y rhai ni zylëir cyfroi hawllynzynt.

Blank days are those when it is not proper to prosecute a suit in them.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Hoedyl Davyz megis dyz dyzon.

The life of Davyz is like a blank day. *D. Benfras.*

Gwynydd Elise pan welr teulu  
A meibion dyzon wisg weinyzu.

The happiness of Elise will be when there will be seen the family and children serving the white garment.  
*Awedyl y Geronawg Vaban.*

Dyzoniad,



## D Y Z

- Dyzoniad, *s. m.* (doniad) An endowing.  
 Dyzoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To endow, to gift.  
 Dyzoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Tending to gift.  
 Dyzorawl, *a.* (dyszawr) Concerned; anxious.  
 Dyzordeb, *s. m.* (dyszawr) Concern.

Megis baez coed y'mhlith torv o'r cwn, evelly y cerzws Hirlas trwy y gelyniawlvyzinoz o zifyvyd redez y meirg hyd y lle y gwe-  
 laf ev arwyz brenin Midiv; a heb zydordeb, na mezyliaw pa beth  
 a zamweinia izo hyd tra geisfai zial ei ewythyr.

As a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so did Hirlas go through  
 the hostile ranks by a sudden run of the horses to the place where  
 he saw the banner of the king of Midiv: and without concern, or  
 thinking what might happen to him if he could but obtain revenge  
 for his uncle. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Dyzori, *v. n.* (dyszawr) To be concerned, to be  
 anxious, to take care for.

Ni zyzawr newynawg pa yfo,  
 The hungry cares not what he devours.

*Adage.*

- Dyzoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyszawr) A caring for,  
 a being concerned; anxiety.  
 Dyzoriant, *s. m.* (dyszawr) A caring; anxiety.  
 Dyzorus, *a.* (dyszawr) Concerned; anxious.  
 Dyzosparth, *s. m.* (dosparth) Distinction.  
 Dyzosparthawl, *a.* (dyzosparth) Tending to sepa-  
 rate; distinguishing; analytical.  
 Dyzosparthiad, *s. m.* (dyzosparth) A separating,  
 or distinguishing.  
 Dyzosparthu, *v. a.* (dyzosparth) To distinguish,  
 to analyse.  
 Dyzwyn, *a.* (dwyn) Condescending; placid.

Dyzwyn, ac azwyn  
 Cedeirn y'ngbadwyn.

Condescending and mild are the mighty ones in the chain.

*Meigant.*

- Dyzwyn, *v. a.* (dwyn) To sustain; to bear away,  
 to carry, to convey.

Ac wedy dyzwyn yr haul y dyz arall rhag wyneb, Arthur a'i  
 lu a efgynws pen y mynyz; ac eisfoes yn yr efgynu hwnw llawer  
 o'i wyr a golles.

And after bringing of the sun the next day forward, Arthur and  
 his army ascended the top of the mountain; and moreover in that  
 ascending many of his men did he lose. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Dyzwyrain, *v. a.* (dwyrain) To arise, to rise.  
 Dyzwyrav, *v. a.* (dwyraw) To arise, to rise.  
 Dyzwyrawl, *a.* (dwyrawl) Ascending.  
 Dyzwyre, *v. a.* (dwyre) To arise, to ascend.

Dyzwyre o Owain, Eingyl didudyz,  
 Ennilloez llyw yfre lie i gilyz;  
 Gwelant llyw Powys i bell oesfyz.

Rising of Owain, the ravager of the Angles, the leader won the  
 plain from one place to the other; they shall see the sovereign of  
 Powys to distant ages. *Meiyr.*

- Dyzwyfaw, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To condensate.  
 Dyzwyfawl, *a.* (dwyfawl) Condensing.  
 Dyzyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyfiad) Condensa-  
 tion; a closing together.  
 Dyzyv, *s. m.* (dyz) A blank; paleness.  
 Dyzyvnawl, *a.* (dyvnawl) Absorbent. *Dyzyvn-*  
*olion*, absorbents.  
 Dyzyvnedig, *a.* (dyvnedig) Absorbed; abstracted.  
 Dyzyvniad, *s. m.* (dyvniad) An absorbing.  
 Dyzyvnu, *v. a.* (dyvnu) To absorb; to abstract.  
 Dyzyvod, *v. a.* (dyvod) To be existing, to be.

Dyzyvyz gwaneg ar vrys dyvrys izi,  
 A zaw hynt y Werlas, o glas Ficti.

There will be a course, on a sudden there will hasten into it that  
 come the road of the west green island, from the land of the Ficti.  
*Taliesin.*

- Dyzyvodawl, *a.* (dyzyvod) Tending to exist.  
 Dyzyvodiad, *s. m.* (dyzyvod) A coming into ex-  
 istence.  
 Dyzyvradwy, *a.* (dyvradwy) Irrigulous.  
 Dyzyvrawl, *a.* (dyvrawl) Irrigulous; humid.

## D Y E

- Dyzyvriad, *s. m.* (dyvriad) Irrigation.  
 Dyzyvru, *v. a.* (dyvru) To irrigate; to water.  
 Dyzygawl, *a.* (dygawl) Bearing, carrying.  
 Dyzygiad, *s. m.* (dygiad) A bearing, a conveying;  
 deportation.  
 Dyzygyd, *v. a.* (dygyd) To bear, to convey.

Dy duth dyzycawd  
 O zyvwnedyz gwawd,  
 Neud anghar cyvundawd.

Thy pace that bears thee from the deep of panegyric, doth it not  
 hate unanimity. *Taliesin.*

- Dyzym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyn) A mere nothing.  
 Dyzymadwy, *a.* (dyzym) That may be annihila-  
 ted, abrogated, or abolished.  
 Dyzymawl, *a.* (dyzym) Tending to annihilate,  
 do away, or abolish.  
 Dyzymedig, *a.* (dyzym) Annihilated; abrogated,  
 abolished, annulled.  
 Dyzymedigaeth, *s. m.* (dyzymedig) Annihilation;  
 the act of doing away.  
 Dyzymgyrç, *v. a.* (dymgyrç) To be resorting.

Prýd mir ryverthwy ar wâr tonau;  
 Elyrç dyzymgyrç tam o glawr balçau;  
 Ev dibyn y tervyn o rwyz verau.

Glorious the appearance of the torrent on the top of the waves;  
 the swans resorting round the bait on the face of the surges: steep  
 is the bound of free trickling drops. *Taliesin.*

- Dyzymgyrçawl, *a.* (dyzymgyrç) Tending to be  
 resorting to, or gathering round.  
 Dyzymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyzymgyrç) A  
 resorting to; a congregating.  
 Dyzymgyrçu, *v. a.* (dyzymgyrç) To congregate,  
 to resort together.  
 Dyzymiant, *s. m.* (dyzym) Annihilation.

Anfawz anghen ar vesur cerz yw'r hyn ni's gellir ei hebgor arno  
 herwyz hanvod ac anian—ac ni zigonant vod amgen nag y maent,  
 heb golli'r mesur o'wyr zivod a dyzymiant,

A necessary property in a song metre is what cannot be dispensed  
 with in it with respect to circumstance and nature;—and they  
 cannot be otherwise than as they are, without losing the metre  
 through a perfect nullity and annihilation. *Barzaz.*

- Dyzymrwyz, *s. m.* (dyzym) A nothingness.  
 Dyzymu, *v. a.* (dyzym) To annihilate; to do  
 away, to abrogate, to abolish.  
 Dyzyrçavawl, *a.* (dyrçavawl) Exalting.  
 Dyzyrçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrçaviad) Ascen-  
 sion, exaltation.  
 Dyzyrçavu, *v. a.* (dyrçavu) To elevate.

I gynniv Cydwaladyr, clod lathyr leu,  
 Dyzyrçavwy draig o barth deheu,  
 Gan was rhyz yd las yn nyz dyvieu.

To the combat of Cadwaladyr, of splendidly read fame, there  
 arose a chieftain from the south, by a free youth he was slain on a  
 Thursday. *Taliesin.*

- Dyzyrçawl, *a.* (dyrçawl) Surgent; rising.  
 Dyzyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrçiad) A rising up,  
 a mounting.  
 Dyzyrçu, *v. a.* (dyrçu) To rise, to arise.  
 Dyeinig, *a.* (dyen) Full of vivacity; frank; pro-  
 fuse; generous.

Dewr a doeth benadur dawn,  
 A dyeinig waed Einiawn.

A gallant and wise chief of virtue, and of the generous blood of  
 Einiawn. *Gr. Gryg.*

- Dyeithrad, *s. m.* (dyeithyr) Exception; estrange-  
 ment, alienation.  
 Dyeithradwy, *a.* (dyeithyr) Exceptionable.  
 Dyeithraw, *v. a.* (dyeithyr) To put outwardly; to  
 except; to estrange; to become strange, or ali-  
 enated, to withdraw from company, to keep a  
 distance.  
 Pan zywaidd ev zarvod darostwng pob peth izo, y mae yn amlwg  
 i vod ev wedy ei zyeithraw a zarostwngoch bob peth.  
 When he saith that all things are made subject to him, it is evident  
 that he doth except him that subjected all things: *W. Salisbury.*  
 Dyeithrawl,



Dyeithrawl, *a.* (dyeithyr) Tending to except; exceptive; tending to alienate, or to estrange; of a strange nature.

Dyeithreb, *s. f.* (dyeithyr) A rule of exception.

Dyeithredig, *a.* (dyeithyr) Excepted; estranged.

Dyeithriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyeithriaid (dyeithyr) Strangers, or aliens.

Dyeithyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyeithrion (eithyr) That is exterior; that is excepted; a stranger, an alien.

Dyeithyr, *a.* (eithyr) Outward, or external; excepted; strange, foreign. *adv.* Externally, without. *conj.* Unless, or except. *Dyeithyr hyn*, moreover.

Nid edewis izo ei hun dyeithyrenw brenin.

He left to himself *nothing but* the name of a king.

*Brut y Saeson.*

Dyelw, *s. m.* (elw) An appropriate, a right.

Dyemyl, *s. m.* (emyl) An edging, or shelving.

Dyen, *a.* (en) Brisk, active; mettlesome.

Dyenig, *a.* (dyen) Full of briskness; sudden; frank; profuse.

Yno y cawn, dawn dyenig,  
Ziawd o aur wragawd wrig.

There we shall have, *liberal* the gift, of beverage with a top of gold bragget.

*Iolo Goch.*

Dyerbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive; to oppose.

Dyerbyniad, *s. m.* (dyerbyn) Reception.

Dyerbyniaw, *v. a.* (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact, to oppose.

Dyerbyniawl, *a.* (dyerbyn) Recipient.

Dyerbynu, *v. a.* (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact; to go, or come against.

Dyergavadwy, *a.* (arçavadwy) That may be exalted, elevated, or lifted up.

Dyergavael, *v. a.* (arçavael) To elevate.

Dyergavawl, *a.* (arçavawl) Exalting, lifting.

Dyergaviad, *s. m.* (arçaviad) Exaltation.

Dyergaviaeth, *s. m.* (arçaviaeth) Exaltation.

Dyergavu, *v. a.* (arçavu) To exalt, to elevate.

Dyerçi, *v. a.* (erçi) To demand; to ask.

Can ebrwyzed  
Cawn hir drwyzed;  
Coeliwn rwyzed  
Calon roziad;  
Yn vynyçav,  
O dyarçav,  
Ev yw'r gwyçav,  
Wyv argoçiad.

So quickly I should have long welcome, we believe how liberal the giver from the heart; most frequently, if *I do ask*, I am a bluffer; the most magnificent is he.

*Sevryn.*

Dyethol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ethol) Delegation.

Dyethol, *v. a.* (dethol) To delegate; to select.

Dyetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyethol) Delegation.

Dycuraw, *v. a.* (euraw) To gild with gold.

Dyeurawl, *a.* (eurawl) Done with gold.

Dyeuriad, *s. m.* (euriad) A doing with gold.

Dyvaçawl, *a.* (baçawl) Tending to grapple.

Dyvaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (baçiad) A grappling, a fastening with hooks.

Dyvaçu, *v. a.* (baçu) To grapple, to hook.

Dyvais, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyveision (mais) Device, contrivance, or invention.

Dyval, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (mal) A simile; a parable; a riddle; a mock.

Dyval, *a.* (bâl) That proceeds, or goes on; unceasing; diligent, industrious, painful; tedious.

Tri dyval gyvangan Ynys Prydain; un oez yn Ynys Avallon; yr ail y Nghaer Caradawg; a'r trydyz yn Mangor: Yn mhob un o'r tri lle hyny yr oez 2400 o wyr crevyzawl; ac o'r rheiny 100 cynewidiawl bob awr o'r 24 yn y dyz a'r nôs, yn parau mewn gweziâu a gwafanaeth i Zuw yn zidranc ziofws.

The three continual choral songs of the Isle of Britain; one was in the Isle of Avallon; the second was at Caer Caradog; and the third in Bangor: in each of those three places there were 2400 religious men; and of those a 100 changeable every hour of the 24 in the day and night, continuing in prayers and the service of God without end and without rest.

*Arifors.*

Dyvalâad, *s. m.* (dyval) A continuing to go on, a being diligent.

Dyvalâawl, *a.* (dyval) Tending to be assiduous, or incessant.

Dyvalaiz, *a.* (dyval) Similitive; conjectural.

Dyvalâu, *v. n.* (dyval) To be assiduous.

Dyvaldawd, *s. m.* (dyval) Assiduity; unceasingness; continuity; tediousness.

Dyvalder, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; diligence; tediousness.

Dyvalez, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; assiduity.

Dyvalgan, *s. f.* (dyval—cân) Descriptive song.

Dyvalgerz, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (dyval—cerz) A song of description.

Dyvalgerz yw cân yn dyvalu rhyw beth harz ac arzerçawg, neu ryvez ac anghytredin.

*Descriptive poetry* is a poem that describes something elegant and noble, or wonderful and uncommon.

*Barzas.*

Dyvaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyval) A comparing; a guessing.

Dyvalrwyz, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; assiduity, diligence.

Dyvalu, *v. a.* (dyval) To make a simile; to compare, to liken; to describe; to conjecture, to guess; to mock.

Dwy Vaelor ai dyvelynt.

I dwr o Gaer Droea gynt.

The two Maelors have compared him to a tower of ancient Troy.

*L. G. Colki.*

Yr eden—

A'i dy val y dyvelynt

Adail gwaith i hidlo gwynt.

The bird with his house as they describe a structure of art to lift the wind.

*Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Iaith yw yn medru dyvalu pob pwyll a grybwyll, a fob amcan er a zigon mezwyl dyn ei fêlwezu.

Language is adequate to describe every notion, and fancy, and every idea that the mind of man is capable of conceiving.

*Barzas.*

Dyvalwç, *s. m.* (dyval) Assiduity, or diligence; continuedness; tediousness.

Dyvânawg, *a.* (mânawg) Having locality.

Dyvânawl, *a.* (mânawl) Tending to localize.

Dyvâniad, *s. m.* (mâniad) A localizing.

Dyvânu, *v. a.* (mânu) To make local.

Dyvar, *s. m.* (bâr) Wrath, fury, or ire.

Dyvarnawl, *a.* (barnawl) Condemnatory.

Dyvarnedig, *a.* (barnedig) Condemned, convicted; adjudged.

Dyvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (barniad) A condemning; conviction; adjudication.

Dyvarnu, *v. a.* (barnu) To condemn, to convict; to adjudge, to pass sentence.

Minnau a'th zyvarnav di yn ziran i gyd a hwyntau o Ynys Prydain.

And I do adjudge thee with them also to be without any portion of the Island of Britain.

*Gr. ab Artur.*

Dyvarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyvarnwyr (barnwr) One who passeth sentence.

Dyved, *s. f.* (dwv) An ancient principality so called, being the western division of South Wales, of which the present county of Pembroke formed the principal part; Dimetia.

Dyvedwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyved) The people of Dyved, the Dimetæ.

Dyveiliorn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (meiliorn) A wrong act.

Dyveiliornad, *s. m.* (dyveiliorn) A doing a wrong, or injury; a maltreating.

Dyveiliornez, *s. m.* (dyveiliorn) Iniquity.

Dyveiliorni, *v. a.* (dyveiliorn) To do an injustice, to use wrongfully; to maltreat.

Iz ym yn poeni, ac yn cael ein dyveiliorni herwyz ein bod yn gwir obeithiaw ar Zuw byw.

We are suffering, and get to be spitefully treated, on account of our truly trusting in the living God.

*W. Salisbury.*



**Dyveiliornus, a.** (dyveiliorn) Apt to do wrong, or unjust acts; iniquitous.  
**Dyveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvar) A becoming wrathful; irritation.  
**Dyveiriaw, v. n.** (dyvar) To become furious.  
**Dyveiriawg, a.** (dyvar) Full of wrath.

*Eb Emrys, wyrda ymlezwg yn zyveiriawg a'r castell acw; ac yn ziannod rhoi tan a orugant ynghylf y castell.*

*Said Emrys, my good fellows fight furiously against yonder castle; and immediately setting fire was what they did round the castle.*

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyveiriawl, a.** (dyvar) Tending to wrath.  
**Dyveisiad, s. m.** (dyvais) A devising, or inventing; a conjecturing.  
**Dyveisiaw, v. a.** (dyvais) To devise, to invent; to conjecture, to guess.  
**Dyveisiawl, a.** (dyvais) Inventive; guessing.  
**Dyveisiwr, s. m.—pl. dyveiswyr** (dyvais—gwr) A deviser, an inventor; a guesser.  
**Dyveithrin, s. m.** (meithrin) A training up.  
**Dyveithrin, v. a.** (meithrin) To rear up.  
**Dyvela, v. a.** (bela) To bicker, to wrangle.  
**Dyveliaw, s. m.—pl. t. au** (beliad) Debellation.  
**Dyvelu, v. a.** (belu) To bicker, to wrangle.  
**Dyver, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (mer) A drop.  
**Dyverva, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (dyver—ma) A leak.  
**Dyveriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyver) A dropping.  
**Dyveriauw, a.** (dyver) Dropping; leaking.

*Bid anniwair dyveriauwg.*

*Let the leaky be incontinent.*

*Adage.*

**Dyveriaawl, a.** (dyver) Dropping, distilling.  
**Dyverliv, s. m.** (dyver—lliv) A running fore.  
**Dyverllyd, a.** (dyver) Dropping, leaky.  
**Dyveru, v. a.** (dyver) To drop, to drizzle; to distil.  
**Dyverwad, s. m.** (berwad) Ebullition; a boiling.  
**Dyverwedig, a.** (berwedig) Decocted.  
**Dyverwi, v. a.** (berwi) To boil often; to concoct.  
**Dyveryn, s. m. dim.** (dyver) A single drop.  
**Dyveryniad, s. m.** (dyveryn) A dropping, a falling in drops.  
**Dyverynu, s. m.** (dyveryn) To drizzle.  
**Dyveth, s. m.** (meth) A failing; destruction.  
*Myned ar zyveth, to go to nought.*  
**Dyvetha, v. a.** (dyveth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to waste, to squander.

*Lleidyr a rozer ar veigiau ni zylyir ei zyvetha.*

*A thief that is admitted on bail he ought not to be destroyed.*

*Welsh Laws.*

*Dysg i'th blentyn ennill da  
Cyn dysgu mox o'i zyvetha.*

*Teach thy child to get wealth before teaching the way to destroy it.*

*T. Owain, Hawz ei Hebgor.*

**Dyvethiad, s. m.** (dyveth) A bringing to failure, or end; a destroying, a wasting; destruction.  
**Dyvethliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvethyl) A snaring  
**Dyvethlu, v. a.** (dyvethyl) To entangle.  
**Dyvethu, v. a.** (dyveth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to consume.  
**Dyvethwr, s. m.—pl. dyvethwyr** (dyveth—gwr) A destroyer; a waster.  
**Dyvethyl, s. f.** (methyl) A snare; a difficulty.  
**Dyvi, s. f.** (dwv) The name of several rivers, descriptive of a gentle, or smooth current.  
**Dyvian, v. a.** (dwv) To move slowly on; to loiter.  
**Dyviau, s. m.** (dyw—iau) Thursday.  
**Dyvin, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (mîn) An edge.

*Pwyllai Wallawg marçawg trin,  
Er eçwyz gwneuthur dyvin,  
Yn erbyn cyvryfz Elfin.*

*Gwallawg, the knight of tumult would violently rave, with a mind determined to try the edge against the conflict of Elphin.*

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Dyviniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvin) A sharpening.  
**Dyviniauw, v. a.** (dyvin) To set an edge.  
**Dyviniaawl, a.** (dyvin) Tending to sharpen.  
**Dyviou, s. m.** (dyw—iou) Thursday.  
**Dyvlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (blaen) A point.  
**Dyvlaenawl, a.** (dyvlaen) Acuminous.  
**Dyvlaeniad, s. m.** (dyvlaen) Acumination.  
**Dyvlaenu, v. a.** (dyvlaen) To acuminate.  
**Dyvlan, a.** (blan) Resplendant, shining.  
**Dyvlanawl, a.** (dyvlan) Resplendant.  
**Dyvlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvlan) Illumination.  
**Dyvlanu, v. a.** (dyvlan) To shine; to illume.  
**Dyvlisgaw, v. a.** (blisgaw) To peel; to pare.  
**Dyvlisgawl, a.** (blisgawl) Tending to peel.  
**Dyvlitgiad, s. m.** (blisgiad) A paring, a peeling.  
**Dyvlöen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (blöen) A splinter.

*Dyvlöen aerven oer-vul;  
Dyvin cam deuviniawg cul.*

*A splinter of a war-chariot coldly-bastful; a distorted gobbet two edged and narrow.*

*Iolo Goch, i'r tawawd.*

**Dyvnâad, s. m.** (dwvyn) A deepening.  
**Dyvnâawl, a.** (dwvyn) Tending to deepen.  
**Dyvnad, s. m.** (dyvyn) One that is trained, or accustomed to.

*I anaw, a daw, a dyvnad;  
I anant i emi bu mad.*

*To the minstrel, the visitor, and the accustomed guest; to the muses his birth was a blessing.*

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Dyvnain, a.** (dwvyn) Abounding with deeps.  
**Dyvnaint, s. f.** (dyvnain) That abounds with deeps; bottoms, or glens; the british name of Devonshire.  
**Dyvnawd, s. m.** (dwvyn) Profundity, depth.

*Gwyr pysgawd yn nyvnawd nant  
Y parth y can' eu porthiant.*

*The fishes in the depth of the brook know from whence they have their support.*

*L. Morris.*

**Dyvnawl, a.** (dyvyn) Tending to draw to, or suck; adherent; accustomed to.  
**Dyvnbyll, s. m.** (dwvyn—pwyll) Deep reason.  
**Dyvnçwiliad, s. m.** (dwvyn—çwiliad) A closely investigating, or researching.  
**Dyvnçwiliaw, v. a.** (dwvyn—çwiliaw) To search, or investigate profoundly.  
**Dyvnder, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dwvyn) Profundity, deepness, depth.  
**Dyvnzawn, s. m.—pl. dyvnzoniau** (dwvyn—dawn) Profound gift, or endowment.

*Duw rhên dymrhyz cymmwynas,  
Dezyv dyvnzawn cyviawn cyweithas.*

*The supreme God will confer on me a favour, the law of profound gift, just and serviceable.*

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Dyvnzyfg, s. m.** (dwvyn—dyfg) Deep experience.  
**Dyvnedig, a.** (dyvyn) Made to draw to, or adhere; accustomed, wonted.  
**Dyvnez, s. m.** (dwvyn) Profoundness, depth.  
**Dyvneual, v. a.** (dyvyn) To train up, to be wont, used, or accustomed.

*Fyrv-deyrn rhag cyn, rhag carnial emys,  
Fwyr dyvn-vrys dyvneual.*

*A potent chief before horus, before the labouring hoofs of stallions, accustomed to deep-hurried course.*

*Gynçelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Dyvnaiad, s. m.** (dyvyn) Absorbing, a sucking; a drawing to; an accustoming.  
**Dyvnig, a.** (dyvyn) Having a tendency to draw to, or to suck.  
**Dyvnu, v. a.** (dyvyn) To draw; to absorb; to suck; to be used, or accustomed.

*Parçell o'r pan el allan hyd pan ato zyvnu dwy geiniawg a dâl  
A pig from the time it goes out till when he leaves off sucking two pence is his value.*

*Welsh Laws.  
Cis*



# D Y V

Cig perçyll ac ŵyn tra vwynt yn dyvnu, i zyn ieuanc y mae da.  
The flesh of pigs and lambs whilst they are sucking is good for a young person. *Llyvyr Messeg.*

Gwyzwal Dyvnwal dyvnafai vy môz.  
The woody repose of Dyvnwal it would suit my pleasure. *Cynzelw.*

Neud am zragon dwvyn dyvnais i avari  
For a chieftain have I not been used to heavy mourning! *Cynzelw.*

Gwezeizias bellag—  
Dyvn dyvroz no mez melyn.  
It is more beëeming now to drink waters than the yellow mead. *Einion.*

Am Owain Gwynez yŵ gwynant  
Mur moreb dau wyneb Dyvnant;  
Dyvnais roz o'i voz o'i veziant;  
Mezgwyn maith a'n maeth o'i ariant.  
For Owain Gwynez they complain to the sea shore of the two sides of Devon; I have enjoyed a gift by his good will of his property; mead profusely nourisheth us from his silver. *Cynzelw.*

Dyvnwyd vy yŵgyd yn yŵgarze.  
My shield has been familiarized in devastation. *Ll. P. Moç.*  
O enau meibion yn dyvnu y gwnaethoŵt voliant.  
From the mouths of babes juckling thou didst cause praise. *Davyz Zu:*

Dyvnwallaw, v. a. (dwvyn—gwallaw) To pour deeply.

Dyvnwallaw anaw anewig zawn.  
To pour deeply to the poet is a poetic gift. *Cynzelw.*

Dyvnwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dwvyn—gwedyz)  
A profound speaker, or orator. *Cyvreu dyvnwedyz*, the requisites of an orator.

Dyvod, v. a. (bod) To be; to come to pass; to come. *Dyvu*, or *dybu*, he hath been; he came; *dyvuam*, or *dybuam*, we have been, we came.

Cyd boed hir-zyz dybyz uger.  
Though the day be long there will be evening. *Adage.*

Dybyz rhew i lyfant.  
There will be frost for the frog. *Adage.*

A zyvo can-carev â zyvyz can-nos.  
He that is a hundred way related will come a hundred nights. *Adage.*

Powys dybyzant dwys y'nghyvlawdon,  
Gwyr gorvynt gorynt ar eu dezyon.  
The Powysians will be emulating in the concordant voice, men that have vanquished they acted on their maxims. *Taliesin.*

Dilyw a zyvu, dyzbrawd a zyvi.  
A deluge hath been, doomday will be. *Gwalchmai.*

Dél i Zavyz, dyl zyvod,  
I glez, ac i Sion y glôd.  
Let the sword come to Davyz, it ought to come, and the praise to Sion: *T. Prys.*

Dyvodadwy, a. (dyvodiad) That may come, or be.

Dyvodadyn, s. m. (dyvodiad) A comer, a settler; a foreigner.

Dyvodawl, a. (dyvod) Adventitious; coming.

Dyvodedig, a. (dyvod) That is come to pass. *Dyvodedigion*, comers, or settlers.

Dyvodedigaeth, s. m. (dyvodedig) A coming.

Dyvodva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyvod—ma) Admittance.

Dyvodiad, s. m.—pl. . au (dyvod) A coming.

Dyvodiant, s. m. (dyvod) Futurity, future.

Dyvôliad, s. m. (bôliad) A guzzling; a bibbing.

Dyvôliaw, v. a. (bôliaw) To guzzle; to tipple.

Dyvrâad, s. m. (dwvyr) Irrigation; a becoming water.

Dyvradwy, a. (dyvriad) That may be watered; apt to imbibe water; watered. *Coed dyvradwy*, trees that drink water.

Dyvrâu, v. a. (dwvyr) To water; to turn to water; to steep in water.

Dyvrawl, a. (dwvyr) Aqueous; watery.

Dyvrbwys, a. (dwvyr—pwys) Hydrostatical.

Dyvrbwysiant, s. m. (dyvrbwys) Hydrostatics.

# D Y V

Dyvrbwysfyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyvrbwys) A person skilled in hydrostatics

Dyvrbwysfyziaeth, s. m. (dyvrbwysfyz) The law, or science of hydrostatics.

Dyvrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwvyr—tir) Wet land.

Dyvrdrig, a. (dwvyr—trig) Dwelling on water.

Dyvrdonwy, s. f. (dwvyr—donwy) The virtue-giving water. This is one of the names of the river Dee.

Dyvrddwy, s. f. (dwvyr—dwy) The Divine water. It is the name of the river Dee.

Dyvrzarluniad, s. m. (dwvyr—darluniad) Hydrography.

Dyvredig, a. (dwvyr) Watered; irriguous.

Dyvrevu, v. a. (brevu) To be bleating, or lowing.

Dyvrvydraeth, s. m. (dwvyr—mydraeth) Hydro-metry.

Dyvrvydrai, s. m. (dwvyr—mydrai) Hydrometer.

Dyvrigi, s. m.—pl. dyvrgwn (dwvyr—ci) The otter. *Cylç dyvrgwn*, the otter circuit, or hunt.

Nid efgud ond dyvrigi.

Nothing so nimble as the otter.

*Adage:*

Dyvrgift, s. f.—pl. t. au (dwvyr—cift) A water cistern, or reservoir; also the place where a water wheel turns.

Dyvrglawz, s. m.—pl. dyvrgloziau (dwvyr—clawz) A water trench, or dyke.

Dyvrglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (dwvyr—clwyv) The dropsy.

Dyvrglwyvawl, a. (dyvrglwyv) Dropfical.

Dyvrwymlawz, s. m. (dwvyr—cymmlawz) A confluence of water.

Dyvrhynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwvyr—hynt) A water-course; a dale through which a river runs.

Dyvri, s. m. (bri) Dignity, or preeminence.

Dyvriad, s. m. (dwvyr) Irrigation; a watering.

Dyvriad, s. m. (dyvri) A dignifying.

Dyvrriar, s. f.—pl. dyvrrieir (dwvyr—iar) A water hen, or coot.

Dyvriaw, v. a. (dyvri) To dignify; to exalt.

Dyvriawl, a. (dyvri) Dignifying; exalting.

Dyvrig, s. m. (brîg) A topping; the top; the top branches. a. Topping.

Friw eurdo frwyn-gno froen dyvrig,  
Frawz wallaw anaw anewig.

A gold covered head chafing the bridle with nostrils rising up, with high spirit he serves the harmonious minstrel. *Cynzelw.*

Dyvrigaw, v. a. (dyvrig) To top; to prune.

Dyvrigawl, a. (dyvrig) Relating to the top.

Dyvrigdrawd, s. m. (dyvrig—trawd) A skimming along the top. v. a. To skim on the top.

Pell nad hunawg gwen, gogwn pa hyr,  
Pan zyvrigdrawd blawd blaen avalgyr.

Far may I be that the fair one slumbers not, I know the impulse when the blossoms go forth skimming the top of the apple tree branch. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyvrigiad, s. m. (dyvrig) A topping.

Dyvrithaw, v. a. (brithaw) To variegate.

Dyvrithawl, a. (brithawl) Variegating.

Dyvrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithiad) A variegating; a strewing over.

Dyvrriw, a. (briw) Broken, or crumbled.

Dyvrriaw, v. a. (dyvrriw) To crumble, to break.

Cymrawd ewyn dwvyr a'i dyvrriw gwynt—  
Cyvleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt,  
Cyvliw eiry gorwyn gorwyz epynt.

Of the same motion as the foam of the water which is broken by the wind; of the same splendor as the dawn of the day when rising for his course; of the same hue as the supremely white snow on the upland steep is she. *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

Dyvrriawl, a. (dyvrriw) Tending to crumble.



# D Y V

**Dyvriwiad, s. m.** (dyvriw) A crumbling.  
**Dyvrlan, s. f.—pl.** dyvrlenyz (dwvyr—glan) A water brink, or water side.  
**Dyvrlle, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (dwvyr—lle) The channel, or bed of a river.  
**Dyvrllyd, a.** (dwvyr) Waterish, watery.  
**Dyvrllydrwyz, s. m.** (dyvrllyd) Wateryness.  
**Dyvrogan, s. m.** (dwvyr—gogan) Hydromancy.  
**Dyvru, v. a.** (dwvyr) To water, to irrigate.  
**Dyvrwr, s. m.—pl.** dyvrwyr (dwvyr—gwr) A waterer, a waterman, a water carrier.  
**Dyvrwraint, s. m.** (dwvyr—gwraint) A tetter, or ringworm.  
**Dyvrwreinyn, s. m.** (dyvrwraint) A tetter.  
**Dyvry, adv.** (bry) Above; upward; aloft.  
**Dyvryd, s. m.** (bryd) The act of setting the mind upon; grief; longing. *a.* Longing.

Barz divro dyvryd heb arglwyz.

An exile bard is *pensive* without his lord.

*Cynzelw.*

Dyvryd in' veirz byd bod daiar arno!

It is *grief* for us bards of the world that the earth is upon him!

*Ll. P. Mœ.*

**Dyvrydaeth, s. m.** (dyvryd) A longing; grief.

**Dyvrydawg, a.** (dyvryd) Full of thought; musing; pensive; longing.

Dyvryz attam ni cwedyl dyvrydawg,  
 Pennaethau bysain anudonawg.

There comes to us a *lamentable* report, of little chieftains full of perjury.

*Myræin.*

**Dyvrydawl, a.** (dyvryd) Pensive; longing.

**Dyvrydez, s. m.** (dyvryd) A longing.

Dyvrydez yn Lloegyr rhag llwybyr fy llaw.

There is *mourning* in Lloegyr from the path of my hand.

*Gwalmai.*

**Dyvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (brydiad) Effervescence, exultation.

**Dyvrydiaw, v. a.** (brydiaw) To effervesce; to be hot, to wax hot. *Mae 'ngwaed yn dyvrydiaw yno, my blood boils within me.*

**Dyvrydiawl, a.** (brydiawl) Effervescent.

**Dyvrydu, v. a.** (dyvryd) To muse; to long.

**Dyvrydwç, s. m.** (dyvryd) Pensive.

**Dyvrys, s. m.** (brys) Haste, speed, quickness.

I'r llys ar zyvrys yz av.

To the court in *haste* I will go.

*Iolo Goc.*

**Dyvrysgar, a.** (dyvrys) Bustling, expeditious.

**Dyvrysgarwç, s. m.** (dyvrys) Expeditiousness.

**Dyvrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvrys) Acceleration; a hastening, or speeding.

**Dyvrysiaw, v. a.** (dyvrys) To hasten, to speed.

Angeu à zyvrys.

Death will hasten.

*Adage.*

Otid eiry, töid ystrad;  
 Dyvrytynt cedwyr i gad.  
 Mi nid av, anav ni'm gad!

Let the snow fall, let it cover the vale; let warriors *hasten* to battle; I shall not go, infirmity will not suffer me! *Llywarc Hen.*

Dyvrys alav deivyr i drevad Bowys,  
 I beues ei hendad.

The lily of the waters *will hasten* to the mansion of Powys, to the country of his grandfire.

*Cynzelw.*

**Dyvrysiawl, a.** (dyvrys) Accelerating, speeding.

**Dyvrysiedig, a.** (dyvrysiad) Accelerated.

**Dyvu, v. a.** (dwv) To glide, or to move forward; to come.

**Dyvwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (bwriad) A pouring.

**Dyvwrrw, v. a.** (bwrrw) To pour, to cast, to eject. *Mae bi'n dyvwrrw cenllysg, it is pouring hail-stones.*

# D Y F

**Dyvvwyad, s. m.** (mwyad) Augmentation.

**Dyvvwyaw, v. a.** (mwyaw) To increase, to multiply. *Dyvvwyaw gwlaw, to increase the rain.*

**Dyvvwyawl, a.** (mwyawl) Augmentative.

**Dyvvwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (mwyn) Satisfaction.

Dyvvwyn dirwy ymlaz yw deng-mu.

The *compensation* for a quarrel fine is ten cows. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dyvvwynad, s. m.** (dyvvwyn) Satisfaction; a satisfying, or compensating.

**Dyvvwynaw, v. a.** (dyvvwyn) To satisfy, to requite.

**Dyvvwynawl, a.** (dyvvwyn) Satisfactory, tending to please, or satisfy.

**Dyvvwynedig, a.** (dyvvwyn) Satisfied, contented.

**Dyvvwyni, s. m.** (dyvvwyn) Satisfaction.

Can cymmery Duw dyvvwyni dyn,  
 Cymmer Lywelyn yw cyddeithi.

Since God will accept *amends* for men, dothou *Llywelyn*, prince of accomplished virtues.

*Ll. P. Mœ.*

**Dyvvwyta, v. a.** (bwyta) To eat often, to be eating.

**Dyvyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dwv) A coming to; approximation; a drawing to; a citation.

**Dyvyn, v. a.** (dwv) To draw to; to cite.

**Dyvynawd, s. m.** (dyvyn) A drawing to; approximation; citation.

**Dyvynawg, a.** (dyvyn) That is drawn to; that is cited.

**Dyvynawl, a.** (dyvyn) Approximate; tending to draw to; citatory.

**Dyvynedig, a.** (dyvyn) Approximate; cited.

**Dyvyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvyn) A drawing to; a citing; a citation.

**Dyvyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyvyn) The practice, or act of drawing to; citation; jurisdiction.

Taleithiawg deivniawg dyvyniaeth Aberfraw.

The accomplished sovereign of the *jurisdiction* of Aberfraw.

*Llygad Gwr.*

**Dyvynu, v. a.** (dyvyn) To draw to; to call in; to cite, or to summon.

**Dyvynwr, s. m.—pl.** dyvynwyr (dyvyn—gwr) One who brings to; a citer.

**Dyvyrwl, a.** (bÿr) Abbreviative, shortening.

**Dyvÿriad, s. m.** (bÿr) Decurtation; a shortening, or abbreviating.

**Dyvÿru, v. a.** (bÿr) To curtail, to shorten

Duw â zyvÿra y dieuoz o açaws ei etholedigion.

God will shorten the days for the sake of his elect.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

**Dyvysgawl, a.** (mysgawl) Tending to confuse.

**Dyvysgi, s. m.** (mysgi) Confusion; a mixing together; chaos, disorder; tumult, combustion.

Cymmodrez vy llyw lluoç beri,  
 Nid oes, rwyv eirioes aer dyvysgi,  
 Cymro i'w hael-ryw, o hîl Beli hîr,  
 Yn herwyz ei brovi.

The affability of my chief keeps armies together; a prince burning with ire in the *tumult* of slaughter, there is not a welshman his like for generosity, of the race of the stately Beli, when brought to the trial.

*Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

**Dyvysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (mysgiad) Confusion.

**Dyvysgu, v. a.** (mysgu) To mingle, or jumble together; to confound; to disorder; to make a confusion.

**Dyfestin, a.** (festin) Restricted, restrained.

Gair vy ngair, o'r pen-air, ym perthyn ar bawb  
 O bobioz dyfestin.

My word is a word of superior credit in respect to every one of the dependant people.

*Ll. P. Mœ.*

**Dyfestiniawl, a.** (dyfestin) Tending to bind.

*Dyflan,*



# D Y G

Dyflan, *a.* (plan) Splendid, or luminous.  
 Dyflanawl, *a.* (dyflan) Productive of light.  
 Dyflaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyflan) A shining.  
 Dyflanu, *v. a.* (dyflan) To cast a splendor.  
 Dyfo, *s. m.* (fo) A retreating. *v. a.* To come off.  
 Dyforz, *s. f.* (forz) A passage, or a way.  
 Dyfrwd, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyfrydiau (frwd) A torrent.  
 Dyfrydan, *s. f.* (dyfrwd) A streamlet, a stream.  
 Dyfrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfrwd) A streaming.  
 Dyfrydiaw, *v. a.* (dyfrwd) To flow in a torrent.  
 Dyfrydiawl, *a.* (dyfrwd) Flowing in a torrent.  
 Dyfryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dyvrhynt) A valley through which a river runs, a dale.  
 Dyfrynaiz, *a.* (dyfryn) Of the quality of a dale.  
 Dyfrynawl, *a.* (dyfryn) Relating to a valley.  
 Dyfryndir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dyfryn—tir) Land lying on a river side, or in a bottom.  
 Dyfrynt, *s. m.* (dyvrhynt) A valley, or a dale.  
 Dyfugliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fugliad) Ventilation.  
 Dyfugliaw, *v. a.* (fugliaw) To ventilate; to search closely.  
 Dyfust, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (fust) A beat; a cuff; a battery.  
 Dyfustiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfust) A beating; a cuffing, boxing, or thumping; a battering.  
 Dyfustiaw, *v. a.* (dyfust) To beat; to batter.  
 Dyvrys gwaneg, dyfustid traeth;  
 Gofgynnon gwyth gorzin.  
 The wave hasteneth, let it beat the shore; the fuel of anger flows apace.  
 Dyfustiawl, *a.* (dyfust) Beating, or battering.  
 Dyfysg, *s. m.* (fysg) Velocity, hurry. *a.* Hastening, or hurrying.  
 Tervysg zyfyg zau ziofyn anian;  
 Torynt toredwynt uſ teg advan.  
 A hurrying tumult are the two of fearless nature; they would ravage like a whirlwind on the fair lawn. O. Cyveiliawg.  
 Dygadwy, *a.* (dygiad) Portable, portative.  
 Dygam, *a.* (cam) Crooked; perverse; bent.  
 Dygamawl, *a.* (dygam) Tending to bend.  
 Dygamiad, *s. m.* (dygam) A perverting, a bending.  
 Dygamu, *v. a.* (dygam) To pervert, to bend.  
 Dygan, *s. f.* (cân) A chaunt, a hymn, a song.  
 Dyganiad, *s. m.* (dygan) A chaunting, a singing.  
 Dyganre, *s. f.* (canre) A going with; accompaniment; concomittance.  
 Llywarc ym gelwir llu dyganre  
 Lloegyr zistryw difrawc dilawc dile.  
 Llywarc am I called, that accompanieth the host, the destruction of Lloegyr, a tempest that gives no protection nor place.  
 Ll. P. Moç.  
 Dyganu, *v. a.* (dygan) To chaunt, to sing; to recite.  
 Dy gerz dyganav, nav niverawg;  
 Dy gynnygyn dygwyz arwyz eurawg.  
 Thy song I will chaunt, chief of the numerous train; a golden banner the lot that falls to thee. Ll. P. Moç.  
 Dygas, *s. m.* (câs) Hatred, or detestation.  
 Eryr Tredegyr er dygas galon  
 Aderyn union a dry'n wynias.  
 The eagle of Tredegyr, a bird which on account of the animosity of foes that burns with rage. Rhys Brycan.  
 Dygas, *a.* (câs) Detestable, execrable, hateful.  
 Dygas gwaith erlyn.  
 Pursuit is a hateful employment. Adage.  
 Dygasâad, *s. m.* (dygas) A hating; execration.  
 Dygasawg, *a.* (dygas) Full of hate, hating, malicious.  
 Nid oynawg ond dygasawg,  
 Nid dygasawg heb aſaws.  
 No one is fearful but the malevolent, no one is malevolent without a cause. Adage.

# D Y G

Dygafâu, *v. a.* (dygas) To detest; to execrate.  
 Dygasawl, *a.* (dygas) Productive of hatred.  
 Dygafez, *s. m.* (dygas) Hatred, animosity, malevolence, rancour, inveteracy.  
 A glyweisti a gant Haearnwez,  
 Vradawg vilwr teyrnez;  
 Treç nerth no gwir wrth zygafez.  
 Hast thou heard what Haearnwez sang, the treacherous warrior of royalty; might is better than right towards malevolence.  
 Engl. y Clywed.  
 Dygafez yw cadw o zyn lid ganzo, a gwneuthur yn erbyn ei gynmydawg o aſaws colled, neu gam a wnelid izo.  
 Animosity is the bearing of anger by a person, and to act against his neighbour in consequence of a loss, or an injury done to him.  
 Ll. G. Hergest.  
 Dygasrwyz, *s. m.* (dygas) Abominableness.  
 Dygawl, *a.* (dwg) Relating to carriage, or bearing.  
 Dygegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cegiad) A gargling.  
 Dygegu, *v. a.* (cegu) To gargle; to mouth.  
 Dygelawg, *a.* (celawg) Concealed, secluded.  
 Dygeliad, *s. m.* (celiad) A concealing; seclusion.  
 Dygelu, *v. a.* (celu) To conceal, to seclude.  
 Dygen, *s. m.* (cen) Anger; grudge, or malice.  
 Gwirawd Owainllary llawen yd rozir,  
 Yn y tir tu Havren;  
 A thraul hygar yw hagen,  
 A thraw y daw a dygen.  
 The beverage of mild Owain cheerfully will be given, in the land on the side of Havren; and it is moreover an agreeable lavishing, and the check on presumption and malice.  
 Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.  
 Dygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwg) A bearing, or conveying; portation, carriage; deportment, conduct; education.  
 Dygiadawl, *a.* (dygiad) Relating to deportment, or carriage; decorous.  
 Dygiadus, *a.* (dygiad) Educated, or trained up; courteous, civil; decorous; elegant.  
 Dygiadwy, *a.* (dygiad) Portable, that may be borne, or carried.  
 Dygiannawl, *a.* (dygiant) Conducive.  
 Dygiannus, *a.* (dygiant) Conductory.  
 Gwae dygiannus gwin dy gynnyz.  
 Woe to the oppressed with wine because of thy increase.  
 Iorw. ab y Cyriawg.  
 Dygiant, *s. m.* (dwg) Carriage; deportment, conduct.  
 Dygiawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dygiawdron (dwg) A conveyer, carrier, or bearer.  
 Dygibaw, *v. a.* (cibaw) To snatch; to gather, or huddle away things in haste, to gather fast with both hands.  
 Dygibawl, *a.* (cibawl) Snatching.  
 Dygibiad, *s. m.* (cibiad) A snatching.  
 Dygiedig, *a.* (dygiad) Conveyed, carried.  
 Dygleigiad, *s. m.* (cleigiad) A sinking in.  
 Dygleigiaw, *v. a.* (cleigiaw) To sink, to droop.  
 Dygleigiawl, *a.* (cleigiawl) Apt to sink.  
 Dygleisiad, *s. m.* (cleisiad) A staining through.  
 Dygleisiaw, *v. a.* (cleisiaw) To make to appear through, to mark; to bruise.  
 Dygleisiawl, *a.* (cleisiawl) Apt to mark, or stain; tending to bruise.  
 Dyglift, *s. m.* (clift) A kind of clay, or slime; bitumen.  
 Dygliftiaiz, *a.* (dyglift) Bituminous.  
 Dygludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To waft; to convey.  
 Dygludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Wafting, carrying.  
 Dygludiad, *s. m.* (cludiad) A wafting; a carrying, or conveying.  
 Dygluzaw, *v. a.* (cluzaw) To hem in.  
 Dygluzawl, *a.* (cluzawl) Tending to close.  
 Dygluziad, *s. m.* (cluziad) A closing in.  
 Dyglyw,



# DY G

Dyglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A hearing. *v. n.* To hear.

*Dyglyw*, listen, hear thou.

Dyglywed, *v. a.* (dyglyw) To hear; to listen.

Dygnaw, *v. a.* (dygyn) To strive; to trouble.

Y bezau a'u gwllith y gwllaw,  
Gwyr ni orzyvnafent vy nygnaw,  
Cerwyd a Cywryd a Caw.

The graves that are bedewed with rain, men that were not accustomed to afflict me, Cerwyd, and Cywryd, and Caw.

*Engl. y Bezau.*

Dygnawd, *s. m.* (dygyn) A striving; affliction.

Dygnawl, (dygyn) Toiling, striving; troublous.

Dygniez, *s. m.* (dygyn) Anguish; trouble; irk-fomeness; anxiety.

Dygnverth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyn—merth) A severe, or toiling spirit.

Gwydion ab Don dygnverthau  
A hudwys wraig o vlodau.

Gwydion the son of Don, of toiling spirits, enticed a woman from the flowers.

*Taliesin.*

Dynggoll, *s. f.* (dygyn—coll) Severe loss.

Dygniad, *s. m.* (dygyn) A striving; a troubling.

Dygnoad, *s. m.* (cnoad) Mastication, a chewing.

Dygnöawl, *a.* (cnöawl) Masticatory, chewing.

Dygnöedig, *a.* (cnöedig) Masticated; chewed.

Dygnoi, *v. a.* (cnoi) To masticate, to chew.

Dygnu, *v. a.* (dygyn) To strive, or toil hard; to molest, to trouble, to aggrrieve.

Dygnüad, *s. m.* (cnüad) A bundling together.

Dygnüaw, *v. a.* (cnüaw) To bundle together.

Pan vo'r tri-llu'n dygnüaw  
Ar drum vawr Oliver draw,  
Y telir, er na's talwyd,  
I Rys vaint a roes o vwyd.

When the three hosts flock together on the distant top of the mount of Olives, there will be paid, though yet no reward hath been made to Rhys for the quantity of food he hath given.

*D. Nannor.*

Dygnüawl, *a.* (cnüawl) Apt to bundle together.

Dygnudaw, *v. a.* (cnudaw) To flock together.

Dygnudawl, *a.* (cnudawl) Apt to flock together.

Dygnudiad, *s. m.* (cnudiad) A flocking together.

Dygoçi, *v. a.* (coçi) To redden; to blush.

Dygoçiad, *s. m.* (coçiad) A reddening over.

Dygozawl, *a.* (cozawl) Tending to aggrrieve.

Dygozi, *v. a.* (cozi) To aggrrieve, to offend.

Dygoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coziad) A teasing.

Dygoziant, *s. m.* (coziant) Molestation.

Dygoviad, *s. m.* (coviad) A calling to mind.

Dygoviaw, *v. a.* (coviaw) To call to mind.

Dygotli, *v. n.* (colli) To be losing, or lapsing.

Dygotliant, *s. m.* (colliant) Loss; failure.

Dygoned, *s. m.* (coned) Exaltation; glory.

Dygoniant, *s. m.* (coniant) Exaltation; glory.

Dygospawl, *a.* (cospawl) Castigatory.

Dygospi, *v. a.* (cospi) To castigate, to punish.

Dygospiad, *s. m.* (cospiad) A castigation.

Dygrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Impressive.

Dygrafiad, *s. m.* (crafiad) An impression.

Dygrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To impress, or fix upon.

Dygraid, *s. m.* (craid) Passion. *a.* Passionate.

Drythyll pob dygraid.

Every passionate one is lustful.

*Adage.*

Melus yw pegawd pan i herlyn dygraid,  
Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edvyn!

Sin is sweet when pursued by the passionate, how slothful the soul that refrains not from it!

Llywelyn—

Wyr Owain virain ei avarwy,  
Pryfwn i zygraid, praf i zirwy.

Llywelyn the grandson of Owain of gay disposition, extreme his passion, and great his retribution.

Meirç canaid—

Ev a'u rhyz yn rhwyz ervyniad;  
Ev rywr; rhyweryd dygraid.

Sleek steeds, he gives them freely to the supplicants; he more than man; he will deliver the passionate and foolhardy one.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri.*

# DY G

Dygrain, *a.* (crain) Crawling, or creeping.

Dygrawn, *a.* (crawn) Accumulated, collected.

Dygrëad, *s. m.* (crëad) A creating; creation.

Dygrëawl, *a.* (crëawl) Creative, forming.

Dygredd, *s. f.* (crëd) Credence, belief.

Dygreddawl, *a.* (dygredd) Inducing belief.

Dygredu, *v. a.* (dygredd) To give credence to.

Ni'm car rhianez, ni'm cynnyred neb;  
Ni allav zarymred:  
Wi! o anguen na'm dygredd!

The young maidens love me not, I am visited by none; I cannot move: alas, that death doth not believe me!

*Llywarch Hen.*

Dygreidiaw, *v. a.* (dygraid) To impassion.

Dygreidiawl, *a.* (dygraid) Impassioned.

Dygreiniad, *s. m.* (dygrain) A crawling.

Dygreiniaw, *v. a.* (dygrain) To crawl.

Dygreiniawl, *a.* (dygrain) Crawling.

Dygrenawl, *a.* (crenawl) Grasping, griping.

Dygreiniad, *s. m.* (creniad) A grasping.

Dygreddu, *v. a.* (creddu) To be grasping.

Dygrëu, *v. a.* (crëu) To create, to form.

Dygronawl, *a.* (dygrawn) Accumulating.

Dygroni, *v. a.* (dygrawn) To accumulate.

Dygroniad, *s. m.* (dygrawn) Accumulation.

Dygrwn, *a.* (crwn) Rotund, or circular.

Dau can'waew terwyn tores bar dygrwn,  
Pan ysgwn efgores.

Two hundred active spears the round shaft did break when he toiled to vanquish.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri.*

Dygrys, *a.* (cryç) Rumpled, puckered.

Dagrau dros y gruz dygrys.

Tears over the wrinkled cheek.

*G. Ll. ab D. ab E. Llyglitw.*

Dygrysawl, *a.* (dygrys) Apt to crumple up.

Dygrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygrys) A crumpling.

Dygrysu, *v. a.* (dygrys) To crumple up.

Dygrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Inclining.

Dygrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A bowing, or inclining.

Dygrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To bow, to incline.

Dygryn, *s. m.* (crÿn) Tremulation; terror.

Dygrynawl, *a.* (dygryn) Tremulating.

Dygrynöad, *s. m.* (crynöad) A gathering together; accumulation.

Dygrynöawl, *a.* (crynöawl) Accumulating.

Dygrynöi, *v. a.* (crynöi) To accumulate.

Dygrynu, *v. a.* (dygryn) To tremulate, to quake.

Dygrÿfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryfiad) A hastening, a quickening.

Dygrysfiaw, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To hasten, to speed.

Dygrysfiaws Flamzwyn yn bedwar-llu,  
Gozeu a Rheged i ymzylu.

Flamzwyn hastened in four legions Gozeu and Rheged to encompass.

*Taliesin.*

Dygrysfiawl, *a.* (cryfiawl) Hastening.

Dygu, *v. a.* (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry.

Dyguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuziad) A concealing, or obscuring.

Dyguziaw, *v. n.* (cuziaw) To conceal.

Dyguziawl, *a.* (cuziawl) Obscuring.

Dygurow, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate.

Dygurowl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberative.

Dyguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (curiad) A reverberation; a frequent beating.

Dygdw, *v. a.* (dwg) To toil, or to strive hard.

Dygdwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyz) A fall, a lapse; a hap, a chance; an accident, a casualty, an event, a contingency. *Y clwyv dygdwyz*, the falling sickness.

Dygdwyzadwy, *a.* (dygdwyz) That may fall.

Dygdwyzaw



## DY G

**Dygwyzaw, v. n. (dygwyz)** To fall; to befall, to fall out, to happen. *Dygwyzws ar ei liniau*, he fell on his knees.

Pob gwyfyt! a zygwyz yn mhen y nawfed dyz.

Every pledge shall fall off at the end of nine days. *Welsh Laws.*

Yn mhen y mynyz llwyn o goll tew dyrys a oez, ac yno y foes Cafwallawn a'i wyr, gwedi dygwyzaw yn y rhan wanav o'r ymlaz.

On the top of the mountain there was a grove of hazels which was thick and entangled, and there Cafwallawn fled with his men, after falling in the losing side of the fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dygwyzawl, a. (d, gwyz)** Falling; eventual, fortuitous, contingent.

**Dygwyzedig, a. (dygwyz)** Fallen; eventual.

Apuliws a zywaidd—bod y rhyw genedyl ylbrydion yn preswyl-iaw rhwng y lleuad a'r zaeaf, a'r rhai hyny a alwn ni yn zievyl dygwyzedig; a'r rhai hyny rhan yfyz onazynt o anian dynion, a rhan arall o anian angylion.

Apulius says of there being a certain class of spirits existing between the moon and the earth; and the which we denominate fallen devils; and those are in part of the nature of men, and the other part of the nature of angels. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dygwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwyzedig)** The act of falling down; a contingent.

Brutus! A dan zygwyzedigaeth yr haul tros mor Frainc y mae ynys yn yr eigiawn a vu cyvannezz gynt y gau y cawri.

Brutus, under the going down of the sun, beyond the sea of France, there is an island in the ocean that was formerly inhabited by the giants. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dygwyzedigawl, a. (dygwyzedig)** Contingent, eventual.

**Dygwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwyz)** A falling; a befalling, a happening; an occurrence; an event; a casualty. *Dygwyziad drwg a zaeth iso*, a bad accident came to him.

**Dygwyziadawl, a. (dygwyziad)** Contingent.

**Dygwymp, s. m. (cwymp)** A fall, a lapse.

**Dygwympaw, v. a. (dygwymp)** To fall often.

**Dygwympawl, a. (dygwymp)** Apt to fall.

**Dygwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwymp)** A falling; a tripping.

**Dygyŵyn, s. m. (cyŵyn)** A setting off.

**Dygyŵyn, v. a. (cyŵyn)** To begin a course, or motion; to set off.

Dygyŵyn, genad, gan vawrydig dorv  
I dervyn Caredig.

Set off, messenger, before the magnificent throng, towards the confine of Caredig. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Dygyŵynawl, a. (dygyŵyn)** Tending to put in motion, or to set off.

**Dygyŵyniad, s. m. (dygyŵyn)** A setting off.

**Dygyd, v. a. (dwg)** To bear; to convey, to carry, to take away. *Dygaisf enw mawr*, thou hast borne a great name.

A zyco'r wy a zwg a vo mwy.

He that steals the egg will steal what is greater. *Adage.*

Ni weler dyger ei ran.

He that is not seen his share will be taken away. *Adage.*

A zwg aneu nid adfer.

What death takes he will not restore. *Adage.*

**Dygydvod, s. m. (cydvod)** Accordance.

**Dygydvod, v. a. (cydvod)** To accord together.

**Dygyvalâad, s. m. (cyvalâad)** Assimilation.

**Dygyvalâu, v. a. (cyvalâu)** To assimilate.

**Dygyvarvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvod)** A coming together, a meeting.

**Dygyvarvod, v. n. (cyvarvod)** To meet.

**Dygyvarvodawl, a. (dygyvarvod)** Tending to meet together, or to assemble.

**Dygyvarvodiad, s. m. (dygyvarvod)** A meeting together, a congregating.

**Dygyvarth, v. a. (cyvarth)** To bark; to bait.

## DY G

**Dygyvarthawl, a. (dygyvarth)** Barking.

**Dygyvarthiad, s. m. (dygyvarth)** A barking.

**Dygyvarwyzaw, v. a. (cyvarwyzaw)** To make acquainted; to inform.

Dygyvarwyzwn ni lu am i laryez.

We would lead on a host to share his benignity.

*Gw. Bryceiniawg.*

**Dygyveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyveiriad)** A coming in apposition; a meeting.

**Dygyveiriaw, v. a. (cyveiriaw)** To come in apposition; to meet together.

**Dygyveiriawl, a. (cyveiriawl)** Apt to come in apposition.

**Dygyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyviad)** Equalization; a making, or becoming united.

**Dygyviaw, v. a. (cyviaw)** To equalize.

**Dygyviawl, a. (cyviawl)** Equalizing.

**Dygyvlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlwyn)** The act of coming to, or approaching.

**Dygyvlwyn, v. a. (cyvlwyn)** To come towards, to approach.

Llwrw mil-veirz mil-veirz dygyvlwyn;  
Llwybyr moliant meiziant mez ancwyn.

For a thousand bards a thousand steeds he will bring to meet; the path of praise is the possession of delicious mead.

*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Gwr llwrw llu Lloegrwys dygyvlwyn.

A man towards the host of Lloegrians that goes to meet.

*Cynzelw.*

**Dygyvodi, v. a. (cyvodi)** To raise, to rise.

Dygyvyd glewyd glew hyder;  
Dygyfry fofawd fwyr gnawd fer.

Courage will raise bold confidence; the gashing blade will agitate mighty flesh.

*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Dygyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvodiad)** A raising up, or uplifting.

**Dygyvor, s. m. (cyvor)** A raising, or swelling; an insurrection; a tumult.

**Dygyvor, v. a. (cyvor)** To swell, to rise up; to make a commotion, or insurrection; to be boisterous.

Ac evory dygyvorant am dy ben, ac yth lazant.

And tomorrow they will rush upon thee, and they will kill thee.

*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Dygyvor yn eiſ ol gwi i mae Pryderi un cantrev ar ugaint.

Pryderi is rising up after you one and twenty cantrevi.

*H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

**Dygyvorawd, s. m. (dygyvor)** A swelling up; an overwhelming; a tumult.

**Dygyvoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyvor)** A swelling up, a commotion.

**Dygyvoriaw, v. a. (dygyvor)** To rise up; to make an insurrection.

Dygyvarth pob parth ev porthes,  
Deg am un ev dygyvories.

The hunting of every part he took a share in, ten for one he raised up.

*Ll. P. Moſ, i Rodri.*

**Dygyvoriawl, a. (dygyvor)** Tending to rise, or swell up; overwhelming.

**Dygyvorth, s. m. (dygyvor)** An overwhelming.

Yni llas Madawg myr dygyvorth var?  
Mau avar car cynnorth!

Hath not the wrath of the swelling of the waters cut off Madog? I mourn the helping friend!

*Cynzelw, m. teulu Owain.*

**Dygyvranc, s. m. (cyvranc)** Connection, or dealing with; interposition.

**Dygyvranc, v. a. (cyvranc)** To interpose, to have dealing with.

A dygyvor Lloegyr, a dygyvranc â hi,  
Ac ei dygyvwrw yn adruſi.

And Lloegyr to raise in a tumult, and to have to do with her, and to overwhelm her in destruction.

*Gwalchmai.*

*Dygyvwriad.*



# D Y G

Dygyvwiad, *s. m.* (dygyvwrw) Condemnation.  
Dygyvwiawl, *a.* (dygyvwrw) Condemnatory.  
Dygyvwrw, *v. a.* (cyvwrw) To condemn.

Diliw a zyvu, dyzbrawd a zyvi,  
I zygyvwrw anwir yn enwerys goll  
Yn nghyllestrig danze.

A deluge hath been, doomfday will be, to condemn the  
iniquitous to fearful perdition in sulphurous burning.

*Gwalchmai.*

Dygyvyfgawl, *a.* (cyvyfgawl) Tending to confu-  
fule or confound together; tumultuous.

Dygyvyfsgi, *s. m.* (cyvyfsgi) A confusion.

I oresgyn Iwerzon dirion drevi,  
Gwnäoer ryvel a dyvyfsgi.

To conquer Ireland of pleasant towns, he made war and tumult.

*Myrddin.*

Dygyvyfsgiad, *s. m.* (cyvyfsgiad) A confusing.

Dygyfraw, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation, emotion.

Dygyfroäd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyfraw) A disturb-  
ing, or agitating, emotion.

Dygyfroawl, *a.* (dygyfraw) Agitating, disturb-  
ing.

Dygyfroï, *v. a.* (dygyfraw) To agitate, to disturb.

Dygyhoezawl, *a.* (cyhoezawl) Tending to pub-  
licity; apt to become public.

Dygyhoezi, *v. a.* (cyhoezi) To publish, to pro-  
claim.

Pompinion—a atteboez ac á zywed, nad oer ev mor wyllyfgar i  
gelu cynllwyn, ag oer ev i zysyhoezi.

Pompinion answered and said, that he was not so willing to  
conceal an ambush, as he was to make public.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

Dygyhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhoeziad) A pub-  
lishing; a publication, a proclamation.

Dygyhyfed, *a.* (cyhyfed) Used to contention.

Deon á yrais dygyhyfed,  
Diarfwyd ar vrwydyr, arvau goçed.

Foreigners loving contention, I sent, undaunted in the conflict,  
with red-stained weapons.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

Dygyłçawl, *a.* (cylçawl) Tending to surround.

Dygyłçedig, *a.* (cylçedig) Surrounded.

Dygyłçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A surround-  
ing, or encompassing.

Dygyłçu, *v. a.* (cylçu) To encompass, to fur-  
round.

Deg-oes i'r do ai dygyłç;  
I'r tair Gwent, a'r tîr o gylç.

Ten ages to the generation that furrounds it; to the three  
Gwents, and the land around.

*T. Derllyfç.*

Dygyłçynawl, *a.* (cylçynawl) Surrounding.

Dygyłçyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A fur-  
rounding, or circumscribing.

Dygyłçynu, *v. a.* (cylçynu) To circumscribe.

Mi a zygyłçynais y zaear, ac a rodiaislawer o leoz tég.

I have encompassed the earth, and I have traversed many plea-  
sant regions.

*Damegion.*

Dygyllaeth, *s. m.* (cyllaeth) Separation, a parted  
state; anxiety for absence.

Gnawd erov hiraeth a dygyllaeth eçen.

For my sake there has been caused longing and the rending of  
a family.

*Gwalchmai.*

Dygyhell, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cymhell) An im-  
pulse, or instigation.

Dygyhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To instigate.

Ni wnaeth na gwaed, na gwythlonez,  
Namyn ô bell dysymhell swell gwirionez.

He caused nor blood, nor angry passions, but keeping aloof pro-  
posed more beneficial truth.

*Gw. Brygemawg, i Zewi.*

Dygyhellawl, *a.* (dygyhell) Instigating.

Dygyhellriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyhell) In-  
stigation; a proposing or offering.

# D Y G

Dygymmerial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmerial) Ac-  
ception.

Dygymmeryd, *v. a.* (cymmeryd) To accept.

Dygymmod, *s. m.* (cymmod) An agreement,  
league, or covenant, reconciliation.

Dygymmod, *v. a.* (cymmod) To agree with.

Dygymmyz Duw ag emyn,  
O awen za, a wna zyn.

God will be pleased with a hymn proceeding from a pious muse,  
that a man shall sing.

*Gronwy Owain.*

Dygymmodawl, *a.* (dygymmod) Conciliatory.

Dygymmodi, *v. a.* (dygymmod) To covenant,  
to confederate, to reconcile.

Dygymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymmod) An  
agreeing together; reconcilia ion.

Dygymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Being broken, or  
dashed together.

Dygymmriaw, *v. a.* (dygymmriw) To break  
against one another, to dash together.

Dygymmrodez, *s. m.* (cymmrodez) Congeniality.

Dygymmrwyn, *a.* (cymmrwyn) Throbbing, or  
inflaming together.

Dygymmyrawl, *a.* (cymmyrawl) Causing res-  
pect, esteem, or confidence.

Dygymmyrez, *s. m.* (cymmyrez) Estimation,  
respect.

Dygymmyru, *v. a.* (cymmyru) To esteem.

Dygymmyrid haiarn hoedyl dyn.

The iron let it respect the life of man.

*Adage.*

Dygymmyrus, *a.* (cymmyrus) Respectful.

Dygymmyrus eu hoed eu hangenawr.

Respectful their longing and their necessity.

*Aneurin.*

Dygymmyfç, *a.* (cymmyfç) Compound, mixed.

Dygymmyfçawl, *a.* (dygymmyfç) Tending to  
compound, or blend together.

Dygymmyfçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymmyfç)  
A compounding or blending together.

Dygymmyfçu, *v. a.* (dygymmyfç) To blend to-  
gether, to compound; to confound.

Dygymynawl, *a.* (cymynawl) Hewing.

Dygymyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymyniad) A hew-  
ing down, a felling.

Dygymynu, *v. a.* (cymynu) To hew down.

Parau ryn rwygiad dygymynai.

Spears of awful tearing he would hew down.

*Aneurin.*

Dygyn, *a.* (dwg) Severe, hard, toiling; painful,  
irksome, grievous. *Gwaith dygyn*, hard work;  
*dal atto' n zygyyn*, to stick closely to it.

Yr hyn dygnav yn y gyvraith oer roi dwr i'w yved i'r hon y  
bai eizigez wrthi.

What was the most severe in the law, was the giving water to  
be drank to her of whom there was jealousy entertained.

*Numbers V.*

Dygyn yw adaw á garer.

It is painful to leave what is loved.

*Adage.*

Dygynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.

Dygyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyniad) Elevation.

Dygynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To maintain, to up-  
hold.

Dygynnaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnal) A main-  
taining, or upholding; supportation.

Dygynnaliaeth, *s. m.* (dygynnal) Maintenance.

Dygynne, *v. a.* (cynne) To kindle; to fire.

Dygynne flam-drais y dan flam-dai Lloegyr,  
A flant Eingyl y'ngwander.

Kindling the fiery ravage under the flaming houses of Lloegyr,  
and the children of the Angles.

*Gynzelw.*

Dygynnelw,



## D Y G

Dygynnelw, *s. m.* (cynnelw) Representation.

Mezwl fercawl hawl lliw ton hwyliad welw  
Arzelw dygynnelw heb dy gynneiliad.

An affectionate mind is possessed by one of the colour of the  
wave of pale course, claiming representation without thy supporter.  
*H. ab Einion Llygliw.*

Dygynnelwad, *s. m.* (dygynnelw) A representing.

Dygynnelwawg, *a.* (dygynnelw) Represented.

Dygynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To aggregate, to collect, to congregate, to assemble.

I Aber Peryzon ni mad zaethant;  
Anaelau drethau dygynnullant.

To Aber Peryzon they did not come fortunately; grievous  
taxes they will collect. *Taliesin.*

Meirion eu trethau dygynnullyn;  
Y' nghedoz Cymry nid oez a delyn'.

Stewards their taxes they would collect; in the treasures of  
Wales there was not that would pay. *Taliesin.*

Dygynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnull) Aggregation; accretion; collection.

Dygynnwyr, *v. a.* (cynnwyr) To rise up.

Rhag rhwy Dyganwy dygynnwyr glew;  
O Von hyd Vynyw llyw llw agae.

Before the Lord of Dyganwy the valiant will rise up; from  
Mon to Mynyw he the leader of the penetrating host.  
*L. P. Moq, i R. ab. C. ab Owain.*

Dygynnwys, *s. m.* (cynnwys) Continence.

Dygynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To contain.

Dygynnwysaw, *v. a.* (dygynnwys) To contain.

Dygynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnwys) A making room; a containing.

Dygynnu, *v. a.* (cynu) To rise, or come up; to bear, or to produce.

Gogwn attrevnawr  
Rhwyg nev a llawr—  
Pan yw gwyrz llinos;  
Pan yw rhuz egroes;  
Neu wraig ai does  
Pan zygyu nos.

I know who regulates between heaven and the ground: why  
the linen is green; why the haws are red; or a woman why rests  
lets when the night comes on. *Taliesin.*

Dygyngwez, *a.* (cyngwez) Complying, submissive.

Oez dygyngwez Eingyl, oez digynghor Lloegyr  
Llu Prydain yn ymadger.

The Angels were submissive, Lloegyr was without council,  
seeking for safety from the host of Britain. *Cynzelw.*

Dygyrç, *s. m.* (cyrç) Approach, resort.

Dygyrçawl, *a.* (dygyrç) Approximating.

Dygyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyrç) A resorting to, or approaching.

Dygyrçu, *v. a.* (dygyrç) To come to; to assail.

Eisiau a' m dygyrç i'm dygyn avles.

Want affairs me to my severe misfortune. *Cynzelw.*

Dygyrhaez, *v. n.* (cyrhaez) To attain.

Dygyrhaezawl, *a.* (dygyrhaez) Attaining.

Dygyrhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyrhaez) A reaching, attaining, or obtaining.

Dygyrhaezyd, *v. a.* (dygyrhaez) To attain.

Dygysgawl, *a.* (cysgawl) Slumbering, drowsy.

Dygysgiad, *s. m.* (cysgiad) A slumbering, a dozing.

Dygysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Adumbrant.

Dygysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To adumbrate.

Dygysgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) Adumbration, a shading over.

Dygysgu, *v. a.* (cysgu) To doze, or to slumber.

Dygyftuz, *s. m.* (cyftuz) Oppression of mind.

Dygyftuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyftuz) A grieving, or afflicting.

## D Y H

Dygyftuziaw, *v. a.* (dygyftuz) To oppress, to afflict, to grieve, to trouble.

Stavell Cynzytan ydywyll heno,  
Heb dan, heb gerzau;  
Dygyftuz deuruu dagrau!

The hall of Cynzytan is gloomy this night, without fire, without  
song; tears oppress the cheeks! *Llywarc Hen.*

Dygyftuziawl, *a.* (dygyftuz) Oppressive.

Dygythruz, *s. m.* (cythruz) Trouble of mind.

Dygythruzaw, *v. a.* (dygythruz) To ruffle, to agitate, to disturb.

Dygythruzawl, *a.* (dygythruz) Agitating.

Dygythruziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygythruz) A disturbing, or agitating the mind.

Dygywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To carry about.

Dyhaez, *s. m.* (haez) A reach; an attainment.

Dyhaezawl, *a.* (dyhaez) Meritorious.

Dyhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhaez) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.

Dyhaezu, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain; to merit.

Dyhaen, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (haen) A stratum.

Dyhaenawl, *a.* (dyhaen) Tending to spread.

Dyhaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhaen) A spreading over; a sprinkling over.

Dyhaenu, *v. a.* (dyhaen) To spread abroad.

Dyhaer, *s. m.* (haer) An affirmation, assertion.

Dyhaerawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Affirming, asserting.

Dyhaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhaer) An affirming, or asserting; affirmation.

Dyhaeru, *v. a.* (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.

Dyhaith, *v. a.* (haith) To reach, to merit.

A zyvo i dorth a'i dyhaith;  
Ev a zyvyz a wnel ei waith.

He that will come to a loaf deserves it; and he will come who  
doth his work. *Adage.*

Dyhawr, *v. a.* (hawr) To obstruct, to frustrate.

Dyhëad, *s. m.* (hëad) A panting, or puffing.

Dyheb, *s. m.* (heb) A response, an answer.

Dyhebawl, *a.* (dyheb) Respondent, responsive.

Dyhebgor, *v. a.* (hebgor) To suffer to go; to dispenfe.

Llywd gwarthav mynyz, brau brig on;  
O ebyr dyhebsyr ton pevy;  
Peil gwerthin o'm calon.

Gray is the summit of the mountain, brittle the top of the ash;  
from the confluence of water the fair wave is made to go; far is  
laughter from my heart. *Llywarc Hen.*

Dyhebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyheb) A responding.

Dyhebu, *v. a.* (dyheb) To respond, to answer.

Dyhedawl, *a.* (hedawl) Hovering, flying.

Dyhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To hover, to fly about.

Dyhediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hediad) A hovering.

Dyhez, *s. m.* (hez) A calm, a tranquillity.

A gwedy dyhez anhez yn mhob mēyn  
Gwyr gwyr yn trydar cafnar dengyn.

And after tranquillity commotion in every place, heroic men  
raising a tumult of fierce contention, *Taliesin.*

Ev digawn dyhez a hezwç.

He can cause tranquillity and peace. *L. P. Moq.*

Dyhez, *v. a.* (hez) To enjoy tranquillity.

Oez tramawr tra-meirw yn dyhez.

Awful was the immense souls of the dead entering into rest.  
*Cynzelw.*

Dyhezawl, *a.* (dyhez) Pacificatory, peaceable.

Dyheziad, *s. m.* (dyhez) A pacification.

Dyhezu, *v. a.* (dyhez) To pacify, to calm.

Dyheiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhaez) An attaining, or reaching; attainment; a meriting.

Dyheiziaw, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain; to merit.

Dyheizwç, *s. m.* (dyhaez) Meritoriousness.

Tangnevez amnawz amniverwç ryw Riallu dyheizwç.

Tranquillity with the surrounding protection in every sort of  
way of the host of merit. *Cynzelw.*



# DYH

Dyheizyd, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain, to merit.  
 Dyhenyz, *s. m.* (hanu) That gives existence. *Yr bēn zybenyz*, the ancient of days.  
 Dyheu, *v. a.* (heu) To breathe, to respire; to pant, to breathe with difficulty.  
 Dyhëu, *v. a.* (hëu) To scatter, to shed about.

A'i glezyv flam-zur ei glod dy re;  
 Mab medel udgyrn heiyrn dyhe.

With his sword of gleaming steel his fame will run abroad; the son of the trumpet reaping will scatter irons.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab C. ab Owain.*

Dyheuad, *s. m.* (dyhëu) Anhelation; a panting.  
 Dyheuwaw, *v. a.* (dyheu) To pant, or to puff.  
 Dyheuwawl, *a.* (dyheu) Panting, respiring.  
 Dyheuzawl, *a.* (dyhaez) Meritorious.  
 Dyheuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhaez) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.  
 Dyheuzyd, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain, to merit.—*Dyheuzyd pen*, to search the head.  
 Dyheued, *v. a.* (dyheu) To pant, to breathe hard.  
 Dyheueg, *s. f.* (dyheu) A sigh, or a wish.

Dyheueg Gwenabwy yab Gwen.  
 The sigh of Gwenabwy the son of Gwen. *Aneurin.*

Dozyw i Zewi yn zyheues,  
 Gan borth Duw, porth dyn yn ziattreg.

There came to Dewi as a wish, by the help of God, the ready help of man. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Dyheuraw, *v. a.* (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.  
 Dyheurawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Affirmative, asserting.  
 Dyheuredig, *a.* (dyhaer) Affirmed, asserted.  
 Dyheuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhaer) An affirmation or assertion.  
 Dyheurwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyheurwyr* (dyhaer—gwr) An affirmant, an assertor.  
 Dyhewyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hewyd) The affection, inclination, or desire; devotion, meditation.

Ei cred â roes—  
 O zyhewyd bryd a braig.

Her troth she gave by the devotion of the will and the hand, *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ev rozai i Zuw ei zyhewyd.  
 He would give to God his affection. *D. Benfras.*

Dyhewydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhewyd) A setting the inclination or affection; a devoting.  
 Dyhewydiaw, *v. a.* (dyhewyd) To fix the affection, inclination, or desire.  
 Dyhewydiawl, *a.* (dyhewyd) Having the affection or inclination fixed.  
 Dyhewydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhewydwyr* (dyhewyd—gwr) One fixed in his affection; a devout person.  
 Dyhewydus, *a.* (dyhewyd) Desirous, earnest, devout, affectionate. *Gwociau dyhewydus*, devout prayers.  
 Dyhewyz, *s. m.* (hewyz) Maturation, autumn.  
 Dyhewyn, *s. m.* (hewyn) What is mature.

Angeu angen dyhewyn dir.  
 The death of necessity is certainly a thing that is mature. *Adage.*

Dyhidlad, *s. m.* (dyhidyl) A shedding, a distilling; distillation.  
 Dyhidlaiz, *a.* (dyhidyl) Of a dropping nature.  
 Dyhidlaw, *v. a.* (dyhidyl) To shed, to drop; to distil.

Ev dyhidyl ei aur yn arfed frawz-veifz,  
 Val frwyth coed llawn azved.

He sheds his gold in the lap of the lively bards, like the fruit of trees fully matured. *Ll. P. Moç, i R. Gryg.*

Dyhidlion, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyhidyl) Refuse,

# DYH

Dyhinez, *s. m.* (hinez) A tempest, a storm.  
 Dyhir, *a.* (hîr) Loitering; worthless, base.

Câs genyv—  
 Gynulleidva zyhir.

Hateful to me the wicked congregation. *W. Middleton.*

Dyhiraw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To linger; to become trifling, worthless, or bad.  
 Dyhirawg, *a.* (dyhir) Full of delay; destitute of industry; worthless. *s. f.*—*pl. dybirogod*, a worthless one; a sorry baggage, a trumpet.  
 Dyhiriad, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loitering, or lingering; a becoming worthless.  
 Dyhiriant, *s. m.* (dyhir) Prolongation.  
 Dyhiriaw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To tarry, to loiter.  
 Dyhiriawl, *a.* (dyhir) Apt to linger, or delay.  
 Dyhirwaith, *s. m.* (dyhir—gwaith) An unprofitable work.

Dyvyz dyhirwaith araws.

It will be an unprofitable business to stop. *Adage.*

Dyhirwç, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiteringness; worthlessness; roguishness, knavery.  
 Dyhirwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhirwyr* (dyhir—gwr) An idler; a good for nothing man.  
 Dyhiryn, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiterer; a worthless, or good for nothing fellow; a rascal; a rogue.

O çyrc dyrva, deca' dyn,  
 Daw i'w harail zyhiryn.

Should she, the fairest nymph, resort to an assembly, there will come to watch her a rascal. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoziad) Facilitation.  
 Dyhoziaw, *v. a.* (hoziaw) To facilitate, to forward; to dignify.  
 Dyhoziawl, *a.* (hoziawl) Facilitating; exalting.  
 Dyholi, *v. a.* (holi) To investigate, to examine.  
 Dyholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (holiad) Investigation.  
 Dyhorawl, *a.* (dyhawr) Obstructive, frustrating.  
 Dyhoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhawr) An obstructing, or frustrating; obstruction.  
 Dyhoryd, *v. a.* (dyhawr) To obstruct, to frustrate.  
 Dyhuz, *a.* (huz) Covered over; appeased.

Dyhuç o beth bod gwr cyfal a thi heb sydyndaith. Diau, wrda, y mae i mi sydyndaith, heb y Cai.

It is a mysterious thing that a man so good as thou art should be without a companion. Truly, good man, I have a companion, said Cai. *H. C. ab Cilyc—Mabingion.*

Trwy arwyrain,  
 Treizjai Owain  
 Dihain dyhuz.

With honour, Owain would pass through without pain and composed. *Servyn.*

Dyhuzai, *s. c.* (dyhuz) One who covers over; an appeaser, or pacifier; a comforter.  
 Dyhuzaw, *v. a.* (dyhuz) To cover over; to appease, to quiet, to pacify; to reconcile. *Dy-buzaw tân*, to cover the fire.

Golwg dyn ar ai dyhuz.

The eyes of a person upon the one that cherishes him. *Adage.*

Eithyr Morvuz ni'm dyhuz dyn.

Except Morvuz there is not a person that will comfort me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyhuzawl, *a.* (dyhuz) Tending to cover over; appeasing, pacifying, expiatory.  
 Dyhuzed, *s. m.* (dyhuz) Consolation, comfort.

Ni'm byz bun, ni'm baiz dyn dyhuzed.

The maid will not be mine, she dares not offer me comfort. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyhuzedig, *a.* (dyhuz) Covered over; pacified.  
 Dyhuzedigawl, *a.* (dyhuzedig) Pacificatory.  
 Dyhuzgar, *a.* (dyhuz) Pacific, or placable.  
 Dyhuzgarwç,



# D Y L

Dyhuzgarwç, *s. m.* (dyhuzgar) Placability.  
 Dyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhuz) A covering over; a pacifying; pacation.  
 Dyhuziant, *s. m.* (dyhuz) A being covered over; an appeasing; pacification.  
 Dyhuzoldeb, *s. m.* (dyhuzawl) Coveredness; a pacified, or comforted state.  
 Dyhuzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhuzwyr* (dyhuz—gwr) One who covers over; an appeaser; a comforter.  
 Dyhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hynt) A journey.  
 Dyhyntiad, *s. m.* (hyntiad) A taking a course.  
 Dyhyntiaw, *v. a.* (hyntiaw) To take a course.  
 Dyhyfbyz, *s. m.* (hyfbyz) Drained, dry.  
 Dyhyfbyzadwy, *a.* (dyhyfbyz) Exhaustible.  
 Dyhyfbyzawl, *a.* (dyhyfbyz) Emptying.  
 Dyhyfbyzedig, *a.* (dyhyfbyz) That is emptied.  
 Dyhyfbyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhyfbyz) An exhausting; depletion, avoidance.  
 Dyhyfbyzu, *v. a.* (dyhyfbyz) To evacuate, to drain, to dry up; to exhaust.  
 Dyhyfbyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhyfbyzwyr* (dyhyfbyz—gwr) An emptier; a drainer.  
 Dyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (yl) Identity, what is one's own; a due, or right. *Cael wy nyl*, to obtain my due.  
 Dylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwl) A fluxion, a flowing.

Terfys ton zylusg dyleinw aber,  
 Dylad anwaftad ni oftecer.

The tumult of the impelling wave it fills the bay, a wavering stream not to be silenced. *Einion ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyladawl, *a.* (dylad) Tending to flow; fluent.  
 Dyladu, *v. a.* (dylad) To flow on, to proceed.  
 Dyladwy, *a.* (dylad) Proper; seasonable.  
 Dylavwç, *s. m.* (llavwç) The act of rubbing, or scratching; the itch. *Cainc o zylavwç.*  
 Dylaith, *s. m.*—*pl. dyleithiau* (llaith) What runs, or flows; course; event; dissolution; death; also what is deprived of life, a carcase. *a.* Flowing.

Nid wyv varz dylaw, wyv dylaith ar gerz,  
 Wyv diluz yn mhob iaith.

I am not a bard of obligation, I am fluent on the song; I am without obstacle in every language. *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Dial di arnav oni wypwyv pa zylaith fyz yn dwyn vy ebolion.

Wreck thy vengeance on me if I do not know what sort of death is taking away my colts. *H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

Dylamawl, *a.* (llamawl) Bounding, skipping.  
 Dylamiad, *s. m.* (llamiad) A rebounding.  
 Dylamu, *v. a.* (llamu) To bound, to skip.  
 Dylan, *s. m.* (dyl) The fluid; the ocean, the sea.

Emys llaw llam-hir a dan lluman—  
 Eiliw pyfsgod glas gleifiad dylan.

Stallions with long-friding limbs bearing a standard, of the colour of the blue fishes, the salmon of the ocean. *Cynzelw.*

Dewifais vy ngerz y'nglynvaran cynniv  
 O du llanw a lly a llew dylan.

I have chosen my course in the front rank of tumult, by the side of flood, and torrent, and noise of the ocean.

*Llywelyn i arx, i Derwyn.*

Dylanwad, *s. m.* (llanwad) The act of filling.

Y mae yma zylanwad neu effeithiolaeth ozi ugod.

There is here a completion or effectuation from above.

*Jer. Owain.*

Dylanwawl, *a.* (llanwawl) Tending to fill.  
 Dylathrawl, *a.* (dylathyr) Shining; polished.  
 Dylathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dylathyr) A making smooth, or polished; a planing.  
 Dylathru, *v. a.* (dylathyr) To plane; to polish; to make to shine.

# D Y L

Dylathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Polished, shining.  
 Dylaw, *s. m.* (dyl) Due; obligation; interest.  
 Dylaw, *v. n.* (dyl) To own; to have duty; to be interested; to be obliged.

Gnawd i zyn zylaw dyliv ni we.

It often happens for a man to own a warp which he shall not weave. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Dylawç, *s. m.* (llawç) Reception; protection.  
 Dylawd, *s. m.* (dyl) Obligation; due.  
 Dylawg, *a.* (dyl) Having a due, or title to.  
 Dyleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) Apt to hide aside.  
 Dyleçiad, *s. m.* (lleçiad) A sculking.  
 Dyleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To sculk, to hide.  
 Dyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyl) Obligation; debt.

Y mae Duw i'n deol ni o'n ganedig le, a'n gwir zyled.

God takes us away from our native place, and our true rights. *Han. Cenedlox Tnys Prydain.*

Dyledawg, *a.* (dyled) Having a due, or interest in; entitled to property; noble. *s. c.*—*pl. dyledogion.* A proprietor, one entitled to a heritage; a nobleman.

Un fil ar zeg o verged dyledogion—a aethant ymaith.

Eleven thousands of women noble ones went from hence.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dyledgar, *a.* (dyled) Duteous, or dutiful.  
 Dyledgarwç, *s. m.* (dyledgar) Dutifulness.  
 Dylediaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyled) Dribbling debts.  
 Dyledoges, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyledawg) A peeress.  
 Dyledogrwyz, *s. m.* (dyledawg) Illustriousness; honourableness.  
 Dyledogryw, *s. m.* (dyledawg—rhyw) A noble race. *a.* Of noble descent, high-born.  
 Dyledswyz, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyled—fwyz) Obligation, duty.

Tair dyledswyz barz: iawn ganu, iawn zysgu, ac iawn varnu.

The three duties of a bard: to sing justly, to instruct justly, and to judge justly. *Barzaz.*

Dyledu, *v. a.* (dyled) To make due; to be due.  
 Dyledus, *a.* (dyled) Obligatory, incumbent.  
 Dyledwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyledwyr* (dyled—gwr) One under obligation; a debtor.  
 Dylevain, *v. a.* (llevain) To clamour; to cry.  
 Dylevawl, *a.* (llevawl) Clamorous; crying.  
 Dyleviad, *s. m.* (lleviad) A clamouring.  
 Dylenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) The act of filling.  
 Dylenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Tending to fill.  
 Dylenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill, to replenish.

Awen a ganav,  
 O zwyn ys dygav;  
 Avon cyd beryd,  
 Gogwn ei gwrthd;  
 Gogwn pan zyeinw;  
 Gogwn pan zyleinw;  
 Gogwn pan zillyz;  
 Gogwn pan wegryz.

A muse I sing, from the deep it is I bring it. A river, while I see its outlet I know its extent; I know when it disappears; I know when it fills; I know when it overflows; I know when it shrinks. *Taliesin.*

Dyleu, *v. n.* (dyl) To be incumbent; to be a duty; to owe; to be obliged, to be bound in duty, ought, or should.  
 Dyli, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyl) Constitution, temperament, habit of body, or condition.

Un zyli, dan newyz len,  
 Yw dy liw a dail ywen.

Of the same condition, under the new veil, is thy complexion as the leaves of the yew. *D. Nanmor.*

Hyn a wneif dyn pan y dyfgywlio ev ar ei weithredoz ozi allan, val y maent hwy yn deillhaw oziwrth zlogel weithrediad ei vezwl, megis yn deillhaw oziwrth zyllau o zawn ynzo, ac ar y dyliau o zawn ynzo megis yn deillhaw oziwrth ei gyfiawnaad.

This will a man do when he relies upon his outward actions, as they are proceeding from the secret working of his mind, as springing from impulse, of grace in him, and upon the impulses of grace in him, as springing from his justification. *S. T. euredyn.*



# D Y L

**Dylfad**, *s. m.* (dyli) A rendering constitutional, a habituating.  
**Dyliaw**, *v. a.* (dyli) To render constitutional.  
**Dyliawl**, *a.* (dyli) Temperamental; habitual.  
**Dylid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyl) Duty, or obligation.

Gwneynt eu perion—  
 Gwneynt eu dylidau  
 Yn oes oesau.

They would do their commands; they would do their duties for age of ages. *Taliesin.*

**Dyliv**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lliv) A flow; a flood; a fresh, or landflood; the warp. *Dyliw cad.*  
**Dylivad**, *s. m.* (dyliv) A flowing, a fluxion; a warping.  
**Dylivaw**, *v. a.* (dyliv) To flow, or glide on; to warp yarn.  
**Dyliviannawl**, *a.* (dyliviant) Defluous, flowing.  
**Dyliviannu**, *v. a.* (dyliviant) To be flowing.  
**Dyliviant**, *s. m.* (dyliv) The act of flowing; defluxion; emanation.  
**Dylig**, *a.* (dyl) Having obligation, or duty.  
**Dyliniad**, *s. m.* (gliniad) The act of kneeling.  
**Dyliniaw**, *v. a.* (gliniaw) To go upon the knees.  
**Dyliniawl**, *a.* (gliniawl) Kneeling, on the knees.  
**Dyliw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lliw) A shadow, a colour.

Ar deulu Brynaig be iſ barnafwn,  
 Dylw dyn yn vyw ni's gadawfwn.

Of the Brynaig tribe if I had judged you, not a shadow of a man alive would I have left. *Aneurin.*

**Dyloſawl**, *a.* (dylawſ) Protecting, guarding.  
**Dyloſi**, *v. a.* (dylawſ) To give an aſylum.

A dwy zraig felaig faw gymman,  
 Val deu-lew ny'n dyloſafan.

And two dragon chiefs of honoured reſort, like two lions us they did protect. *Ll. P. Moſ.*

**Dyloſiad**, *s. m.* (dylawſ) A hiding; a protecting.  
**Dyloſitor**, *ſup.* (dylawſ) To be protecting.

Oez gyr ban broved cyvred cyvor;  
 Graid goluſ dyluſ dyloſitor.

There was a chafing when the mutual run of the multitude was tried; there was the gleaming heat of impuſion in toiling to protect. *Gwyneth.*

**Dylod**, *s. m.* (llod) A clear, or ſhrill utterance.  
*Dylod gywair*, the key of *D* in muſic; called alſo, *Dylor gywair*; ſo called from its confined and ſhrill nature.

**Dylovedig**, *a.* (llovedig) Stroked with the hand; alluaged, or appeaſed.

**Dylovedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dylovedig) The act of handling, or ſtroking.

**Dylovi**, *v. a.* (llovi) To ſtroke with the hand, to handle; to alluage, to appeaſe, to allay.

**Dyloviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lloviad) A handling gently, a ſtroking; the act of allaying.

**Dylovyn**, *s. m. dim.* (llovyn) A handful, a graſp.  
*Dylovyn o wolân*, a handful of wool.

**Dylor**, *s. m.* (llor) Extreme, or exerted utterance.

**Dyloſg**, *s. m.* (lloſg) What is calcined; charr.

**Dyloſgadwy**, *a.* (dyloſg) Calcinalble; ignitable.

**Dyloſgawl**, *a.* (dyloſg) Tending to calcine.

**Dyloſgi**, *v. a.* (dyloſg) To calcine; to charr.

**Dyloſgiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyloſg) Calcination.

**Dylu**, *v. n.* (dyl) To be incumbent, to be bound in duty; to owe, ought, or ſhould. *Dyl barſ*, he deſerves reverence. *Dylwn dalu izo*, I ought to pay to him.

Ni's gwyr—

Hwn o'r zyfg hanner â zyl.

This one knows not of the ſcience half what he ought. *T. Pryſ, i Lixig.*

# D Y L

**Dyluſ**, *s. m.* (lluſ) A throw, or impuſe.  
**Dyluſiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyluſ) A throwing.  
**Dyluſiaw**, *v. a.* (dyluſ) To throw about, to impel.  
**Dylud**, *v. a.* (glud) To adhere to; to follow; to teaze.

Y barz a vo perſen awen o Zuw, a eſyd ei vryd bob amſer ar zylud cyviawn vyvyrdawd.

The bard who is poſſeſſed of a genius from God, will ſet his mind at all times on purſuing upright meditation. *Barzas.*

**Dyludaw**, *v. a.* (dylud) To adhere to; to follow, to purſue; to teaze.

**Dyludawl**, *a.* (dylud) Purſuing; teazing.

**Dyludiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dylud) Adheſion.

**Dyluniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) Delineation.

**Dyluniaw**, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To delineate.

**Dyluniawl**, *a.* (lluniawl) Delineatory.

**Dyluniedig**, *a.* (lluniedig) Delineated, formed.

**Dyluniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dylunwyr* (lluniwr) A delineator, a former, a repreſenter.

**Dyluſg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lluſg) What is drifted, or drawn; a drawing, or haling; what is caſt aſhore by floods, the wrack on the ſhore. *Dyluſg y môr*, neu *yſnoden y môr*, ſea weeds; but in *Môn*, a particular fort of edible alga, called Dill.

**Dyluſgaw**, *v. a.* (dyluſg) To drag, to trail.

Awn i'ſth—

Dyluſg arnad i'r deil-lwyn.

I would go to entice thee to the leafy grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dyluſgawl**, *a.* (dyluſg) Dragging, or trailing.

**Dylw**, *s. m.* (dyl) Obligation, duty; right.

**Dylwſ**, *s. m.* (llwſ) A fluid ſtate; a deluge.

**Dylwed**, *s. m.* (dylw) Obligation, incumbency.  
*Dylwed ſofard*, the right of the ſword.

**Dylwv**, *s. m.*—*pl. dylyvion* (llwv) A bundle, or whiſp.

**Dylwr**, *s. m.* (llwr) The back, or hinder part.  
*a.* Hinder, or hindmoſt. *Gſwarthor rhag*, a *gſwarthor dylwr*, a fore quarter and hinder quarter. *Welſh Latw.*

**Dylwyv**, *s. m.* (llwyv) Fire-wood, or fuel.

**Dyly**, *v. n.* (dyl) To be bound in duty; to be intereſted in; to claim; to merit.

Ni zyly cyvraith ni's gwnel.

He has no right to law who doth not obſerve it.

*Adage.*

**Dylſad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyly) A rendering obligatory; a becoming due.

**Dylſaw**, *v. n.* (dyly) To be obligatory, or due.

**Dylſawd**, *s. m.* (dylſ) Obligation, incumbency.

**Dylſawdyr**, *s. m.*—*pl. dylyodron* (dylyawd) One who owns, or has intereſt in; a creditor.

**Dylſed**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyly) Obligation, duty; debt, behoof; claim, demand. *Mae yn zylyed arno*, it is a duty on him.

O hir zylyed ni zylyr dim.

From a long debt nothing is due.

*Adage.*

Cymmer verſ Eliſing brenin Llyſlyn yn wraig it, hyd pan vo trwy borth hwnw, a'i nerth y gellyſ dithau gafael dy deilyngdawd a'th dylſed a gollaiſt.

Take thou the daughter of Eliſing king of Loſlin for a wife to thee, ſo that through the help of him, and his power, thou mayeſt be able to obtain thy dignity and thy due which thou haſt loſt.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Dylſedawg.*



## D Y L

**Dylŷedawg, a.** (dylŷed) Having interest, or title to, entitled to property; noble. *s. c.—pl.* dylŷedogion. A proprietor; a noble man.

Pwybŷnag â gynnalio dir dair oes gwyr yn un wlad, a'r dynion cys bont dylŷedogion oes tad, a hendad, a gorhendad, heb hawl, a heb arhawl, heb lofg ty, heb dor aradyr, ni wrthebir izynt vyth o'r tir hwnw.

Whoever that shall hold land for three lives of men in one country, and whilst those men shall be *proprietors* during the life of the father, and grandfather, and great grandfather, without action or claim, without burning of house, and without breaking of plough they shall never be disturbed with respect to that land.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dylŷedawl, a.** (dylŷed) Behoovable, appropriate.

**Dylŷedig, a.** (dylŷed) That is appropriated; ennobled.

**Dylŷedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au** (dylŷedig) The state of being entitled to; ennoblement.

**Dylŷedogaeth, s. m.** (dylŷedawg) The state of being entitled to, or that has a right to property; nobility.

**Dylŷedogi, v. a.** (dylŷedawg) To render entitled; to ennoble.

**Dylŷvawl, a.** (llyvawl) Licking with the tongue.

**Dylŷviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llyviad) A licking, a turning the tongue over. *Dylŷviad gŷn*, a yawning.

**Dylŷvu, v. a.** (llyvu) To lick, to pass over with the tongue. *Dylŷvu gŷn*, to yawn.

**Dylŷmawl, a.** (llymawl) Tending to sharpen.

**Dylŷmiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llymiad) A sharpening; a making bare.

**Dylŷmu, v. a.** (llymu) To make bare; to make sharp; to impoverish.

**Dylŷnawl, a.** (glynawl) Adherent, adhering.

**Dylŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (glynriad) A cleaving to, or adhering; adhesion.

**Dylŷnu, v. a.** (glynu) To adhere, to cleave to.

**Dylŷnwr, s. m.—pl.** dylŷnwyr (glynwr) One who cleaves to, an adherent.

**Dylŷriad, s. m.—pl.** dylŷriaid (dylwr) The hindermost one, one that lags behind.

**Dylŷu, v. n.** (dyl) To be incumbent; to be bound in duty; to be interested in; to deserve, ought, or should; to claim. *Ni zylyaw i ti zim*, I am not obliged to thee in any thing, or I owe thee nothing.

Or damweinia dau zyn vod cyvraith y rhyngzynt, a'r naill onazynt yn galw am vaç ar gyvraith; a'r llall yn dywedyd, na zyly rozi maç ar gyvraith, namyn dylŷu ohano eved wrth eibor. h; a dywedyd o'r hawlwr, dioer, maç a zylyavi; ni zyly vaç ni zyly zim. Dioer, eby llall, nid maç ni vo maç ar zim, ac i mi ni zylyir dim; canys azevedig gennyd ti dy hui na's dylŷi; ac nid dylŷed dim. Y gyvraith a zywaid na zyly eve vaç ar gyvraith, can arzelwis y llall o eod wrth borth.

If two persons should happen to be at law with one another, and the one of them calling for bail on the action, and the other saying, that he ought not to give bail on the action, but that there should be to him a delay for his defence; and that the claimant should say, Certainly bail I am entitled to: he that is not entitled to bail is entitled to nothing. Certainly, quoth the other, he is no bail that is bail upon nothing, and to me nothing is due; for it is acknowledged with thee thyself that thou art not entitled; and a nothing is no claim. The law faith he is not entitled to bail upon the action, since the other has claimed a delay for defence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Dylla, v. a.** (dwl) To pour over, to overwhelm; to overshadow, to cast a gloom over.

Am direz Enlli Dyvi dylles,  
Dyrçawr llongawr ar glawr ayes.

Around the lands of Enlli the Dyvi bath poured, raising the ships upon the surface of the plain. *Taliesin, i veib Llyr.*

**Dylleŷt, s. f.** (dwl) An overwhelmed state.

Drud-lwyr ei dra-fwyr i ar dra-fun veirç  
O'i draferth rhag Fordun;  
Saefon fang dylleŷt y'Nghwestun.

Altogether daring his vehemency upon his over-fuming steeds from his toiling before Fordun; the Saxons a trodden overwhelmed heap in Gwestun. *Gynælw, i. O. Gwynelawg.*

## D Y M

**Dylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dwl) A overwhelming; a shadowing over.

**Dylliaw, v. a.** (dwl) To overwhelm; to cast a gloom over, to overshadow.

**Dylliawg, a.** (dwl) Overwhelmed; gloomy.

**Dyllu, v. a.** (dwl) To overwhelm; to overshadow.

**Dylluan, s. f.—pl. t. od** (dylu) An owl. *Dylluan wen*, the white owl; *dylluan wreç*, the tawney owl; *dylluan ruz*, the brown owl; called also *aderyn y corf*; *dylluan gorniauwg*, the long-eared, or horned owl; *dylluan glustiauwg*, the short-eared owl; *coeg zylluan*, the little owl.

**Dyllwng, v. a.** (llwng) To let go; to liberate.

Un gwaz a zyllwngws Arthur o'r tri çarçar hyny.

One young man liberated Arthur from those three prisons. *Triozz*

Yr dull Taliesin yn dyllwng Elfin.

In the manner of Taliesin in liberating Elphin. *LI P. Moç.*

**Dyllŷngain, v. a.** (dyllwng) To let go, to liberate.

**Dyllŷngawl, a.** (dyllwng) Tending to loosen.

**Dyllŷngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyllwng) A loosening, a letting go; liberation.

**Dyllŷngiauw, v. a.** (dyllwng) To let go, to liberate.

Dwvyn darogan dewin drywon—  
Teg raw dylŷngiauw Cefarogion.

Profound the prediction of the druid seer; fair the honour to liberate the Cefarians. *Taliesin.*

**Dyllŷr, s. m.** (dwl) What overwhelmeth; the abyss, or the deep.

Dy fynnon lydan dyleinw dylŷr;  
Dy faeth dyçyrç, traeth diwg dybyr.

Thy ample spring will replenish the deep; thy arrow will fly to the sand, fair and sad. *Taliesin.*

**Dym, prefix in composition** (dy—ym) It implies the iteration of a reflective and mutual action.

**Dym, s. m.** (dim) A nothing. *a.* Nothing.

Rhywneuthym o zym, o zrwg weithred.

I achieved it from nothing, from an evil deed. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

**Dyma, adv.** (yma) Here; lo here. *Dyma hi*, here she is; this is she; *dyred yma*, come here; *mae yma rywun*, there is somebody here.

**Dymborthawl, a.** (porthawl) Tending to give mutual support.

**Dymborthi, v. n.** (porthi) To be aiding mutually; to be supporting one's self.

**Dymborthiad, s. m.** (porthiad) A being mutually helping, or supporting; a helping one's self.

**Dymçwalu, v. a.** (çwalu) To be mutually spreading, or dispersing.

**Dymçwel, v. a.** (çwel) To overturn, to reverse; to subvert.

**Dymçweledig, a.** (dymçwel) Overturned, turned.

**Dymçweledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dymçweledig) The act of overturning; subversion.

**Dymçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dymçwel) A turning over, or overturning; subversion.

**Dymçwelyd, v. a.** (dymçwel) To turn over, to overturn, to turn down, to subvert.

**Dymçwyz, s. m.** (çwyz) Intumescence, swelling.

**Dymçwyzaw, v. a.** (dymçwyz) To tumefy, to swell.

**Dymçwyzawl, a.** (dymçwyz) Apt to tumefy.

**Dymçwyzedig, a.** (dymçwyz) Tumefied, puffed.

**Dymçwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dymçwyz) A tumefaction, a swelling, or puffing up.

**Dymdanu, v. n.** (tanu) To be about spreading one's self; to be mutually spreading.

*Dymdarzu,*



## D Y M

- Dymdarzu, *v. n.* (tarzu) To be breaking, or springing out.  
 Dymzadlu, *v. a.* (dadlu) To be mutually disputing.  
 Dymzenu, *v. a.* (denu) To be alluring.  
 Dymzwyn, *v. n.* (dwyn) To bear with; to bear, or go with young, to conceive.  
 Dymeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To be plaiting together.  
 Dymestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To be extending.  
 Dymvod, *v. n.* (bod) To be existing. *Dymbi*, it will be to me.  
 Dymvoziaw, *v. n.* (boziaw) To be pleasing, or enjoying one's self.  
 Dymgadw, *v. n.* (cadw) To abstain, or keep one's self.  
 Dymgais, *s. f.*—*pl.* dymgeisfau (cais) Exertion.  
 Dymgaru, *v. a.* (caru) To be mutually loving.  
 Dymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymgais) An attempting, or exerting one's self; exertion.  
 Dymgeisiaw, *v. a.* (dymgais) To exert one's self.  
 Dymgeisiawl, *a.* (dymgais) Apt to exert.  
 Dymgelu, *v. a.* (celu) To be concealing one's self.  
 Dymgiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ciliad) A receding.  
 Dymgiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To be receding.  
 Dymgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To be lifting one's self.  
 Dymgozi, *v. a.* (cozi) To be vexing one's self; to be mutually vexing.  
 Dymgoviauw, *v. a.* (coviaw) To be remembering.

Deuzeg gwyr Israel dymgovu o genad Iesu.

Twelve men of Israel bore record of the mission of Jesus.  
*Taliesin.*

Dymgovyz, *s. m.* (covyz) A rememberer.

Azwyn lloer llewycaud yn elvz;  
 Arall azwyn pan yz da dymgovyz.

Charming is the moon, a luminary in the heavens; again charming when there is one who remembers well.  
*Taliesin.*

- Dymgravu, *v. a.* (cravu) To be scratching one's self.  
 Dymgredu, *v. a.* (credu) To confide mutually.  
 Dymgroesi, *v. a.* (croesi) To cross one's self.  
 Dymgrwydraw, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To be wandering.  
 Dymguziaw, *v. a.* (cuziaw) To be hiding one's self.  
 Dymguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To be beating one's self; to beat mutually.  
 Dymgwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyzaw) To be falling; to be falling mutually.  
 Dymgyvarç, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To be congratulating.

Dymcyveirç pawb yn mhob lleoz,  
 Pwy goreu gwledig yn y gwladoz.

Every body will greetingly ask me in all places, who is the best prince in the countries.  
*Gwalchmai.*

- Dymgyvarçiad, *s. m.* (dymgyvarç) A being congratulating.  
 Dymgyrç, *s. m.* (cyrç) Gravity, gravitation.  
 Dymgyrçawl, *a.* (dymgyrç) Having a tendency to approximate; gravitating.  
 Dymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymgyrç) A mutually approaching, drawing, or tending together; a gravitating; gravitation.  
 Dymgyrçiant, *s. m.* (dymgyrç) Gravitation.  
 Dymgyrçu, *v. a.* (dymgyrç) To be approaching; to be mutually drawing together; to gravitate.  
 Dymhezu, *v. a.* (hezu) To be tranquillizing.

Ag emys hywez-vrys hywez  
 A minnau o'm doniau aymhez.

With comely steeds of tractable alacrity me for my talents he will offer to please.  
*L. P. Moç, i Rys Gryg.*

## D Y M

Dymhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To be hushing, or lulling to sleep.

Dymhunis ton wyrz wrth Aberfraw;  
 Dycyrç tir tremud, dyglud anaw;  
 Ddyfig yd gan ednan arnaw.

The green wave by Aberfraw lulled me to sleep; it approaches the silent land, wafting music; void of pain the bird sings upon it.  
*Gwalchmai.*

- Dymladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) A blessing one's self.  
 Dymladu, *v. a.* (lladû) To be blessing one's self.  
 Dymnawz, *s. m.* (nawz) A taking refuge.  
 Dymnozi, *v. a.* (dymnawz) To be taking refuge.  
 Dymozeu, *v. a.* (gozeu) To be bearing with.

Dymgozeu Deheu dyhynt breizioz;  
 Dycrymynt vy nglod.

The south, a region of herds, will be teasing me; they will bow to my praise.  
*Gwalchmai.*

Dymolwç, *v. a.* (golwç) To be praying, or intreating.

Dymgolwç goglez gweglyd luoz;  
 Dymgozeu Deheu dyhynt breizioz.

The North, of puny hosts, will be intreating me; the south, a region of herds will be teasing me.  
*Gwalchmai.*

- Dymollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To let one's self drop down; to precipitate one's self.  
 Dymollyngawl, *a.* (dymollwng) Apt to be letting go, or loosening; precipitate.  
 Dymollyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymollwng) A letting one's self down; precipitation.  
 Dymorllwyz, *v. a.* (gorllwyz) To be making very prosperous, or flourishing.

Dymgorllwyz arglwyz argrain, wyr Grufuz;  
 Dadenhuz anghuz angerz Owain.

A lord supreme, the nephew of Grufuz, will be causing me excess of prosperity; the conspicuous free heir of Owain.  
*Gwalchmai, i Rodri.*

- Dymostwng, *v. a.* (gostwng) To lower, debase, or submit one's self; to be subject.  
 Dymostyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymostwng) Self-debatement; a submitting one's self.  
 Dymranu, *v. n.* (rhanu) To be separating, or parting.  
 Dymrozawl, *a.* (rhozawl) Ready to give up.  
 Dymrozi, *v. a.* (rhozi) To be giving one's self up; to resign one's self.  
 Dymroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhoziad) A giving up one's self; resignation.  
 Dymruthraw, *v. a.* (rhuthraw) To be running headlong upon; to be driving furiously into.  
 Dymrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhwymaw) To be binding one's self; to be mutually binding.  
 Dymrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhwymiad) A being binding one's self; mutual obligation.  
 Dymrwystraw, *v. a.* (rhwystraw) To be loitering.  
 Dymunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To beseech, to intreat, to desire, to wish. *Dymuned à zymuno*, let him desire what he likes.

Ar ni rozo à garo  
 Ni gais a zymuno.

He that will not give what he delights in shall not obtain what he wishes.  
*Adage.*

- Dymunawl, *a.* (unawl) Desirable, delectable.  
 Dymundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Wish, or desire.  
 Dymuneb, *s. f.* (uneb) Delectation; intreaty.

Dymuneb fyz un o rywiau dirlais.

Delectation is one of the sorts of emphasis. *H. Perri.*

- Dymuned, *v. a.* (uned) To beseech; to desire.  
 Dymunedig, *a.* (unedig) That is desired.  
 Dymunedigaeth, *s. m.* (dymunedig) The act of intreating, or desiring.  
 Dymunedigawl, *a.* (dymunedig) Optative.

Dymuniad,



# D Y N

**Dymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (uniad)** The act of wishing; intreaty; desire, wish.

**Dymuniannawl, a. (dymuniant)** Optative.

**Dymuniant, s. m. (uniant)** Delectation; wish.

**Dymunoldeb, s. m. (dymunawl)** Desirableness, delectableness; eligibleness.

**Dymunwr, s. m.—pl. dymunwyr (unwr)** One who intreateth, or desireth; a wisher.

**Dymwadawl, a. (gwadawl)** Selfdenying; refraining.

**Dymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwadiad)** A selfdenying; a refraining from.

**Dymwadu, v. n. (gwadu)** To deny one's self.

**Dymwazoli, v. a. (gwazoli)** To be endowing.

*Dymgwazoles Duw dwvyn bwylliadoz,  
Dymgwaloies boz buz.*

*God has endowed me with profound faculties; he has supplied me the pleasure of wealth.* *Gwalmai.*

**Dymwallovi, v. a. (gwallovi)** To be supplying.

*Yn llys Owain hir hywr delidau  
Dymgwalloviad ei win o'i wen adav uz.*

*In the court of Owain the tall, the lavisher of jewels, I have been supplied of his wine from his white noble hand.* *Gwalmai.*

*Dymgwallovi Duw dieu-zawn awen,  
Awdyl urzen amgen amgall digawn  
Yn arzuniau gwr gwrz-var eigiawn.*

*May God give me the undoubted gift of the Muse, the varied and dignified ode, sufficiently circumpect, honouring a man of fury like the ocean.* *Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

**Dymwared, v. a. (gwared)** To be delivering.

*Azwyn rhin ryphenid i ryed,  
Arall azwyn pan yz Zuw zymgwared.*

*Pleasing the secret when the fixed time to divulge it is come; another pleasing thing is when God is delivering me.* *Taliesin.*

**Dymwaredawl, a. (dymwared)** Apt to be delivering.

**Dymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymwared)** A being delivering.

**Dymweled, v. a. (gweled)** To be visiting.

**Dymwellâad, s. m. (gwellâad)** A being mending.

**Dymwellâawl, a. (gwellâawl)** Apt to be mending, or bettering.

**Dymwellâu, v. n. (gwellâu)** To be mending, or bettering one's self.

**Dyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (dy—yn)** A person, a human being; a man, or woman; a man. *Dyn bâç, an infant; dyn mawyn, a kind man; dyn wwyn, a kind woman; dyn byr! man alive! wonderful! gwaed dyn! man's blood! zounds! myn dyn! by man! by heavens!*

*Tri angen-orvod dyn: dyozev, newid, a dewis; a çan allu dewis ni wyzer am y zau arallcyn dyswyz.*

*The three necessitated destinies of man; suffering, changing, and choosing; and, from being able to choose, the two others are not known before they come to pass.* *Barzas.*

*Gofymdaith dyn Duw ai rhan.*

*God will distribute what is to support man.* *Adage.*

*Ni wyr dyn dolur y llall.*

*One man knoweth not the pain of another.* *Adage.*

*Y zyn vwyn azwyn vein-ael —  
Andaw vi.*

*Thou kind woman, with pleasing delicate eyebrow, listen to me.* *Ieu, Deulwyn.*

**Dyna, adv. (yna)** There, lo there. *Dyna bi, there she is. Daliav â thi ryweth mai dyna vo, I will lay thee something that there-he is. Dyna ben! Done! or, Dyna ben am dani, there's an end of it; Dyna val y mae, in that way it is, or so it is. Dyna bi allan yn dêg! There it is out fairly—that is very surprising indeed.*

**Dynaiz, a. (dyn)** Like a man, relating to man.

**Dynan, s. f. dim. (dyn)** A little woman, a girl.

*Ni bu zynan veçan vaç—  
A vai mor wastad.*

*There never was a tiny little girl that seemed so pert.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

# D Y N

**Dynawg, a. (dyn)** Abounding with virility.

**Dynawl, a. (dyn)** Human, relating to man. *Agweziad dynawl, human economy; Anwydaz dynawl, human passions.*

**Dyndawd, s. m. (dyn)** Humanity; manhood.

*Tri cyvlwr hanvod bywedigion: cyvlwr abred yn annwn, cyvlwr rhyzd yn nyndawd, a cyvlwr cariad, fev gwynnyd, yn y nev.*

*The three states of existence of living beings; the state of inchoation in the lowest point of existence, the state of liberty in humanity, and the state of love, which is happiness in heaven.* *Barzas.*

**Dyndeb, s. m. (dyn)** Manhood, manliness.

**Dyndid, s. m. (dyn)** Manhood, manliness.

**Dyne, s. m. (ne)** A pouring; effusion; panting. *Dyne mawr am y peth, a great panting for the thing.*

**Dynëad, s. m. (dyne)** A pouring; effusion.

**Dynëawl, a. (dyne)** Tending to effuse, or shed.

**Dynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyn)** A woman, a female.

**Dynëâad, s. m. (nëâad)** Approximation; an approaching; an accosting.

**Dynëâawl, a. (nëâawl)** Approximating.

**Dynëâu, v. a. (nëâu)** To approach, to draw near, to approximate.

**Dynëawl, a. (nëawl)** Apt to draw near.

**Dynëfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nëfiad)** Accession.

**Dynëfu, v. a. (nëfu)** To approximate, to approach, to draw near.

**Dynëu, v. a. (dyne)** To pour, to shed, to effuse. *Dynëu gwaed, to spill blood.*

**Dyneuad, s. m. (dyneu)** A pouring; effusion.

**Dyneuaw, v. a. (dyneu)** To pour, to effuse.

**Dyneuawl, a. (dyneu)** Pouring, effusive.

**Dyngar, a. (dyn—câr)** Philanthropic; humane; gentle, courteous.

**Dyngarwç, s. m. (dyngar)** Philanthropy.

**Dyngas, a. (dyn—câs)** Misanthropic.

**Dyngafez, s. m. (dyngas)** A misanthropy.

**Dyniad, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyn)** Humanity.

*Dyw mawr emherawdyr dyniadon,  
Dyllwng dy walç terwyn-valç tirion,  
Dewr Owain.*

*Great God supreme of human beings, liberate thy kind fiercely-haughty hero, the gallant Owain.* *H. Voel ab Grifri.*

**Dyniadawl, a. (dyniad)** Tending to humanize; relating to humanity.

**Dyniadu, v. a. (dyniad)** To humanize.

**Dyniawed, s. c.—pl. dyniewyd (iawed)** A yearling calf, a steer.

**Dyniolaeth, s. m. (dynawl)** Humanity.

*Yfid gan unbryn un-barç dyniolaeth,  
Yfid unbenaeth unbenaeth.*

*The monarch has the united reverence of mankind; he has the monarchy of princesses.* *Gw. Bryçemlawg, i Zewi.*

**Dynion, s. aggr.—pl. t. au (dyn)** Men; mankind.

**Dynionaç, s. pl. aggr. (dynion)** Mean, or sorry fellows; the rabble.

**Dynionos, s. pl. aggr. (dynion)** Little folks, rabble.

**Dyniorn, s. m. (dyn—iorn)** The putting in personal fear.

**Dyno, s. f. dim. (dyn)** A little delicate person.

**Dynodawl, a. (nodawl)** Discriminating.

**Dynodi, v. a. (nodi)** To remark; to discriminate.

**Dynodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodiad)** A remarking.

**Dynodiant, s. m. (nodiad)** Discrimination.

*Tair rhagor-gamp ar gerzawr: cyvlawn zynodiant ar bob peth, cyvlwyr vnyegiant, a cyvlwys ganiadaeth.*

*The three excelling feats of a minstrel: perfect discrimination of every thing, a full and clear enunciation, and a thoroughly pure music.* *Barzas.*

**Dynozawl, a. (nozawl)** Tending to transpire.

**Dynози, v. a. (nozi)** To transpire; to ooze.

**Dynoziad, s. m. (noziad)** A oozing through.

**Dynoziant,**



# D Y O

**Dynoziant, s. m.** (noziant) Transpiration.  
**Dynoethawl, a.** (noethawl) Tending to expose.  
**Dynoethi, v. a.** (noethi) To denudate, to make bare, to expose; to disclose.

Noethwç, dynoethwç, mezaï rhai'n,  
 Ei mur a'i main i'r zaeat.

Make naked, *expose*, said they, her walls and her stones to the earth. *E. Pry.*

**Dynoethiad, s. m.** (noethiad) Denudation; a making bare, or exposing; a disclosing.  
**Dynoli, v. a.** (dynawl) To make man-like.  
**Dynoliad, s. m.** (dynawl) A humanizing.  
**Dynoliaeth, s. m.** (dynawl) Humanity, manhood.

Gwell dynoliaeth da na dryç.

Good manhood is better than shew. *Adage.*

**Dynoliant, s. m.** (dynawl) Human nature.  
**Dynos, s. pl. aggr.** (dyn) Little people; a rabble.

Edryç lle gwelyç y gwaelion zynos  
 Yt o gas agawç dygalogion.

Behold where thou seest the mean *rabble*, towards thee from meer hate that are furly ones. *W. Middleton.*

**Dynfawd, s. m.—pl.** dynfodion (dyn—fawd) A person, what is personified.

**Dynfodawl, a.** (dynfawd) Tending to personify.  
**Dynfodi, v. a.** (dynfawd) To personify a thing.  
**Dynfodiad, s. m.** (dynfawd) A personifying.  
**Dynfodiant, s. m.** (dynfawd) Personification.  
**Dynfodwez, s. m.** (dynfawd—gwez) The proso-popœia, or personification of abstract ideas. *H. Perri.*

**Dynwarded, v. a.** (gwarded) To imitate; to mock.  
**Dynwardadwy, a.** (dynwarded) That may be imitated, imitable.

**Dynwardedawl, a.** (dynwarded) Imitating; mimical.  
**Dynwardedig, a.** (dynwarded) Imitated; copied.  
**Dynwardedgar, a.** (dynwarded) Apt to mimic.  
**Dynwardiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dynwarded) Imitation; a taking off, or acting a character.

**Dynwardedig, a.** (dynwarded) Full of mimicry.  
**Dynwardedigawl, a.** (dynwardedig) Imitative.  
**Dynwardedoldeb, s. m.** (dynwardedawl) Imitability.  
**Dynwardedolrwyç, s. m.** (dynwardedawl) Imitableness.

**Dynwardedwr, s. m.—pl.** dynwardedwyr (dynwarded—gwr) An imitator; a mimic.

**Dynwardedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (dynwarded) A mimic, an imitator.

**Dynwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (gwedyz) That treats of man.

Dylbwyllawd fywedyz  
 Am zoleu dynwedyz;  
 Am wyr gwawd gelvyz.

The reasoning of the astrologer about the turn *that describes man*; about men well versed in praise. *Taliesin.*

**Dynyzawl, a.** (nyzawl) Twisting, spiral.  
**Dynyziad, s. m.** (nyziad) A winding, a twisting.  
**Dynyzu, v. a.** (nyzu) To intort, to wind round.  
**Dynygawl, a.** (nygawl) Trying to reach; thriving.

**Dynygiad, s. m.** (nygiad) A getting on; a thriving.

**Dynygu, v. a.** (nygu) To make effort; to try to reach; to come on; to thrive.

**Dynyn, s. m. dim.** (dyn) A little fellow; a dapperling.

**Dyograwl, a.** (oçrawl) That is squared, or fided.

**Dyogri, v. a.** (oçri) To square, to make fides to.

*Dyogri gwyç, to square timber.*

**Dyogriad, s. m.** (oçriad) A making into fides.

**Dyod, s. m. (od)** A putting off. *v. a.* To put off.

# D Y O

**Dyodi, v. a.** (dyod) To uncover, to strip, to put off.  
**Dyodor, s. m.** (godor) A tumult, or confusion.

Aer rhag dinas Caer, cadyr dyedor,  
 Cadarn gyvarvod—

A battle before the city of Chester, a strong *tumult*, a mighty encounter. *Cynzeiw.*

**Dyodrevn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (godrevn) Furniture.

**Dyodrevnawl, a.** (dyodrevn) Tending to furnish.

**Dyodrevniad, s. m.** (dyodrevn) A furnishing.

**Dyodrig, s. m.** (godrig) A loitering, or delay.

**Dyodwv, s. m.** (godwv) Increase, or augmentation in part. *Ariant dyodwv*, a term in the laws for money advanced with any chattel below the current value, to bring it to the maximum. Thus it was necessary to advance *eight-pence* with a cow which had calved the second time, as the *Arian dyodwv*, or equalizing increase money. It was also called *Ariant Mydyrwyç*.

**Dyozev, s. m.** (gozev) A bearing, or suffering; sufferance, patience.

**Dyozev, v. a.** (gozev) To suffer, to bear; to endure, to abide, to undergo; to give way to, to allow, or to let.

Tri rhagor newid cyviwr yn y gwynvyd: azyçg, harzwç, a gorfwys rhag anallu dyozev y ceugant a'r tragywyzawl.

The three excelling changes in the state of happiness: knowledge, beauty, and rest from the inability to endure the circle of certainty and eternity. *Barzas.*

Ni çeif za ni zyozevo zrwg.

He will not obtain good *that will not suffer* evil. *Adage.*

**Dyozevadwy, a.** (dyozev) Sufferable, bearable.

**Dyozeviant, s. m.** (dyozev) Passion, suffering.

**Dyozevawl, a.** (dyozev) Suffering, passive.

**Dyozevedig, a.** (dyozev) Suffered, or endured.

**Dyozevedigaeth, s. m.** (dyozevedig) The act of suffering, or enduring; suffering.

**Dyozevedigawl, a.** (dyozevedig) Passive.

**Dyozevgar, a.** (dyozev) Patient, bearing with.

Nid dyozevgar ond doeth;  
 Nid doeth a ymryfon.

No one is patient but the wife; no one is wife that shall contend. *Adage.*

**Dyozevgarwç, s. m.** (dyozevgar) Patience.

**Dyozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dyozev) A bearing, or abiding; suffering.

**Dyozeviant, s. m.** (dyozev) Passion, suffering.

**Dyozevoldeb, s. m.** (dyozevawl) Passibility.

**Dyozevolrwyç, s. m.** (dyozevawl) Passiveness.

**Dyozevus, a.** (dyozev) Passive; patient.

**Dyozevufrwyç, s. m.** (dyozevus) Passiveness.

**Dyozevwr, s. m.—pl.** dyozevwyr (dyozev—gwr) One who endureth, a sufferer.

**Dyozeu, s. m.** (gozeu) Purpose, or intent.

**Dyoedi, v. n.** (oedi) To delay, to put off; to stop.

**Dyocerain, v. a.** (oerain) To be cooling, or refreshing.

**Dyovaliad, s. m.** (dyoval) A taking care.

**Dyovalu, v. a.** (govalu) To take care of, to be caring after; to be careful.

**Dyovryfiad, s. m.** (govryfiad) A hastening.

**Dyovryfiaw, v. a.** (govryfiaw) To be hastening.

Dyfgogan awen, dygovryfyn'  
 Maranez a meuez a hez gennyn.'

The muse foretells, the multitude *will be hastening*, possessed of wealth and peace. *Taliesin.*

**Dyovryfiawl, a.** (govryfiawl) Apt to hasten.

**Dyogan, v. a.** (gogan) To report, or to relate; to promise, or to threaten.

**Dyoganawl, a.** (dyogan) Reporting; predicting.

**Dyoganiad, s. m.** (dyogan) A reporting; prediction.

Dyoganu,



# DYO

Dyoganu, *v. a.* (dyogan) To report ; to predict ; to promise, to threaten.

Dyoglazu, *v. a.* (goglazu) To bury, to cover over.

Dyogglaz gwenys—  
Morva Rhianez, Maelgwn rebyz.

The billows will cover over Morva Rhianez, of which Maelgwn was chief.

Dyogwyzaw, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To be inclining.

Dyogwyzawl, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Inclining, leaning.

Dyogwyziad, *s. m.* (gogwyziad) Inclination.

Dyol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ol) A track ; a footstep.

Wyv—  
Yn heia dyol haul deau.

I am hunting the footstep of the luminary of the south.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyolaeth, *s. m.* (dyol) The act of tracing.

Dyolaith, *s. m.* (golaith) A consuming ; dissolution. *v. a.* To consume, to dissolve ; to be consumed.

Teulu Owain hael hawl dyolaith Lloegyr,  
Lluofawg am anraith.

The tribe of the generous Owain claims the devastation of Lloegyr, powerful for the predation.

Gwae diwrth diwyl, dyolaith am i air  
Ni lawer lefai o Vab Mair maith.

Woe to the unhallowed and immodest he will die for his word who shall not be speaking often of the great Son of Mary  
*Llywelyn Varz.*

Dyolci, *v. a.* (golci) To rinse, or to wash out.

Dyolciad, *s. m.* (golciad) A rinsing, a washing.

Dyoli, *v. a.* (dyol) To trace, to follow a track.

Dyolwg, *s. m.* (golwg) Gratitude ; worship.

Dyolwg, *s. m.* (golwg) A looking towards ; regard, notice.

Dyollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To let go a hold.

Dyollyngawl, *a.* (dyollwng) Liberating.

Dyollyngiad, *s. m.* (dyollwng) A liberation.

Dyoralw, *v. a.* (goralw) To be calling aloud.

Dyoralwad, *s. m.* (dyoralw) A calling out often.

Dyorelwain, *v. a.* (dyoralw) To call out often.

Dyorefgyn, *v. a.* (gorefgyn) To overcome.

Dyorefgynawl, *a.* (dyorefgyn) Subjugating.

Dyorefgyniad, *s. m.* (dyorefgyn) Subjugation.

Dyorefgynu, *v. a.* (dyorefgyn) To subjugate.

Llwyth lliaws, anvaws eu henwerys,  
Dyorefgynan Prydain priu van ynys.

A numerous tribe, of savage manners, they will overcome Prydain the most celebrated island.  
*Taliesin.*

Dyorvod, *s. m.* (gorvod) Victory, or conquest.

Dyorvod, *v. a.* (gorvod) To conquer, to vanquish.

Llywelyn ei enw, o eifillyz  
Gwynez, gwr dygorvyz.

Llywelyn his name, of the nation of Gwynez, a man that will conquer.  
*Myrddin.*

Saith ugain cerzawr dygorvawr Cynghallen.

Seven score minstrels Cynghallen did overcome.  
*Taliesin.*

Dyorvodawl, *a.* (dyorvod) Conquering, victorious.

Dyorfen, *v. a.* (gorfen) To make an end of.

Adborion vyz Brython pan zyorfyn,  
Pell dygoganer amfer dybyzyn.

The Brython will be outcasts when they shall have done, far will be foretold the time they shall be.  
*Taliesin.*

Dyorgrawd, *v. a.* (gorrawd) To be regulating.

Gwerin daierin ni dyorgrawd,  
Gwae ev, Arglwyz nev, ni vo parawd!

The earthly multitude that will not amend, woe to him, Lord of heaven, that shall not be prepared!  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyorlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorlad) A blessing.

Dyorladawl, *a.* (dyorlad) Tending to bless.

# DYR

Dyorladu, *v. a.* (dyorlad) To be blessing.

Dyorlawd, *s. m.* (gorlawd) A greatly fondling.

Dyorlota, *v. a.* (dyorlawd) To fondle greatly.

Dyorlwyz, *v. a.* (gorlwyz) To be fortunate.

Azwwyn pob gorllwyn pan dygorllwyz,  
Azwwyn arall pall pwyllaw edlwyz.

Pleasing is every enterprize when it prospers. pleasing again the failure of getting the better of a musician.  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyormes, *s. m.* (gormes) Molestation, vexation.

Ni zodes na maes na goedyz tud agles,  
Dyormes pan zyvyz.

Neither field nor woods afforded a place of safety when the tribulation came.  
*Taliesin.*

Dyormesawl, *a.* (dyormes) Molesting, vexing.

Dyormesu, *v. a.* (dyormes) To be molesting.

Dyosel, *s. m.* (gosel) A lying in wait, a being on the scout, an ambush.

Dyofg, *v. a.* (ofg) To throw off, to put aside ; to strip, to undress. *Dyofg argenad*, to put off one's shoes.

Dyofgawl, *a.* (dyofg) Tending to throw off.

Dyofgedig, *a.* (dyofg) That is put off, or stripped.

Dyofgiad, *s. m.* (dyofg) A putting off, a stripping.

Dyr, *s. m.* (yr) A tendency to rise, or move.

Dyrag, *s. m.* (rhag) A progress. *prep.* Before.

Dyragawl, *a.* (dyrag) Tending to go before.

Dyragiad, *s. m.* (dyrag) A going before.

Dyragu, *v. a.* (dyrag) To precede, to go before.

Dyrain, *v. a.* (dyr) To impel ; to act wantonly ; to become wanton ; to frisk about.

Dyrain, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse, or friskiness, wantonness.

Gwelais dyryv dygyn, gwelais dyrain,  
Gwelais dyrawr awr arwyz dadfain.

I have seen severe contention, I have seen a pursuit, I have seen the impulse of the shout, that echoed back.  
*Cynzelw.*

Dyrànawl, *a.* (rhànawl) Partitioning.

Dyràniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhàniad) A partitioning, or dividing ; an allotment.

Dyrànu, *v. a.* (rhànu) To be partitioning.

Dyrathawl, *a.* (rhathawl) Rubbing, chafing.

Dyrathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhathiad) A smoothing ; a rubbing, a chafing.

Dyrathu, *v. a.* (rhathu) To make clear, or smooth ; to burnish ; to scrub ; to chafe. *Mae'r byz yn dyrathu ei ben*, the stag is burnishing up his head.

Dyrawl, *a.* (dyr) Tending to move, or impel.

Dyrawr, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse. *a.* Impelling.

Rhyzirwy dyrawr i holion ;  
Rhyzylawg eirgiad ac eirgion.

He raises contributions urgent his claims ; he safely protects the petitioner and the gifts.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

Rhybu Ercwlf mawr rwyf dyrawr dur,  
Ryvyg angerzawl grezwawl greidur.

The mighty Hercules has been, in the career of the impelling steel, furious was his appetite composed of fiery matter.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

A llawawr dyrawr dirvawr y dyrn  
Arwynawl gwrawl, nid gwr angwynn.

With the impelling blade terribly he strikes, vehement and manly, not a person void of vivacity.  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Llywelyn I.*

Dyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyr) A rising upon, a mounting upon ; an assault.

Gwneuthur dyrç a gofawd ar y dywededig Einion, a'i daraw a gwaew o zur a haiarn ei ben—a orug.

Making an assault and onset on the said Einion, and striking him with a spear with a head of steel and iron was what he did.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Dyrçav, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrç) An assault.

Rhoi dyrçav a gofawd arno a orug.

Give an assault and onset upon him was what he did.  
*Welsh Laws.*



# D Y R

Dyrçavadwy, *a* (dyrçav) That may be lifted.  
 Dyrçavael, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Exaltation; ascension.  
 Dyrçavael, *v. a.* (dyrçav) To elevate, to lift up.  
*Dyrçavael bwyf, to hoist a sail.*  
 Dyrçavawd, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Exaltation; a lifting.  
 Dyrçavawl, *a.* (dyrçav) Elevating, or rising.  
 Dyrçavedig, *a.* (dyrçav) Elevated; elated.  
 Dyrçavedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrçavedig) The act of lifting up; advancement.  
 Dyrçavedigawl, *a.* (dyrçavedig) Tending to become elevated.  
 Dyrçavedigrwyf, *s. m.* (dyrçavedig) An elevated state; eminence.  
 Dyrçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrçav) A lifting up; elevation; advancement; a getting up; ascension.  
 Dyrçaviaeth, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Elevation; promotion.  
 Dyrçaviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyrçaviad) One who lift th up; an advancer, a promoter.  
 Dyrçavu, *v. a.* (dyrçav) To lift up, to elevate; to advance; to increase; to ascend.  
 Dyrçavwr, *s. m.—pl. dyrçavwyr* (dyrçav—gwr) An elevator; a promoter; one who ascendeth.  
 Dyrçavyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyrçav) An elevator.  
 Dyrçawd, *s. m.* (dyrç) The act of exalting.  
 Dyrçawl, *a.* (dyrç) Surging, apt to rise up.  
 Dyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrç) A lifting up.  
 Dyrçu, *v. a.* (dyrç) To exalt, to elevate, to rise.  
 Dyre, *s. m.* (rhe) Emotion; wantonness, lust.  
*Cafg a dyre arni, a mare that is proud.*

Gweryru y bu heb wez  
 Gan zyre, neu gynzaref.

He was neighing out of all order, from wantonness, or madness.  
*T. Aled, i amws.*

Neu'm dŷg meirç mygr-vawr dyrawr dyre.

Was I not borne by fair-grown steeds of impelling wantonness.  
*Ll. P. Moç.*

Dyre, *v. a.* (rhe) To move on; to come; and imperatively, come thou. *Dyre yma, come thou here; dyry hi yno, she will come there.*

Dyred, *v. a.* (dyre) To move on; to come; and imperatively, come thou.

Gŷyzam pob amfer daear dyred.

We know that at all times the earth it moves on. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Dy zewrez di a zyryd

I'r tan gwyllt a'r tannau gyd.

Thy prowess will come into the wild fire with all the strings.  
*Rhys Brycan.*

Dyredawl, *a.* (dyred) Tending to run onward.

Dyreddeg, *v. a.* (dyred) To run to and fro.

Dyrediad, *s. m.* (dyred) A running onward.

Dyreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A necessitating; a becoming necessary.

Dyreidiaw, *v. a.* (rheidiaw) To necessitate.

Uffern—

A llys-avraid gwrys yn gwrysiaf ei flaid,  
 A llawr enaid yn dyreidiaw.

Hell and the court of lavish vehemency fiercely aiding, and many a soul taking its fate.  
*Eim. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyres, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhês) A flight of steps, a stairs.

Dyrewi, *v. a.* (rhewi) To be freezing, to freeze.

Na's dêl o'r awyr oni zyrewo,

Tra vo na bys nag ewin heb weisgïo.

May he not come from the sky until he shall freeze, so that there shall not be a finger, nor a nail without dropping off.  
*L. Morganwg.*

Dyri, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dyriv) A free and flowing kind of metre, adapted for lyric compositions.

Mesur cyn côv yw dyri, er ei bôd wedi bod ar gamzeali yn hir-  
 vod oeso.

The Dyri is a metre from time immemorial, though it has been under a misconception for a number of ages.  
*Barzas.*

# D Y R

Dyriais, *a.* (dyri) After the manner of a Dyri.

Dyriawl, *a.* (dyri) Relating to the dyri.

Dyriau o gyviawn answaz a vyzant vyth drwy ymzal ar acas  
 waitad zyriawl.

The song metres, according to their just properties do always depend upon an even and flowing accent.  
*Barzas.*

Dyriw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhiv) What is according to number; in prosody, a kind of easy flowing metre.

Dyriwaw, *v. a.* (dyriv) To number, to count.

Dyriwawl, *a.* (dyriv) Numeral, counting.

Dyriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyriv) Numeration.

Dyrlid, *v. a.* (llid) To cause to effuse out.

Ni wzant cwzant rwy cozes  
 Yn dyrlid moliant mal yz es  
 Yn moli milwr varanres.

They know not where they shall go that shall insult them that are producing praise in the manner that the van of the warrior's host is celebrated.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri.*

Dyrllyz, *a.* (llyz) Deserving, meriting.

Llywelyn a'i blant, blaengar vrodorion,  
 A'i haehon wyrion, oer eu galar;  
 Diwezav ym bu buzawr wafgar,  
 Davyz glod zyrllyz arllwybyr cafnar.

Llywelyn and his sons, forward citizens, and his generous grandsons, severe their mourning; the last in lavishing costly things on me will be the same deserving David the devoted of angry fate.  
*Blexyn Parz.*

Dyrllyzawl, *a.* (dyrllyz) Meritorious, deserving.

Dyrllyziad, *s. m.* (dyrllyz) A meriting.

Dyrllyzu, *v. a.* (dyrllyz) To deserve, to merit.

Dyrllyzid vy nezyv vy newisaw  
 Y nghadellu vro Dyfiliaw.

My institute, let it merit the choosing of me in the Cadellian region of Tyfilio.  
*Gwalchmai.*

Rhys Derllys dyrllyzwn i ged;  
 Rhys rebyz ev dyrllyz Dyved.

Rhys of Derllys I should deserve his reward, Rhys the protector Dyved he merits.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i R. Gryg.*

Molawd a zyrllyz cedwidyz cad;  
 Iawn yw moli rhi a vorhoziad.

The tutelar guardian of the battle deserves praise; it is just to celebrate a lord that is a benefactor.  
*Llywelyn Parz, i Gadvan.*

Dyrnaid, *s. m.—pl. dyrneidiau* (dwrn) A handfull.

Dyrnawd, *s. m.—pl. dyrnodiau* (dwrn) A box.

A glyweisti a gant Gildas  
 Mab Caw, milwr adgas;  
 Dyrnawd gwas hir i gas.

Didst thou hear what Gildas sang, the son of Caw, a wily warrior: a hero to a servant is long remembered.  
*Engl. y Glywed.*

Dyrnawl, *a.* (dwrn) Belonging to the fist.

Dyrnawith, *a.* (dwrn—gwith) Left-handed.

Dyrnzol, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dwrn—dôl) The ring, ear, or handle of a vessel.

Dyrnzolawg, *a.* (dyrnzol) Having rings, or handles.

Dyrnvez, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (dwrn—bez) A handbreadth, a hand, or measure of four inches. It is called *dyrnvez voel*, or *moel-dyrnvez*, to distinguish it from a measure of six inches with the thumb erect, which is called *dyrnvez bica*, *dyrnvez gorniarwg*, or *dyrnvez a'r wazod yn syth*.

Dyrnvlaiz, *s. m.—pl. dyrnvliziau* (dwrn—blaiz) A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert

Cwaren, deg i ben, ni baiz, na bwa,  
 Na bwyall, na dyrnvlaiz.

A whirler, fair his head, that the bow will not dare, nor battleax, nor the handspike.  
*D. Nanmor, i H. Iarll Rismunt.*

Dyrnvol, *s. f.—pl. dyrnvyf* (dwrn—bol) A gauntlet, or splint; mitten; hedging mitten.

Dyrnvolau'r drin o velan.

Gauntlets of the combat made of steel.

*L. G. Cotbi.*

Dyrnvolawg, *a.* (dyrnvol) Wearing gauntlets.

Dyrniad,



# D Y R

Dyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwrn) A fisting, a threshing.  
 Dyrnodva, *s. f.* (dyrnawd) A boxing match.  
 Dyrnu, *v. a.* (dwrn) To use the fist; to thresh.  
*s. m.* A threshing. *Llawr dyrnu*, a threshing floor.  
 Dyrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrnwyr (dyrnu—gwr) A threshing.  
 Dyröad, *s. m.* (rhöad) A conceding, a giving.  
 Dyröawl, *a.* (rhöawl) Conceding, yielding.  
 Dyrozawl, *a.* (rhozawl) Conceding, giving.  
 Dyrozi, *v. a.* (rhozi) To give, or to bestow.

Ac am dervyn Prydain, cain ei threvi,  
 Caint rhag teyrnez us mez lefri  
 Y'ngheinion deon, a'u dyrozi.

And about the boundary of Britain, whose towns are fair, the song is sung before princes over the mead cups in the festivals of the supreme, and giving them about. *Taliessin.*

Dyroziad, *s. m.* (rhoziad) A bestowing.  
 Dyröi, *v. a.* (rhoi) To concede, or to yield.

Odidi a zyry atdeb.

Scarcely is there one that gives an answer.

*Adage.*

Goreu ar hén ei gynghor;  
 Dyro i'rh well ei ragor.

The best of the aged is his counsel; give to thy better his pre-eminence. *Llywarch Hen.*

Dyrraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyrraithiau (rhaith) Law of impulse, or necessity; fate; jeopardy.

Arzyledawg canu clae'r orgorzion,  
 A gwedi dyrraith dyleinw avon.

It is incumbent to sing splendid retinue; and after impulsion the river will be replenished. *Aneurin.*

Dyru, *v. a.* (dyr) To impel, to drive on.

Byz yn—

Dyru o'i vlaen deirw avlonyz.

He will be dripping unruly bulls before him.

*B. Ph. Bac.*

Dyrwn, *s. m.* (grwn) A hollow, or murmuring noise. *a.* Murmuring, deep-sounding.

Owain—

Ni fy rhag tervyfg, rhag tarw y'ngofgorz,  
 Tarw tewdor dor dyrwn.

Owain, he will not retreat from a tumult, or because of a panic in a retinue, the ample fronted bull of the clattering shield. *Cynxelw.*

Blaiz blaengar bär dyar dyrwn,  
 Beirz ganllaw, barz izaw oezwn.

The forward wolf of wrath of deep-murmuring din, the upholder of bards, to him I was a bard. *Cynxelw, m. E. ab M. ab Ixan.*

Dyrwyzaw, *v. a.* (rhwyzaw) To accelerate.

Dyrwyzawl, *a.* (rhwyzawl) Accelerating.

Dyrwyziad, *s. m.* (rhwyziad) Acceleration.

Dyrwyn, *s. m.* (rhwyn) A winding up. *Ystyllod* dyrwyn, a winding reel.

Dyrwyn, *v. a.* (rhwyn) To wind up, to twist round.

Dyrwynawl, *a.* (dyrwyn) Winding, twisting.

Dyrwynedig, *a.* (dirwyn) That is winded.

Dyrwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrwyn) A winding up, or a twisting round.

Dyrwyniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrwyniad) A winder, or twister.

Dyrwynlath, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrwyn—llath) A windlafs.

Dyrwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrwynwyr (dyrwyn—gwr) One who winds yarn, a winder.

Dyrwynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrwyn) A winder.

Dyrynawl, *a.* (rhynawl) To wind up, to twist.

Dyryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhyniad) A winding.

Dyrynu, *v. a.* (rhynu) To wind up, to twist round.

O dyryna Duw'r einioes,  
 Awr ond un i wr nid oes;

Should God wind up the thread of life, only the present hour is there for a man, *T. Alad.*

# D Y S

Dyrys, *a.* (rhys) Intricate, puzzling, intangled, or twisted together, unmanagable. *Dyn dyrys*, a mischievous person.

Avrwyz pob dyrys.

Every thing intricate is unexpeditions.

*Adage.*

Dyryfawl, *a.* (dyrys) Tending to intangle.

Dyryfbyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrys—plyg) An intricate doubling; the doublings of a hare.

Dyryfva, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyryfvëyz (dyrys—ma) An intricate place; a maze, a labyrinth.

Dyryfgar, *a.* (dyrys) Apt to intangle together.

Dyryfi, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; brambles, triars.

Dyryfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrys) An intangling.

Dyryfiedig, *a.* (dyrys) Intangled; perplexed.

Dyryfien, *s. f.* (dyryfi) A briar. *Dyryfien bër*, sweetbriar.

Arçav it na mynyç wraig hyd pan welyc zyryfien deubenawg ar vy mez.

I charge thee that thou takest not a wife until thou shalt see a two-headed bramble upon my grave. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Dyryfle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dyrys—lle) An intricate place; a place full of brambles.

Dyryflwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (dyrys—llwyn) A brake of brambles

Dyryfni, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity; a place full of brambles.

Dyryfwrwyz, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity.

Dyryfu, *v. a.* (dyrys) To make intricate, to entangle; to perplex, to confound; to be confounded.

Dyryfws y garthen.

The sheet has become entangled.

*Adage.*

Dyryfwç, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity.

Dyrywiad, *s. m.* (rhywiad) A harmonizing, a becoming congenial.

Dyrywiau, *v. n.* (rhywiau) To become congenial, to assimilate, to harmonize.

Nid yw y lliw glas yn dyrywiau ag un lliw arall o'r byd, namyn y gwyn, a'r du.

The azure colour doth not assimilate with any other colour in the world, except the white and the black. *Traeth. Arwyrzoni.*

Dyrywiawl, *a.* (rhywiawl) Tending to assimilate.

Dys, *prefix in composition* (dy—ys) It denotes the iteration of an action, and also its being continued, or carried on.

Dysfail, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyseiliau (fail) A foundation.

Dysfathrawl, *a.* (fathrawl) Trampling,

Dysfathriad, *s. m.* (fathriad) A trampling.

Dysfathru, *v. a.* (fathru) To be trampling.

Dysbryçu, *v. n.* (bryçu) To become rusty. *Cyll-ell gwedi dysbryçu*, a knife after growing rusty.

Dyscamar, *a.* (cam) Spread, or thrown about.

Dyscanawl, *a.* (canawl) Recitative; recited.

Dyscaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caniad) Recitation.

Dyscanu, *v. a.* (canu) To recite, to relate.

Dyscarthawl, *a.* (carthawl) Cathartic, purgative.

Dyscarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (carthiad) A purgation, or cleansing.

Dyscarthu, *v. a.* (carthu) To purge, or to cleanse

Dyscethrain, *v. a.* (cethrain) To importune.

Dyscethrin, *a.* (cethrin) Rough hewed, rude.

—Bid dyscethrindrud,  
 Bid gwannawg ynydd i gwerthin.

Let the bold be rude, let the fool be fond of laughing.

*Llywarch Hen.*

Y du 'scithrog dyscethrin.

The roughbawn tusk black one.

*T. Prys.*



# D Y S

**Dyſceulad, s. m. (ceulad)** Coagulation, or curdling.  
**Dyſceulaw, v. a. (ceulaw)** To coagulate, to curdle.  
**Dyſceulawg, a. (ceulawg)** Coagulated, curdled.  
**Dyſclaw, a. (claw)** Splendid, glittering, ſhining.  
**Dyſcleirdeb, s. m. (dyſclaw)** Splendour, brightness.  
**Dyſcleiriad, s. m. (dyſclaw)** A glittering, a ſhining.  
**Dyſcleiriaw, v. n. (dyſclaw)** To glitter, to ſhine.  
**Dyſcleiriawl, a. (dyſclaw)** Glittering, ſhining.  
**Dyſcloſi, v. a. (cloſi)** To make lame, or halting.  
**Dyſcodawl, a. (codawl)** Tending to riſe up.  
**Dyſcodi, v. a. (codi)** To be riſing up, to elevate.

Gwr a leſair yn y bez  
 A zyſcwyd cyn ſaith mlynéz.

A man that is ſpeaking in the grave will ariſe before ſeven years.  
*Myrſin.*

**Dyſcodiad, s. m. (codiad)** A riſing, or elevation.  
**Dyſcor, s. m.—pl. t. au (yſcor)** Any building for ſhelter, a hut, or cot; a tabernacle.

Gwydion ab Don zyſgyn-verthau,  
 Can ni bu izo zyſcorau  
 A rithwys gorwyzawd.

Gwydion the ſon of Don of toiling qualities, ſince he had no  
 ſheltering cots he took the form of a horſe.  
*Taliſin.*

**Dyſcorawl, a. (dyſcor)** Tending to encloſe.  
**Dyſcori, v. a. (dyſcor)** To encloſe, to encircle.

Ceimmiad glew dew dorv,  
 Am dy gorv dyſcorwyd.

The active one at feats in the thick throng around thy body a  
 circle was made.  
*Cynzelu, i H. ab Owain.*

**Dyſcôriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyſcor)** A encircling.  
**Dyſcraîn, s. m. (craîn)** A creep along. *a. Humble.*

Caeawg cynhorawg bleize maran—  
 Ev gwrthodes gwrys gwyr dyſcraîn.

Caeog the ſupporter of the depredating rank, he diſdained the  
 wrath of humble men.  
*Aneurin.*

**Dyſcreiniad, s. m. (dyſcraîn)** A glancing along.  
**Dyſcreiniaw, v. a. (dyſcraîn)** To ſweep, or glance  
 along.

Mawr zyſcreiniawr llawnwr am iad.  
 Awfully the blades are glancing around the countenance.  
*Taliſin.*

**Dyſcreiniawl, a. (dyſcraîn)** Skimming along.  
**Dyſcreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (creth)** A broken, or  
 trembling cry; lamentation, wailing.  
**Dyſcrethain, v. a. (dyſcreth)** To wail, to moan.

Buant yn ymfuſtiaw oni ytoez y rhai byw yn colli eu ſynwyr o  
 doſtur clywed y rhai meirw yn dyſcrethain, ac yn diſwyn enaid o  
 bob parth.

They had been combating together until the living ones were loſ-  
 ing their ſenſes from the pity of hearing the dying ones uttering  
 broken moans, and liberating the ſoul on all ſides.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyſcrethawl, a. (dyſcreth)** Dolorous, moaning.  
**Dyſcrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyſcreth)** Moaning.  
**Dyſcrethau, v. a. (dyſcreth)** To utter broken cries.  
**Dyſcri, s. m.—pl. t. on (cri)** A clamour, outcry.  
**Dyſcriad, s. m. (dyſcri)** A clamoring loudly.  
**Dyſcriaw, v. a. (dyſcri)** To clamour, to cry aloud.  
**Dyſcriawl, a. (dyſcri)** Clamorous, crying aloud.  
**Dyſcyblaiz, a. (dyſcybyl)** Like a diſciple.  
**Dyſcyblaeth, s. m. (dyſcybyl)** Diſcipline, pupilage.  
**Dyſcyblaethawl, a. (dyſcyblaeth)** Diſciplinary.  
**Dyſcyblu, v. a. (dyſcybyl)** To diſcipline; to  
 copy after.

Ceiſiaw, a wnae pawb cyfelybu a dyſcyblu wrth lys Arthur.

Every body endeavoured to be like and to copy from the court of  
 Arthur.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyſcybyl, s. m.—pl. dyſcyblion (cwbyl)** A diſ-  
 ciple.

# D Y S

**Dyſcyvrith, s. m. (cyvrith)** Appropriate form.

Bum yn lliaws rhith  
 Cyn bum dyſcyvrith.

I have been in various forms before I was my congenial ſhape.  
*Taliſin.*

**Dyſcymmod, s. m. (cymmod)** Agreement.  
**Dyſcymmodadwy, a. (dyſcymmod)** Concurrable.  
**Dyſcymmodi, v. a. (dyſcymmod)** To concur.  
**Dyſcymmodiad; s. m. (dyſcymmod)** A concurring.  
**Dyſcyrgawl, a. (cyrgawl)** Apt to gravitate.  
**Dyſcyrgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrgiad)** Gravitation.  
**Dyſcyrgiant, s. m. (cyrgiant)** Gravitation.  
**Dyſcyrgu, v. a. (cyrgu)** To gravitate; to ap-  
 proach to a center.

**Dyſdyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dwl)** A dropping, or  
 trickling; the ebb, or low water. *Llygad y  
 dyſdyll*, the turn of the ebb.

**Dyſdylladwy, a. (dyſdyll)** That may drop; diſ-  
 tillable.

**Dyſdyllledig, a. (dyſdyll)** That is ebbcd; diſtilled.

**Dyſdylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyſdyll)** A ebbing;  
 diſtillation.

**Dyſdylliaw, v. a. (dyſdyll)** To ebb; to trickle,  
 to diſtil.

**Dyſdyllu, v. a. (dyſdyll)** To ebb; to drop; to  
 diſtil.

**Dyſeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyſail)** A founding.

**Dyſeiliaw, v. n. (dyſail)** To lay a foundation.

**Dyſel, s. m. (fel)** A kenning, or beholding.

**Dyſenawl, a. (ſenawl)** Apt to be chiding.

**Dyſeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ſeniad)** Vituperation.

**Dyſenu, v. a. (ſenu)** To vituperate; to chide.

**Dyſerenawl, a. (ſerenawl)** Glittering; ſpangled.

**Dyſereniad, s. m. (ſereniad)** A beſpangling.

**Dyſerenu, v. a. (ſerenu)** To beſpangle; to ſpar-  
 kle, or to glitter.

**Dyſierth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ſerth)** A deſert.

**Dyſierthawl, a. (dyſerth)** Tending to be abrupt.

**Dyſierthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyſerth)** Abruption;  
 a becoming abrupt, or declivous.

**Dyſeuthawl, a. (ſeuthawl)** Tending to ſhoot.

**Dyſeuthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ſeuthiad)** Jaculation.

**Dyſeuthu, v. a. (ſeuthu)** To jaculate, to ſhoot.

**Dyſg, s. m. (yſg)** Learning, erudition, ſcholar-  
 ſhip, inſtruction, tuition.

Ni wyzon o iawn azyſg,  
 Neſi zwyn, ciſiau i zyſg.

We know not of juſt knowledge until his being taken away, the  
 want of his inſtruction.  
*Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Vyſan.*

**Dyſgad, s. m. (dyſg)** Inſtruction, or tuition.

**Dyſgadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyſgad)** One inſtruct-  
 ed, or taught, a learned perſon.

**Dyſgadwy, a. (dyſgad)** Capable of inſtruction.

**Dyſgaeth, s. m. (dyſg)** Endowment; tuition.

**Dyſgaid, a. (dyſg)** Having inſtruction. *Dyſgaidion  
 Cymru*, the learned ones of Wales.

Tarianogion torv, tervyſg zyſgaid,  
 Trincion vaon traws ardwyaid.

The ſhield bearing ones of the hoſt, inſtructed in the tumult, a  
 hard toiling throng and froward ones in reſtraint. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Dyſgawd, s. m. (dyſg)** The act of learning.

**Dyſgawdwr, s. m.—pl. dyſgawdwyr (dyſgawd)** An  
 inſtructor; a learned man.

**Dyſgawdyr, s. m.—pl. dyſgodrion (dyſgawd)** An  
 inſtructor, or teacher; a learned man.

Darvu i'r gwynvdedigion zyſgodrion hyny olgi a diſeu anghred  
 trwy holl Ynys Prydain.

Thoſe bleſſed teachers did waſh and do away infidelity throughout  
 all the iſland of Britain.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyſgawl, a. (dyſg)** Tending to teach, inſtructive.  
*Dyſgedig,*



# D Y S

Dyfgedig, *a.* (dyfg) Learned, instructed. *Dyfgedigion*, learned ones, or literati.

Atteb arav gan zyfgedig.  
A gentle answer from the learned.

*Adage.*

Dyfgedigawl, *a.* (dyfgedig) Intuitive, instructive.  
Dyfgedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyfgad) An instructor.  
Dyfgedyzawl, *a.* (dyfgedyz) Pupillary; docile.  
Dyfgediaeth, *s. m.* (dyfgaid) Instruction, learning.

Plennyz a Gwron planant  
I'w plith zyfgediaeth i'w plant.

Plennyz and Gwron will implant amongst them learning for their children.  
*Sr. W. Glyn.*

Dyfgiad, *s. m.* (dyfg) A learning; a teaching.  
Dyfgiar, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (yfgiar) A spear.  
Dyfgiawr, *s. m.* (yfgiawr) A cutting level, a slicing.

Dyfgiawr braint vu i laz ar gagen.  
It was the levelling of privilege to kill him on the breach.  
*Aneurin.*

Dyfgiolin, *a.* (dyfgawl) Disciplinary, pupillary.  
Dyfglaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyfgleidiau (dyfgyl) A dishful.  
Dyfgla, *a.* (dyfgyl) Discous, like a dish.  
Dyfglain, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfgleinion (glain) A glare.  
Dyfgleidiad, *s. m.* (dyfglaid) A setting in a dish.  
Dyfgleidaw, *v. a.* (dyfglaid) To put into a dish.  
Dyfgleiniaw, *v. a.* (dyfglain) To glitter, to glare.  
Dyfglöen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (yfglöen) A splinter.

Dyys glaw awdyl tavawd-lyw,  
Dyfglöen o awen yw.

A sad and pensive song of the guiding tongue is a radiation of the muse.  
*Madawg Benurds.*

Dyfglu, *v. a.* (dyfgyl) To dish, to put in a dish.  
Dyfgodres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfgawdyr) A tutor-  
els a female teacher, a school-mistress.  
Dyfgogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gogan) A prediction,  
or prophecy; divination.  
Dyfgogan, *v. a.* (gogan) To predict; to divine.

Oiana porcellan, neud blodau drain,  
Gorlas can yfryz, elvyz neud cain!  
A mi zyfgoganav cad goed Llwyvain.  
A gelorawr rhuzion rhag rhuthyr Owain.

Listen little pig, are not the thorns in bloom, the blue haze along  
the mountain!—And I will predict the conflict of the wood of  
Llwyvain, and red-rained biers from the assault of Owain.  
*Myrddin.*

Dyfgoganawl, *a.* (dyfgogan) Predicting, divining.  
Dyfgoganiad, *s. m.* (dyfgogan) A prediction.  
Dyfgogant, *s. m.* (dyfgogan) Prediction, prophecy.  
Dyfgogana, *v. a.* (dyfgogan) To predict; to divine.  
Dyfgoganwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfgoganwyr (dyfgogan-  
gwr) A predictor; a diviner.  
Dyfgogawl, *a.* (yfgogawl) Tending to agitate.  
Dyfgogi, *v. a.* (yfgogi) To agitate; to tremble.

Cyn ymarwar Lluz a Llewelys,  
Dyfgogetaur pergen y Wen Ynys,  
Rhag penaeith o Ruwain cain i egrys.

Before the reconciliation of Lluz and Llewelys the possessor of  
the Fair Island trembled because of the chief of Rome of splendid  
terror.  
*Taliesin.*

Dyfgogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfgogiad) Agitation.  
Dyfgorawl, *a.* (gorawl) Clamorous, shouting.  
Dyfgori, *v. a.* (gori) To clamour, to shout.  
Dyfgoriad, *s. m.* (goriad) A clamoring loudly.  
Dyfgu, *v. a.* (dyfg) To teach, to instruct, to  
learn.

Câs à zyfgolawer ac ni wypo zim,  
Despicable is he that learns much and knows nothing, *Adage.*

Angen à zyfg i hên redeg.  
Necessity will teach the old to run, *Adage.*

Dyfgubaw, *v. a.* (yfgubaw) To be sweeping.

# D Y S

Dyfgubell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (yfgubell) A besom; a  
flattern, or great maulkin.

Dyfgwedawl, *a.* (gwedawl) Recitative; vocal.  
Dyfgwedyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To say, or to recite.  
Dyfgweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To administer.

Dyfgweinid cyrz cydnaid cydnad  
Cyd voliant gwr gormant gormeifiad.

The united in movement and chorus songs let them perform the  
joint praise of the man that is the most signal ravager.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Dyfgweiniad, *s. m.* (gweiniad) Ministration.  
Dyfgweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) Administrative.  
Dyfgwëyd, *v. a.* (gwëyd) To say, or to recite.  
Dyfgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfgwyr (dyfg—gwr) A  
learner.  
Dyfgwrthawl, *a.* (gwrthawl) Adversative, opposing.  
Dyfgwrtheb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrtheb) Response.  
Dyfgwrtheb, *v. a.* (gwrtheb) To reply, to res-  
ponse.

Dyfgwrtheb gwrthrawd, gwrthrod eu hōni,  
Hwŵw yw Rodri rwyz ar olbez.

The opposing throng, whose assertions are used to run adversely,  
reply that he is Rodri the lavish of wealth.  
*Gwalchmai.*

Dyfgwrthebawl, *a.* (dyfgwrtheb) Responsive.  
Dyfgwrthebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfgwrtheb)  
A replication, a response.  
Dyfgwrthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthiad) A com-  
ing in opposition; opposition.  
Dyfgwrthu, *v. a.* (gwrthu) To come adversely.  
Dyfgwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwyl) Watch; ex-  
pectation.  
Dyfgwyl, *v. a.* (gwyl) To be looking, viewing,  
or beholding; to look for, to expect; to wait  
for. *Dyfgwyl wrth*, to expect from.

Tri dyn y dylai bawb edryc yn hôfarnynt: sev a zyfgwyl yn fery-  
awg ar wyneb y zaiar, ar ymbwyll ceivyf, ac ar blant bygain.

Three persons whom every body should look upon with respect;  
namely, he that looks with delight on the face of the earth, on the  
exertion of art, and upon little children.  
*Barzas.*

Mi—

A zyfgwyl am vein-wyl verç.

It is me who is expecting for the delicate and bashful maid.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyfgwylva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (dyfgwyl—ma) A prof-  
pect place; a watching place. *Dyfgwylva vawr*,  
a *Dyfgwylva vac*, two mountains so called in  
Caredigion.

Dyfgwylgar, *a.* (dyfgwyl) Watchful; expecting.  
Dyfgwylgarwç, *s. m.* (dyfgwylgar) Watchfulness.  
Dyfgwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfgwyl) A looking  
for; expectation, expectancy.  
Dyfgwyliadwy, *a.* (dyfgwyliad) That may be  
looked for, or expected; expectable.  
Dyfgwyliath, *s. m.* (dyfgwyl) Expectancy.  
Dyfgwyliant, *s. m.* (dyfgwyl) A prospect.  
Dyfgwyliaw, *v. a.* (dyfgwyl) To look for; to be  
expecting.  
Dyfgwyliedig, *a.* (dyfgwyl) That is looked for, or  
expected.

Dyfgwyliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyfgwyliad) One  
who looks for, or expects.  
Dyfgwyliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfgwylwyr (dyfgwyl-  
gwr) An expectant.  
Dyfgwylyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyfgwyl) Expect-  
ant, or one who looks for.  
Dyfgyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyfglau (yfgyl) A dish, a platter.  
Dyfgymon, *s. m.* (yfgymon) Fuel, combustible.

Cai, rhag maint ei angerz, a fan vai mwyav ei anwyd, ar ei gyd-  
ymdeithion dyfgymon vyza! hyny izynt i gynneu tan.

Cai, from the greatness of his vehemency, and when he was  
coldest, on his companions that would be a combustible for them to  
light a fire,  
*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Dyfygr,



# D Y S

**Dysgyr, s. m. (yfygr)** A scream; a wail.

Be gwraig Gwrthmwl byzai gwan,  
Hezyw byzai ban ei dysgyr.

The wife of Gwrthmwl if she were weak, to day her *wailing*  
would be loud. *Llywarc Hen.*

Dwys ym bryd, beirz byd ba wnant,  
Dysgyr gwyr am eu gwarant.

Oppressed is my mind, the bards of the world what will they do,  
men lament for their protection. *Prydyz Byzan, m. C. ab Hywel.*

Twrv a dysgyr a gyleu.

A tumult and a screaming he should hear.

*H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

**Dysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyr)** A screaming.

**Dysgyrian, v. a. (dysgyr)** To groan; to scream.

**Dysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyr)** To groan; to scream.

Llaz y naw porthawr heb zysgyriaw un gwr, a dawed rhag-  
zynt a orugant, ac i'r neuaz.

Kill the nine porters without the *crying out* of one man, and  
come forward into the hall was what they did.

*H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

**Dysgyriawl, a. (dysgyr)** Groaning loudly; screaming.

**Dysgyrnawl, a. (yfygrnawl)** Grinning, apt to  
shew the teeth.

**Dysgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yfygrniad)** A grin-  
ning, a shewing the teeth.

**Dysgyrnu, v. a. (yfygrnu)** To grin, to shew the  
teeth.

**Dysgywen, a. (yfygywen)** Splendid; clear, mani-  
fest; excellent; renowned.

Yd lethrynt lavnawr ar benawr dysgywen.

The blades they would glitter on the *bright* helmets. *Taliessin.*

Rhyzyfgav zysgywen veirzion;  
Rhymgedir y gadair amryfon.

I shall be to instruct *renowned* bards; I shall be left the chair of  
disputation. *Cynzelw.*

**Dysgwyliad, s. m. (hwyliad)** A performing.

**Dysgwyliaw, v. a. (hwyliaw)** To accomplish.

**Dysgyncawl, a. (llyncawl)** Gulping, gorging.

**Dysgynciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad)** A gulping.

**Dysgyncu, v. a. (llyncu)** To gulp, to swallow.

**Dysmalâad, s. m. (yfmalâad)** A becoming fickle.

**Dysmalâwç, s. m. (yfmalâwç)** Fickleness; levity.

**Dysmalrwyz, s. m. (yfmalrwyz)** Indifference.

**Dysmegawl, a. (megawl)** Ennunciative.

**Dysmegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (megiad)** Utterance.

**Dysmegu, v. a. (megu)** To enunciate, to utter.

**Dysmwith, a. (mwith)** Sudden, quick, abrupt.

**Dysmythawl, a. (dysmwith)** Quickly vanishing.

**Dysmythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysmwith)** A mov-  
ing suddenly; a vanishing.

**Dysmythu, v. a. (dysmwith)** To vanish, to dis-  
appear suddenly.

Oziyna y dysmythws Joseph a Mair a Iesu, ac a zaeth i Caper-  
naum drwy yr arfordirez.

From thence Joseph and Mary and Jesus *disappeared*, and came  
to Caupernaum through the maritime regions. *H. Salisbury.*

**Dyspazawl, a. (yspazawl)** Castrated, or gelt.

**Dyspaziad, s. m. (yspaziad)** A castration.

**Dyspazu, v. a. (yspazu)** To geld, or to castrate.

**Dyspaid, s. m. (paid)** A cessation, intermission,  
respite, or breaking off.

**Dyspaiz, s. m.—pl. dyspeizaid (yspaiz)** An eunuch.

**Dyspeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyspaid)** Cessation.

**Dyspeidiaw, v. a. (dyspaid)** To cease, to desist,  
to leave off, to discontinue.

**Dyspeidiawl, a. (dyspaid)** Tending to cease.

**Dyspeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiliad)** A taking  
out, or unsheathing. *Dyspeiliad clezyv, draw-*  
*ing of a sword.*

# D Y S

**Dyspeiliaw, v. a. (peiliaw)** To take out, to  
unsheath.

**Dyspeiliawg, a. (peiliawg)** Exposed; unsheathed.

**Dyspeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiniad)** A stripping.

**Dyspeiniaw, v. a. (peiniaw)** To divest of, to  
make naked; to pillage, to spoil. *Dyspeiniaw*  
*rbwyd, to take fish out of a net; dyspeiniaw fa,*  
*to shell beans.*

**Dyspeiniawl, a. (peiniawl)** Tending to strip.

**Dyspeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peithiad)** A bring-  
ing to view, a bringing into prospect.

**Dyspeithiaw, v. a. (peithiaw)** To bring to view.

**Dyspeithiawl, a. (peithiawl)** Prospective.

**Dyspeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peliad)** A taking out,  
drawing, or unsheathing.

**Dyspeliaw, v. a. (peliaw)** To draw out; to un-  
sheath.

Gwedi clybod o bawb onazynt y ragzywededig arwyz dyspeliaw  
eu clezyvau a orugant.

When every one of them had heard the beforementioned signal,  
drawing their swords was what they did. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dyspeliawg, a. (peliawg)** Exposed; unsheathed.

**Dyspenawl, a. (penawl)** Conclusive; final.

**Dyspeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peniad)** A concluding,  
or settling; determination.

**Dyspenu, v. a. (penu)** To conclude, to determine.

**Dyspleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleidiad)** A joining,  
or espousing a party.

**Dyspleidiaw, v. a. (pleidiaw)** To take a part.

**Dyspleidiawl, a. (pleidiawl)** Auxilliary; aiding.

**Dyspleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleiniad)** Radiation,  
a casting rays, or glare.

**Dyspleiniaw, v. a. (pleiniaw)** To cast rays.

**Dyspleiniawl, a. (pleiniawl)** Resplendent.

**Dysporthawl, a. (porthawl)** Helping; supporting.

**Dysporthi, v. a. (porthi)** To assist, to support.

**Dysporthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porthiad)** Supporta-  
tion; a helping, or assisting.

**Dyspwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad)** Verberation.

**Dyspwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw)** To verberate, to beat.

**Dyspwyawl, a. (pwyawl)** Verberating, beating.

**Dyspwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll)** Discretion;  
consideration; soundness of mind.

Ev yw—

Canwyll dyspwyll a dosparth.

He is the lamp of *discretion* and investigation. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Dyspwyll, v. a. (pwyll)** To use reason; to rea-  
son; to convince; to make discreet; to think  
of, or to remember.

Os govyn Deheubarth na Gwynez o un parth  
Pwy ganws y dosparth i'ç dyspwyll rhag ing.

If any part of the South country, or Gwynez should ask who  
sang this direction to put you on your guard against danger.—

*P. R. Pritchard, o Llanymazuri.*

**Dyspwyllaw, v. a. (dyspwyll)** To make prudent,  
or considerate; to cure of weakness of intellect,  
to bring to reason; to exert the reason; to  
think of, to remember.

**Dyspwyllawd, s. m. (dyspwyll)** Ratiocination.

Doethwr priv gelvyz,  
Dyspwyllawd fywedyz  
Am wyth edrwyth.

The wise man of the primary science, the *reasoning* of the astro-  
loger respecting the ardency of the solvent. *Taliessin.*

**Dyspwyllawg, a. (dyspwyll)** Considerate, rational,  
**Dyspwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyspwyll)** The ex-  
ertion of reason; a making rational.

**Dyspyzawl, a. (yspyzawl)** Tending to empty.

**Dyspyziad, s. m. (yspyziad)** Depletion, avoidance.

*Dyspyzu.*



## D Y S

**Dyspyzu, v. a. (yspyzu)** To drain, to empty, to bale.

**Dystain, s. m.—pl. dysteiniau (tain)** An officer in the prince's court, to superintend the decking out, or laying things in order; a steward of the household.

*Y dystain a zyly ranu y llettyau; i'zo ei hun yn nefav i'r llys, a'r holl fwyzwyr y gyd ag ev: Eve y fyz ben ar yr holl fwyzwyr.*

*The steward of the household ought to distribute the lodgings; to himself next to the court, and all the officers with him. He is head over all the officers.* *Welsh Laws.*

**Dystaw, a. (taw)** Silent; calm, or tranquil.

*Tad planad wastad, tad niwl dystaw gwyn,  
Tad i'r gwynt, gwaith i law.*

*The father of the regular planet, the father of the white silent mist, the father of the wind, the works of his hand.* *L. G. Cuiibi.*

*Angau a'zaw, dystaw don,  
I'w zwyn o vyf i zynion.*

*Death will come, silent the sound, to take him from amongst his people.* *Iolo Gof.*

**Dystawedig, v. a. (dystaw)** Silenced, or hushed.

**Dystewi, v. a. (dystaw)** To silence; to be silent, or calm.

*Gadawoez vy nhywyfaws i mi orfwys peth draçevyn; ac yn hyn y feibiant dygwyzoed i'r taranau, a'r corwyntoz croç zytewi gronyn.*

*My conductor suffered me to rest a while again; and in that interval it happened that the thunders and the hoarse whirlwinds silenced for a little.* *Elis Wyn, B. Gwsg.*

**Dystawiad, s. m. (dystaw)** A silencing, or calming, a becoming silent, still, or quiet.

**Dystawrwyz, s. m. (dystaw)** Silence, stillness, calmness, quietness, tranquillity.

**Dystawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dystaw)** A silencer.

**Dystainiaeth, s. m. (dystain)** Stewardship of the prince's household.

**Dystraw, s. m. (ystraw)** A sudden impulse.

**Dystrawç, s. m. (dystraw)** A sudden impulse.

**Dystreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treuliad)** A shedding about; a washing out, or rinsing.

**Dystreuliaw, v. a. (treuliaw)** To shed, or throw about; to wash out, to rinse.

**Dystrew, s. m. (ystraw)** A sneeze, or sneezing.

**Dystrewi, v. a. (dystrew)** To sneeze; to snort.

**Dystrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystrew)** A sneezing, sternutation.

**Dystrewlys, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dystrew—llys)** A sternutative, sneeze-word.

**Dyströad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tröad)** A whirling round.

**Dyströawl, a. (tröawl)** Whirling, going in eddies.

**Dyströi, v. a. (troi)** To whirl, or to turn in eddies.

**Dystru, s. m. (tru)** Pity, or concern for.

**Dystryç, s. m. (ystryç)** Spume, or froth. *Can zwyned â dystryç y don, as white as the foam of the wave.*

*Olwen, gwynaç oez ei çnawd no dystryç tôn.*

*Olwen, whiter was her flesh than the foam of the wave.*

*H. Culhwç—Mabinigion.*

**Dystryçawl, a. (dystryç)** Foaming, or spuming.

**Dystryçiad, s. m. (dystryç)** A foaming, a spuming.

**Dystryçu, v. a. (dystryç)** To foam, or to spume.

**Dystryw, s. m. (ystryw)** Destruction, or ruin.

**Dystrywgar, a. (dystryw)** Given to destroying.

**Dystrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystryw)** A destroying; ruination.

**Dystrywiaw, v. a. (dystryw)** To destroy, to ruin, to overthrow.

**Dystrywiawl, a. (dystryw)** Destructive, ruinous.

**Dystrywiedig, a. (dystryw)** Destroyed, demolished.

**Dystrywiedigaeth, s. m. (dystrywiedig)** Ruination.

## D Y W

**Dystrywiwr, s. m.—pl. dystrywiwyr (dystryw—gwr)** A destroyer, or demolisher.

**Dyftwyth, a. (yftwyth)** Pliant, springing.

**Dyftwythaw, v. a. (dyftwyth)** To make pliant; to become pliant, supple, or elastic.

**Dyftwythawl, a. (dyftwyth)** Pliant, springing.

**Dyftwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyftwyth)** A rendering, or becoming pliant.

**Dyftyr, s. m. (yftyr)** Destruction, devastation.

*Dyftyr gwall awyr a lliv.*

*The ravage of the lapsing of the sky and a flood.*

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Dyfuz, a. (fuz)** That is immersed, or plunged.

**Dyfuzaw, v. a. (dyfuz)** To be immersing.

**Dyfuzawl, a. (dyfuz)** Tending to immerse.

**Dyfuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfuz)** Immersion.

**Dyfyçawl, a. (fyçawl)** Desiccative, desiccant.

**Dyfyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyçiad)** Desiccation.

**Dyfyçu, v. a. (fyçu)** To desiccate, to exsiccate.

**Dyfylawg, a. (fylawg)** Compact, substantial.

**Dyfyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyliad)** Substantiation.

**Dyfylu, v. a. (fylu)** To make substantial.

**Dyfiyllawg, a. (fiyllawg)** Having quick sight.

**Dyfiyllgar, a. (fiyllgar)** Of quick observation.

**Dyfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fylliad)** A gazing.

**Dyfyllu, v. a. (fyllu)** To gaze, to look, to observe.

*Dyfiyllai treç tra manon,*

*Dyfiçleiriawg ac a'çawg talaçon.*

*The victor would gaze towards the queen, of bright and prominent uplifted front.* *Taliesin.*

**Dyfymwth, s. m. (fymwth)** A quick flying off.

**Dyt, interj. (dyd)** Hold! stop! avast! *dyt, dyt zyn!* hold, hold man!

*Dyt dyt! ebyr Robin Zu, ac ev ar ei giniaw yn Llwydiarth, ve fyrthioez y maen azwyn.*

*Hold! hold! quoth Robin Zu, and he being at his dinner in Llwydiarth, the precious stone is dropt.*

**Dyun, a. (un)** United, accordant, agreeing.

*Ni byz dyundau Gymro.*

*Two Welshmen will never be unanimous.*

*Adage.*

**Dyunaw, v. a. (dyun)** To agree, to accord, to unite.

*Pan gygleu Gwynwas a Melwas rylaz Gratian, fev a orugant dyunaw ag hwynt y Gwyzyl, a'r Yfgotiaid, a'r Llyçlynwyr.*

*When Gwynwas and Melwas had heard that Gratian was slain, what they did was to unite with them the Gwyzelians, and the Scots, and the Lloçlyn men.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

*D'unwç ar hezwç roziad.*

*Agree upon the giving of peace.*

*Icuau Tew.*

**Dyunawl, a. (dyun)** Tending to agree; accordant.

**Dyundeb, s. m. (dyun)** Concord, accord, consent, agreement, union; confederacy.

**Dyuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyun)** A uniting, or agreeing; a confederating, or joining together.

**Dyuniant, s. m. (dyun)** Concordance, consent, union; confederation.

**Dyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (yw)** A being; that exists in the present time, that is; a day.

**Dywad, s. m. (gwâd)** A denial; a renunciation.

**Dywadawl, a. (dywad)** Denying; renouncing.

**Dywadiad, s. m. (dywad)** A denying; a refusing.

**Dywadnawl, a. (gwadnawl)** Using the feet.

**Dywadniad, s. m. (gwadniad)** A using the feet.

**Dywadnu, v. a. (gwadnu)** To use the feet; to take to the heels, to run away.

*Dywadnu,*



# D Y W

**Dywadu, v. a. (dywad)** To deny; to renounce.

Y neb à zywato goed a maes, rhoed lw dengwyr a deugaint heb gaeth a heb allud, a thri o honynt yn ziovyrdawg o varfogaeht a llain a gwraig.

He *that would deny* wood and field (prove an alibi) let him produce the oath of fifty men, without a slave or a foreigner, and three of them under a vow of restraint from riding, from linen, and from a woman.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dywadwr, s. m.—pl. dywadwyr (dywad—gwr)**

One who denies, a denier; a refuser.

**Dywaes, s. f. (gwaes)** A warrant; an assertion.

**Dywaefawl, a. (dywaes)** Warranted; assertive.

**Dywaefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywaes)** An asserting.

**Dywaefu, v. a. (dywaes)** To warrant; to assert.

Ev yn ateb ni dywaes nag  
Nog ugel no hanes.

He answering insisted not upon a high refusal nor an explanation.

*Ll. P. Mog.*

**Dywal, a. (gwal)** Fierce, ferocious, furious.

A'r gwr à oez gynt yn annhrugarawg megis llew dywal llucedenawl anwar—Oez val oen gwar.

And the man who had been formerly unmerciful like the fierce lion wildly darting, was like a gentle lamb.

*H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Dywalâd, s. m. (dywal)** A becoming, or making fierce.

**Dywalâawl, a. (dywal)** Tending to make fierce.

**Dywalâu, v. n. (dywal)** To become fierce, or enraged.

Mal yr oez Niniaw ar y wez hòno yn dywalâu yn erbyn i elynion, ena'v Labianus tywyllawg yn cyfarvodd ag ev; ac yn y lle ar y cyrrant cyntav Niniaw a'i llaw.

As Ninio was in that manner *maddening* against his foes, behold Labienus a leader meeting with him, and on the spot at the first onset Ninio flew him.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dywalder, s. m. (dywal)** Fierceneffs, cruelty.

Gwedigweled o nazynt nad oez un gwlad à allai wrthwynebu i zywalder a greulnder Beii a Bran, o gydfyniedigaeth fenezwyr Rhuvain a zaethant i erci tangnevez a dyundeb y ganzynt.

After they had seen that there was not one country which could withstand the *fierceneffs* and cruelty of Beii and Bran, by universal consent the senate of Rome came to demand peace and agreement of them.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Dywalez, s. m. (dywal)** Fierceneffs, ferocity.

**Dywaliad, s. m. (dywal)** A becoming enraged.

**Dywalrwyf, s. m. (dywal)** Fierceneffs, ferocity.

**Dywalu, v. n. (dywal)** To become furious.

**Dywall, a. (gwall)** Apt to shed, or pour; prodigal.

Ni fell gwyf aval o avall;  
Ni cynnyf dywal a dywall.

The apple will not drop far from the apple tree; the fierce and the *lavish* will not increase.

*Tanfin.*

**Dywallaw, v. a. (dywall)** To pour out, to shed.

Duw dewin gwerthevin gwythiau,  
Dywallaw atan ran o' th radau;  
Dywiadon devnyziait i' th ozeu,  
Dymawl zyn doniawg wyf vinnau.

God the divine sovereign of wonders, *pour out* towards us a portion of thy blessings; the children of men thou didst form to thy good purpose, a human being am I, and greatly gifted.

*Ein. ab Gwalgmai.*

**Dywallledig, a. (dywall)** Poured, or shed abroad.

**Dywalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywall)** A pouring.

**Dywalltrain, v. a. (dywall—train)** To scatter about, to lavish, to waste, to destroy, to consume.

**Dywan, s. m. (gwan)** A parting off, severance.

**Dywanawl, a. (dywan)** Tending to part off.

**Dywanva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dywan)** A digression, a wandering, or straying.

**Dywaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywan)** A digressing; a wandering, or coming by chance.

**Dywanu, v. a. (dywan)** To part off; to digress; to go by chance, or unawares.

Dywanu wrth laz dyn.

To come by accidentally when a man is slain.

*Welsh Laws.*

# D Y W

—Dyred,  
A dywan attav ag ateb cêd.

Come and draw onwards to me with an answer of blifs.

*Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

Dygyçwyn, genad gadyr ardal teulu  
Teilwng meiz o vual,  
A dywan Dyno Bedwal,  
A dywed an dyvod iâl.

Set off, thou messenger of the powerful region of the tribe mentioning the mead from the horn, and depart from Tyno Bydwal and announce our coming to iâl.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Dywarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth)** A covering.

Mor vyz dywarth deillion!

How great the veil of the blind ones!

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Dywarthawl, a. (dywarth)** Tending to cover.

**Dywarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywarth)** A covering over, or enveloping; a being uppermost; a being conveyed; a carrying.

**Dywarthu, v. a. (dywarth)** To cover over, or be uppermost; to be borne, or carried; to carry.  
*Dywarthu dyn i'r bez*, to carry a person to the grave.

Da genyv i digonez

Dywarthu i byd wrth i boz.

I am well pleased that her abundance should support her living agreeable to her wish.

*L. Men.*

**Dywaſg, s. m. (gwaſg)** A constriction.

**Dywaſgar, s. m. (gwaſgar)** A dispersion.

**Dywaſgarawl, a. (dywaſgar)** Scattering.

**Dywaſgaru, v. a. (dywaſgar)** To scatter about.

**Dywaſgawl, a. (dywaſg)** Compressive, restrictive.

**Dywaſgiad, s. m. (dywaſg)** A constriction.

**Dywaſgodawl, a. (gwaſgodawl)** Sheltering.

**Dywaſgodva, s. f. (gwaſgodva)** A place of shelter.

Avallen beren bren ail wyzva,

Cwll goed cylç ei gwraiz dywaſgodva.

The apple tree a fragrant wood like a towering hill, the wild dog resort to its root for a shelter.

*Myrzans.*

**Dywaſgodi, v. a. (gwaſgodi)** To be sheltering.

**Dywaſgodiad, s. m. (gwaſgodiad)** A sheltering.

**Dywaſgryn, s. m. (gwaſgryn)** Agitation.

**Dywaſgrynawl, a. (dywaſgryn)** Agitating.

**Dywaſgryniad, s. m. (dywaſgryn)** A being agitating, or shivering.

**Dywaſgrynu, v. a. (dywaſgryn)** To be agitating; to cause trembling.

Dywaſgryn drudwyn drudwyr Llundain.

The bold impassioned one will cause a trembling on the bravadoes of London.

*Gwalgmai.*

**Dywawd, v. a. (gwawd)** To utter; to speak.

Gwir à zywawd Gwion Gŵd.

It is true what is said by Gwion Gŵd.

*Adage.*

**Dywedawl, a. (gwedawl)** Talkative; talking.

Eneas, gwr coç pedrogyl, hyawdyl, dywedawl, a gadarn, a gwr; cyngor hynaws oez ganzo; a llygaid duon llon oez izo.

Eneas, he was a red man, square built, eloquent, *loquacious*; and mighty, and gentle; he was amiable in counsel; and he had lively black eyes.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

**Dywededig, a. (gwededig)** Said, spoken, uttered.

**Dywedgar, a. (gwedgar)** Loquacious, talkative.

**Dywedgarwç, s. m. (dywedgar)** Loquaciousness.

**Dywediad, s. m. (gwediad)** A saying; diction.

Deallwn ni Rhyzwyllys, yr hyn beth zyweddiad yr athrawon nid ydyw yn zim amgen ond rhyz varnedigaeth y mezwil a'r wyllys.

Let us understand free will, the which manner of *expression* of the learned is nothing more than a free exertion of the mind and the will.

*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

**Dywedwft, s. f. (gwedwft)** The mumps, a disordered utterance.

**Dywedwyd, v. a. (gwedwyd)** To speak, or to utter.

**Dywedwydawl,**



# D Y W

Dywedydawl, *a.* (dywedwyd) Talkative; talking.

Dywedydawl, nid ydwyd,  
Dystaw yn azaw i'n wyd.

Talkative thou art not, silent thou art in promising to us.  
*D. Llywd Gorleq.*

Diomedes, gwr cadarn pedrogyl, a gorf gwezus izo; a gwygyr yn ymlaz; a dywedwydawl, ac ymennyz gwrelawg, a dryganianus oez, a glew.

Diomedes, he was a powerful square man, and he had a comely body; and he was gallant in fighting; he was *loquacious*, and of a warm brain, and passionate, and skilful. *H. Dared—Mabingion.*

Dywedyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To speak, to say, to tell.

Llawer gwr drwg ei zywedyd.

Many a truth is bad to tell of.

*Adage.*

Dywed llavar ni wypo.

The loquacious will say what he doth not know.

*Adage.*

Er ifed i dywedai,  
Hywel rhoi'n ugel a wnai.

Though he should speak so low, Hywel would highly give.  
*H. Gae Llywd.*

Dywezawl, *a.* (gwez) Tending to unite.

Dywezedig, *a.* (gwez) Joined, or united together.

Dywezi, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwez) Affiance, espousal, or marriage contract.

Os hapia yn hên boen ne haint,  
Ac anhunez gan henaint,  
Y hi, y zywezi za,  
I'th z, z ing a'th zyzana.

When old if pain or disease should happen, and restlessness from great age, she, the good *helpmate*, would comfort thee in thy day of affliction.  
*S. Phylip.*

Dyweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywezi) A espousing.

Dyweziaw, *v. a.* (dywezi) To yoke, to couple together, to join in marriage, to espouse.

Dyweziawl, *a.* (dywezi) Conjugal, espousal.

Dyweziedig, *a.* (dywezi) Affianced, betrothed.

Dyweziwr, *s. m.—pl. dyweziwyr* (dywezi—gwr) An affiancer, one who joins in marriage.

Dyweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A ministring to, a bringing onward.

Dyweiniaw, *v. a.* (gweiniaw) To bring onward.

Yr hon fyz a zyweiniwyd gyntaf i ynys Prydain gan Siofeb.

The which faith was conveyed first to the island of Britain by Joseph.  
*Llywelyn, o Langevryz.*

Dyweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) Forwarding, helping.

Dyweiniwr, *s. m.—pl. dyweiniwyr* (gweiniwr) One who brings forward, a forwarder.

Dyweinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gweinyz) A promoter, or one who forwardeth.

Dywellyg, *a.* (dywall) Fallacious; failing.

Dywellygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwellygiad) A making a lapse, or failing.

Dywellygiaw, *v. a.* (gwellygiaw) To cause a lapse, or failing.

Dywellygiawl (gwellygiawl) Apt to fail.

Dywen, *s. f.* (gwên) A smile; glad mien.

Dywenaw, *s. f.* (dywen) Apt to be smiling.

Dyweniad, *s. m.* (dywen) A being smiling.

Dywenu, *v. a.* (dywen) To be smiling; to smile.

Maen ugel medel i alon  
Dywen ar waigan Adebon.

Maen, his slain heap of foes is high, he smiles on the incantation of Adebon.  
*Taliesin.*

Dywenyz, *s. m.* (dywen) Joy, delight, pleasure.

Ni thawn bei byzwn celvyz  
O voli Mab Duw dywenyz.

I would not be silent, if I were skilful, of praising the Son of God our *rappinefs*.  
*D. Llyfwrn M w.*

Dywgwener, *s. m.* (dyw—gwener) Friday.

Dywiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A verifying.

# D Y W

Dywiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) Verification.

Dywiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify, to assert.

Diarheb yw hon, dywirir yn mro,  
A lazo a lezir.

This is a proverb, it will be verified in a court — "He that slayeth will be slain."  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Dywiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Tending to verify.

Dywiriwr, *s. m.—pl. dywiriwyr* (gwiriwr) A verifier, an assertor.

Dywigaw, *v. a.* (gwifgaw) To array, to dress.

Dywigawl, *a.* (gwifgawl) Arrayed, ornamented.

Dywigiad, *s. m.* (gwifgiad) A dressing out.

Dywillun, *s. m.* (dyw—llun) Monday.

Dywmawrth, *s. m.* (dyw—mawrth) Tuesday.

Dywmercyr, *s. m.* (dyw—mercyr) Wednesday.

Dywod, *v. a.* (dywawd) To utter, or to speak.

Oni zaw'r man a zywod  
Clav o'm ais y clyw vy mod.

If she comes not to the place she mentions, she will hear of my being sick at my heart.  
*H. D. Llywd.*

Dywrtheb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwrtheb) A response.

Dywrthebawl, *a.* (dywrtheb) Responsive, replying.

Dywrthebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywrtheb) Response; altercation; contradiction.

Dywrthebu, *v. a.* (dywrtheb) To be replying.

Dywrthred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwrthred) Adversity.

A hezyw ym daw dywrthred o'i zwyn;  
Handwyv dir-rwyn vrwyn o'i vraw goiled.

And this day I shall experience *distraction* for his being taken off; am I not all agitated with tumult for the sad loss of him.  
*Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Dywrthredawl, *a.* (dywrthred) Going adversely.

Dywrthrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywrthred) A going in opposition to; a distracting.

Dywrthredu, *v. a.* (dywrthred) To go adversely.

Dywsadwrn, *s. m.* (dyw—sadwrn) Saturday.

Dywful, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (dyw—ful) Sunday.

Dywthiad, *s. m.* (gwthiad) Protrusion, propulsion.

Dywthiaw, *v. a.* (gwthiaw) To protrude, to propel.

Dywthiawl, *a.* (gwthiawl) Propellant, impulsive.

Dywy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwy) Vapour; fog.

Dywyz, *s. m.* (gwyz) A being made conspicuous; the swelling of the milk vessels in animals near the time of bringing forth their young.

Dywyzawl, *a.* (dywyz) Tending to fill out.

Dywyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywyz) The springing of the milk vessels.

Dywyzu, *v. n.* (dywyz) To make apparent; to fill out; to swell with milk on the approach of bringing forth the young; to spring, as the udder of a cow.

Yfawell Cynzylan ystywyll ei nen  
Gwedi Gwen gyweithyz;  
Gwae ni wna da ai dywyz!

The hall of Cynzylan gloomy is its roof after the ready helper of Gwen, alas, he that fills it will no more do good!  
*Llywarc Hani.*

Dywyzlawn, *a.* (dywyz—llawn) Fully conspicuous; full of springing.

Neum dozyw devnyz dyz dywyzlawn,  
Dyvod i gyvnod i Gadwallawn!

Is there not come to me a subject for a day *teeming with tears*, that the appointed period should come to Cadwallawn?  
*Cynzelw, m. C. ab Madawg.*

Dywyll, *a.* (gwyll) Of a black, or dark hue; dark, gloomy.

Os gwartheg dywyllion vyzant, tarw dywyll wrth bob can muw o nazynt.

If they shall be *dark cows*, then a dark bull with every hundred cow of them.  
*Wepw Laws.*

Dywylliad, *s. m.* (dywy'll) A darkening.

Dywylliaw, *v. a.* (dywy'll) To darken over.



## DYW

**Dywyllu, v. a. (dywyll)** To darken, to blacken.  
**Dywyn, v. a. (gwyn)** To make fair, or bright; to make white; to make blessed; to bless.

'Arthur y fysz gevnderw it'. Dos at Arthur i zywyn dy wallt; ac eryc ynny izo yn gyvarws it'—Dywyn vy ngwallt a vynav.—Ti a gefi hynny. Cymneryd crib aur o Arthur, a gwellaiv a dolau ariant izo, a cribaw ei ben a orug, a govyn pwy oez a orug Arthur.—Mae vy nghalon yn tirioni wrthit; mi a wn dy hanvod o'm gwaed, dywed im' pwy w't.—Culhwç mab Cilyz mab Celyzton wledig o Oleuzyz meryc Anlawz wledig vy mam.—Gwir yw hynny; heb yr Arthur, cevnderw wyt tithau i mi; nod a notys, a thi a i cefi.

'Arthur is a cousin of thine.' Go to Arthur to consecrate thy hair, and so shalt thou ask that as a present for thee.—'To consecrate my hair is what I seek for.'—'Thou shalt have that,'—Arthur, taking a golden comb, and scissors with silver handles, combed his head, and Arthur asked him who he was.—'My heart grows warm towards thee; I know that thou art of my blood; tell me who thou art?'—'Culhwç the son of Cilyz, the son of Celyzton the prince, by Goleuzyz the daughter of the prince Anlawz, my mother.'—'That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to me; fix upon whatever thou wilt, and thou shalt have it.'

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Dywynaw, v. a. (dywyn)** To make fair; to bless.  
**Dywynawl, a. (dywyn)** Brightening; blissful.  
**Dywyndeb, s. m. (dÿwyn)** Brightness; blessedness.  
**Dywyneb, s. m. (dywyn)** That makes fair; a blessing.

Tri dywyneb gwlad y fysz, ac ni ellir bod hebzynt; arglwyz, ac ofeiriad, a cyvraith.

There are three blessings of a country, and it is not possible to be without them: a chief magistrate, and a priest, and a law.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Dywynedig, a. (dywyn)** Brightened; blessed.  
**Dywynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynedig)** A making fair, or bright; the act of blessing.  
**Dywynvazeu, v. a. (dywyn—mazeu)** To lend to blessedness; a sentencing to death. *a.* Being condemned to death.  
**Dywyni, s. m. (dywyn)** A brightening, making fair; expiation; a blessing.

A cym'ryd y gan Zuw zywyni,  
A Cymro divro divrad wezi.

And to accept from God a blessing, and an exiled Welshman of upright prayer.

*Meilyr ab Gwallmai.*

**Dywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywyn)** A brightening, a making fair, or clear; a blessing.  
**Dywyniant, s. m. (dywyn)** The act of making fair, or clear; a beatification.  
**Dywynid, s. m. (dywyn)** Splendor; apparency.  
**Dywynig, a. (dywyn)** Splendid, shining, bright.  
**Dywynu, v. a. (dywyn)** To make fair, bright, or apparent; to whiten; to make blessed; to bless.  
**Dywynwr, s. m.—pl. dywynwyr (dywyn—gwr)** One who makes clear, or apparent; a bleaser.

## DY Y

**Dywynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dywyn)** A brightener.

O vlaen avlonyz oez dywynyz,  
Ev a wnai lonyz olyn ei linon.

Before the restless he was a brightening one, the dread of his ashes  
shalt would make him quiet. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

**Dywynyg, v. a. (dywyn)** To make apparent; to shine.

Mae yn dywynyg arno ei vaeth.

His nursing is shown upon him.

*S. D. Rhys,*

**Dywynygawl, a. (dywynyg)** Brightening; shining.  
**Dywynygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynyg)** A shining.  
**Dywynygu, v. a. (dywynyg)** To make clear; to shine.

Dywynyg dy wîr yn wynias.

Thy truth shines glowingly. *Ll. P. Moç, i'r baeam twymyn.*

**Dywyrnawd, s. m.—pl. dywyrnodau (gwyr—nawd)**  
The flowing of light; a day.

Gwae vi, glezyv glân gloew-zrud i'm llaw,  
O'r llagar zywynawd!

Woe is me, with the fair brightly-daring sword in my hand, be-  
cause of the gleaming day! *Cynzeirw, m. teulu O. Gwynex.*

Urzws Duw zywynawd Owain!

God has ordained the day of Owain!

*Cynzeirw.*

**Dywyftlaw, v. a. (gwyftlaw)** To give a pledge.

Owain—  
Dyglud ciod Brydain bedrydanau;  
Dygyftlir izo o Zin Alclyd goglez.

Owain, he gathers the praise of Britain's four quarters, homage  
will be given to him from Din Alclyd in the north. *Gwallmai.*

**Dywyftlawg, a. (gwyftlawg)** Holding a pledge.  
**Dywyftliad, s. m. (gwyftliad)** A pledging, a giving security; a doing homage.  
**Dywywiad, s. m. (gwywiad)** A fading away.  
**Dywywiaw, v. a. (gwywiaw)** To fade; to wither.

Glas fysz benav lliw canolig—yn degeu o wyn, ac yn dywywiaw  
mewn du.

Azure is the chief medium colour, originating from white, and  
dying away into black. *Traeth. Arweizoni.*

**Dywywiawl, a. (gwywiawl)** Fading, withering.  
**Dyrrthryn, s. m. (gyrrthryn)** A repulsion.  
**Dyrrthrynawl, a. (dyrrthryn)** Repulsive.  
**Dyrrthryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrrthryn)** A coming in opposition; repulsion.  
**Dyrrthrynu, v. a. (dyrrthryn)** To repulse.

Dyvrws gwaneg, dygyrrthryn gro.

The wave hastens onward, the beach repels.

*Lleuoç.*

## E.

### E

**E, A prefix in composition.** It implies aptness to act, or move.

**E,** standing alone, as a word, implies action going on, and when it accompanies a verb it is the agent performing the action described without the discrimination of a person. It is often in the place of a pronoun, but the particular character is generally marked by the context; except in the *Silurian Dialect*, where it implies he, and his. It is appropriately the sign of the active participle, making actions of the present tense which without it would be otherwise. It has also the form in many expressions of what would

### E A N

be termed an adverb. Examples, *gwelir*, there will be seen; *e welir*, seeing takes place, or, it is seen; *e'm gwelir*, the seeing of me takes place, or, I am seen; *e dyngoes*, the agent swearing was, or he (she, or it) swore; *e dyngoes y dyn*, the man swore.

E vynai'r gâth bysgod, ond ni vynai wlyçu ei throed.  
The cat would have fish, but she would not have to wet her foot  
*Adage.*

**Eang, a. (ang)** Ample, large, wide, loose, free.  
*Gwr eang*, a free man.

Eang yw'r byd i bawb.  
The world is spacious for all.

*Adage.*  
**Eangawl**



# E B I

Eangawl, *a.* (ëang) Tending to make spacious.  
Eangder, *s. m.* (ëang) Spaciousness, capacity.  
Eangiad, *s. m.* (ëang) A making capacious.  
Eangrwyz, *s. m.* (ëang) Spaciousness, capacity.  
Eangu, *v. a.* (ëang) To make ample, or spacious.  
Eawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* ëogiaid (awg) A salmon.

Nid mwyaiz ond eawg.  
There is nothing so pleasing as the salmon. *Adage.*

Eawn, *a.* (awn) Bold, daring, intrepid, brave.  
Eaws, *s. f.*—*pl.* eofau (aws) A nightingale.

Nid ferçawg ond eaws.  
There is nothing so loving as the nightingale. *Adage.*

EB, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ion.* A going; a going from, a proceeding out of; a sending from; utterance; in a state abstracted from.

Eb, *v. n.* To go, or proceed from; to send from; to utter; to say. *Eb wi, eb y wi, ebyr wi, eb'r wi,* quoth I; *eb di,* quoth thou; *eb eve,* faith he; *eb y ni,* quoth we.

Ebaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (eb—aç) A nook, a corner, a cove, a bay.

Ac yna yr aeth Collen i vynyw Glesfynre; ac yno i gwnaeth ev guzigyl dan ebaç carreg mewn lle dirgel.

And then Collen went to the mountain of Glastonbury, and there he made a hermitage under the corner of a stone in a secret place. *Buce's Collen.*

Ebaçawg, *a.* (ebaç) Full of nooks, or coves.

Ebaeth, *s. m.* (eb—aeth) A nook, or corner; a cove.

Eban, *s. m.*—*pl. ebyn* (eb) A passing on; a going by, or through. *v. a.* To go; to pass.

Vy març Melyngan  
Cyvred a gwyllan  
My hun nid eban  
Cyvrong môr a glan.

My steed Melyngan is swift as the sea mew which will not pass between the sea and the shore. *Taliesin.*

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan  
Dyzwyre dy daered arnan;  
Dygryn twrv torvoz yn eban  
Dygyrç hynt.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will raise itself over us; terror, with the tumultuous noise of armies in passing, will take his course. *Gafnodyn.*

Ebargov, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (argov) A forgetting.

Ebargovi, *v. n.* (ebargov) To forget, to let out of mind.

Ebargoviad, *s. m.* (ebargov) A forgetting; oblivion.

Ebawl, *s. m.*—*pl. ebolion* (eb—awl) A colt, a foal, a young horse. *Mae o un yn ebawl,* he is quite a colt, or full of life.

Hir y byz març baç yn ebawl.

*Adage.*

Ni thelir faeth i ebawl.

An arrow will not be paid to a colt. *Adage.*

Ebediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (eb—ediw) A heriot; an impropriation.

Ebestawl, *s. m.*—*pl. ebystyl* and *ebestolion* (eb—estyl) Apostle.

Ebiaith, *s. f.*—*pl. ebieithion* (eb—iaith) A part, or division of a sentence.

Gwelwç ofawd y gair llais dair gwaith yn negreud yr ebiaith wahannodawl.

You see the word *llais* placed three times in the beginning of the semicolon division of the sentence. *H. Perri.*

Ebill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pill) A piercer; a pin, or peg; an aurge; a gimblet; the key of a mu-

# E B R

sical instrument. *Ebillion telyn,* the keys, or pins of a harp.

—Dy gi  
A'i ebillion gwynion ar gau  
Yn union yn ei enau.

Thy dog with his white pegs on the clofe straightly fet in his jaws. *T. Pry.*

Ebilldaradyr, *s. m.*—*pl. ebillderydyr* (ebill—taradyr) A small auger.

Ebilldaradyr dimai a dâl,  
A small auger its value is a halfpenny. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebillen, *s. f. dim* (ebill) A small peg; a piercer; a gimblet.

Ebilliad, *s. m.* (ebill) A pegging; a piercing; a boring.

Ebilliaw, *v. a.* (ebill) To peg; to pierce; to bore.

Ebilliawg, *a.* (ebill) Having pegs, or pins.

Ebod, *s. pl. aggr.* (eb) What is voided; dung.

Ebodni, *v. a.* (ebodyn) To void dung as a horse.

Ebodyn, *s. m.* (ebod) The dung of a horse.

Ebolaiz, *a.* (ebawl) Like a colt, or coltish.

Eboles, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ebawl) A young mare, a filly.

Ni çav un man, açwyn mau,  
Heb lais vy ebolesau—  
I çwyn edwyn cenadwr;  
Açwyn yw am na çan' wr.

I get not a single spot, it is my complaint, free from the noise of my fillies; their craving is known to the messenger; it is grief because they can not get a husband. *R. Dynglwyd, i çwyn amws.*

Ebolgarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ebawl—carn) Colts foot, a herb, also called *alan byçan*; *ebolgarn y gerzi,* asarrabacca.

Eboli, *v. n.* (ebawl) To become as a colt.

Eboliawg, *a.* (ebawl) Fit for foaling, or breeding.

Teithi caseg yw tynu car yn allt ac yn ngwaered, a dwyn pwn traws, a bod yn eboliawg

The qualities of a mare are to draw a drag up hill and down hill, and to carry a cross load, and to be with foal. *Welsh Laws.*

Eboluz, *adv.* (eb—goluz) Without let, or hinderance, without delay, forthwith, presently.

Ebran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eb—rhan) Provender for horses.

Y dyfain a zyly zau ebran i'w varç, a fedair pedol, ac eu to o hoelion unwaith yn y flwyz yn i gan y goylllys.

The steward of the household is entitled to two bails for his horse, and four shoes with their sets of nails once in a year from the smith of the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebraniad, *s. m.* (eban) A baiting, a foddering.

Ebranu, *v. a.* (eban) To bait; to fodder. *Ebranu meirç,* to bait horses.

Ebranwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ebranwyr* (eban—gwr) One who gives provender for horses.

Ebrawl, *a.* (ebyr) Having a tendency to go.

Ebreidiad, *s. m.* (abred) A passing onward.

Ebreidiawg, *a.* (abred) Abounding with motion.

Ebri, *s. m.* (ebyr) A going; egress; passage; utterance; a passing a word; surety.

Ac yffi didryv didraul ebri;  
Ac am i mynwent mynwes heli;  
Ynys Vair virain.

And it has a sequestered place not worn by travelling; and around its cemetery is the bosom of the sea; the beautiful island of Mary. *Malyr, i Enlli.*

Ebriad, *s. m.* (ebyr) A going from, or out of; motion.

Ebrived, *a.* (eb—rhived) Without number, infinite.

Cad ar wy cyrçed  
Gwaewawr ebrived.

To the conflict there resorted spears innumerable. *Taliesin.*

Ebrill, *s. m.* (eb—rhill) The month of April.



# E Ç D

**Ebrilliaiz, a. (ebrill)** Like april; springing.  
**Ebru, a. (ebyr)** To move; to go from; to utter.  
**Ebrwyz, a. (eb—rhwyz)** Quick, swift, hasty; soon.

A efgyno yn hwyr ebrwyz y disgyn.  
 He that climbs up late soon he will descend. *Adage.*

Breuzwyd yw ebrwyzed oes.  
 It is a dream how swift is life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ebrwyzaw, v. a. (ebrwyz)** To hasten, to accelerate.

Ev a ebrwyzoez ei hyn.  
 He quickened his course. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

**Ebrwyzawl, a. (ebrwyz)** Hastening, accelerating.  
**Ebrvyzedig, a. (ebrwyz)** Accelerated, quickened.  
**Ebrwyziad, s. m. (ebrwyz)** An acceleration.  
**Ebrydig, a. (abred)** Having power to move.  
**Ebrylu, v. a. (abred)** To move, or pass onward.  
**Ebryvygawl, a. (rhyvygawl)** Apt to neglect.  
**Ebryvygedig, a. (rhyvygedig)** That is neglected.  
*Dadyl ebryvygedig, a neglected cause.*  
**Ebryvygiad, s. m. (rhyvygiad)** A neglecting.  
**Ebryvygu, v. a. (rhyvygu)** To desist from having to do with; to neglect.

Ebryvygais vwyta vy mara.  
 I neglected to eat my bread. *Davyd Zu.*

**Ebwç, s. m. (eb—wç)** A gasp; a groan; a sigh.  
**Ebwystyl, s. m.—pl. ebwystlon (eb—gwystyl)** An embryo.  
**Ebyçawl, a. (ebwç)** Gasping; sighing; groaning.  
**Ebyçedig, a. (ebwç)** That is made to sigh.

Dywavd Braint Hir—Mae cenedyl y Prydeiniaid heb gafael un tywysawg a allai ei dwyn ar i hen deilyngdawd, a hezyw ebycedig a oez o ymgydd enrhydez dy vod tithau yn dyozev lleiau hyny a'i golli.

Braint Hir said—The nation of the Britons is without obtaining one prince that could restore them to their ancient dignity, and this day it is distressing in endeavouring to preserve that honour that thou shouldst also suffer it to be diminished and lost.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ebyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebwç)** A gasping.  
**Ebyciawl, a. (ebwç)** Gasping; sighing.  
**Ebyçu, v. a. (ebwç)** To give a gasp; to clamour.  
**Ebyd, s. m. (eb)** A going from, a passing off.  
**Ebyr, s. m. (eb)** Egress; utterance. *v. a.* To utter.  
**Eçraiz, a. (egyr)** Of a harsh, or severe, nature.  
**Eçrawl, a. (egyr)** Of a harsh, or severe nature.  
**Eçriat, s. m. (egyr)** A becoming harsh, or sharp.  
**Eçrwr, s. m.—pl. eçrwyd (egyr—gwr)** A sharp dealing person, a sharper, an extortioner.  
**EÇ, s. f. r.** What gives origin, or motion to; an agent, or cause; a principle, what pervades; what produces. It is seldom used except when compounded with other words. Also a portion of arable land, an acre.

Tudwlyç Hir eç o dir ai drewyz.  
 Tudwlyç the tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption. *Ancurin.*

**Eçaeth, s. m. (eç)** A seclusion; retirement; rest.  
**Eçain, v. n. (eç)** To become secluded; to retire aside; to rest; to repose; to sleep.  
**Eçawl, a. (eç)** Secluded, retired; reposing.  
**Eçdoe, s. m. (eç—doe)** The day before yesterday.  
*adv.* On the day before yesterday.

Eçdoe a doe y deun  
 I'r byd da, a'r bywyd hwn;  
 Hezyw ni'n h oedav Davyz,  
 Yn vore doav ar y dyz.

The day before yesterday and yesterday I would to come the good state and this living; to-day, Davyz, I will not disappoint thee, early on the day I will come. *Gwi. Owain.*

# E Ç L

**Eçdoeawl, a. (eçdoe)** Of the day before yesterday.  
**Eçdywyn, s. m. (dywyn)** Splendor, brightness.  
**Eçlywynawl, a. (eçdywyn)** Glittering, luminous.  
**Eçlywyredig, a. (eçdywyn)** Resplendent, glittering, shining.

Y vorwyn Efyllt hōno, nid oez hawz cafael dyn can deced â hi yn yr nol vyd; canys gwynaf oez ei çnawd nag eçdywynedig afgwrn morvil.

Efyllt that same maid, it was not easy to find a person so fair as she in the whole world; for her body was whiter than the polished bone of the sea animal. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eçdywynedigrywyz, s. m. (eçdywynedig)** Glitteringness.

Arthur a welai vreuzyd fev—draig yn echedeg i wrthy gorllewix ac eçdywynedigrywyz i llygaid yn goleuaw y wlad.

Arthur beheld a dream; namely, a dragon flying from out of the west, and the brightness of her eyes illuminating the country. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eçdywyniad, s. m. (eçdywyn)** A glittering, a shining.  
**Eçdywynu, v. a. (eçlywyn)** To cast a splendor.  
**Eçdywynyg, s. m. (eçdywyn)** A diffusing of light.  
*v. a.* To cast a lustre; to glitter.  
**Eçdywynygawl, a. (eçdywynyg)** Resplendent.  
**Eçdywynygiad, s. m. (eçdywynyg)** A glittering.  
**Eçdywynygu, v. a. (eçdywynyg)** To cast a splendor, to glitter, to shine.  
**Eçeiniaid, s. m. (eçen)** A giving origin to; creation.

Na'm didawl o'th vuz, uz eçeiniaid,  
 Na'm gwellyg yn mhlyg y: mhlaid irad.

Deprive me not of thy blessing, Lord of the creation, leave me not neglected and confined with the hideous crew. *Cynxelw.*

**Eçel, s. f.—pl. eçyl (eç—el)** Axis; an axle-tree.

Mawr vwy y credav no çrair cred neirthiad  
 Eçel cad ced adnair.

Much more than the gospel of the faith I believe the supporter and the pillar of battle; the scatterer of treasure. *Phyllip Brydyz.*

**Eçer, s. f.—pl. eçyn (eç—en)** A source, or origin; a stock, tribe, family, or nation.

Gwr hydyr i'n hoedran a zêl,  
 Gwawr eçen gwryd Eçel!

May a gallant hero come in our time, the luminary of the tribe having the courage of Eçel! *Ll. P. Mōç.*

I'm peryv digarz bwyv dygen geiniad;  
 I'r Mab, i'r Mawr-dad roziad vy Rheen,  
 I'r Yibryd eçel o'r un eçen.

To my pure great cause may I be a conspicuous finger; to the son, to the great Father, the giver of my Lord, to the supreme Spirit from the one source. *Cynxelw, m. R. Mlaiz.*

**Eçenawg, a. (eçen)** Having an origin, a stock.  
**Eçenawl, a. (eçen)** Belonging to a tribe, or family.  
**Eçing, s. m. (eç—ing)** A confined state; restraint.  
**Eçing, a. (eç—ing)** Confined, straitened, restrained.

Eçing ynov cōv, neu'm cavas edlid  
 Am edlin teyrnas!

Oppressed is memory within me, am I not assailed by affliction after the heir of a kingdom! *Ll. P. Mōç, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

**Eçlur, s. m. (eç—llur)** What causes paleness.  
*a.* Of a pale hue, livid.

**Eçlys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eç—llys)** Cause, motive; occasion; opportunity.

**Eçlysawl, a. (eçlys)** Occasional; opportune.  
**Eçlysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eçlys)** An occasioning.  
**Eçlysu, v. a. (eçlys)** To occasion; to cause, to render.

Am gydvrwawd Medrawd Myrzin darogan;  
 Am orwyr Cynan cerz eçlysu.

Of the joint brother of Medrod Myrzin predicteth; of the great grandson of Cynan the song is called forth. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

**Eçlysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (eçlys)** A cause, a motive.  
**Eçlysuraw,**



## E Ç W

**Egylfuraw, v. a. (egylfur)** To make an occasion.  
**Egylfurawl, a. (egyltur)** Occasional; causing.  
**Egylfuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egylfur)** A causing.  
**Egnos, s. f.—pl. t. au (eg—nos)** The night before last. *a.* Of the night before last.  
**Egre, adv. (eg—rhe)** Rather, yea rather; more so.  
**Egrestrawl, a. (egrestyr)** Belonging to registering.  
**Egrestriad, s. m. (egrestyr)** A registering.  
**Egrestru, v. a. (egrestyr)** To put in a register.  
**Egrestyr, s. f.—pl. egrestrau (rhestr)** What is registered, or entered for a deposit; a register.

*Egrestyr yr ammod.*

*The registered copy of the covenant.*

*Car. o Langarvarni*

**Egryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryd)** Abashment, affright; a trembling, or shivering.  
**Egrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egryd)** A shivering.  
**Egrydu, v. a. (egryd)** To shiver, quake, or tremble.  
**Egrydus, a. (egryd)** Shocking, terrible, horrid.  
**Egryn, s. m. (ciy)** A trembling, a quaking, or shivering; terror, horror, dread.  
**Egrynalwy, a. (egryn)** Capable of agitating.  
**Egrynawl, a. (egryn)** Shivering, trembling.  
**Egrynedig, a. (egryn)** Made to quake, trembling.  
**Egryniau, s. m.—pl. t. au (egryn)** Trepidation.  
**Egrynu, v. a. (egryn)** To quake, or to tremble.  
**Egrys, s. m. (eg—rhys)** What causes a starting, hur, mischief; terror. *a.* Dire, shocking, horrid.  
**Egryfawl, a. (egrys)** Tending to frighten; direful.  
**Egryder, s. m. (egrys)** What causes a sudden shock, direfulness.  
**Egryshaint, s. m. (egrys—haint)** A blast, or malignant distemper; a benumbing stroke.  
**Egrysiad, s. m. (egrys)** A striking with a shock.  
**Egryslawn, a. (egrys)** Direful, or horrible.  
**Egryslondeb, s. m. (egryslawn)** Direfulness.  
**Egryslonder, s. m. (egryslawn)** Direfulness.  
**Egryslonez, s. m. (egryslawn)** Direfulness.  
**Egrysloni, v. n. (egryslawn)** To become terrible.  
**Egryslonrwyd, s. m. (egryslawn)** Direfulness; heinousness, cursedness.  
**Egryfu, v. n. (egrys)** To become malignant.  
**Egu, v. n. (eg)** To be not acted upon; to go aside, to retire; to be reposing.  
**Eguz, s. m. (cuz)** A hiding, a hiding place.

*Mynages wyd mewn eguz.*

*Thou art a nun in seclusion.*

*D. Llwyd.*

**Eguziad, s. m. (eguz)** A hiding, or secluding.  
**Eguziaw, v. a. (eguz)** To hide, or to seclude.  
**Egur, s. m. (cur)** Anguish, pain; disorder.  
**Egw, s. m. (eg)** The state of being not acted upon; repose; quiescence.

*Hy byzai y'ngyvrain Present mab Pel;  
 Ar i egw byzai on i vai atre.*

*Present the son of Pel would be bold in the conflict; on his repose he would be if he should not be on the return.* *Aneurin.*

**Egwa, v. n. (egw)** To be reposing, or resting.

*—Y wrthyd ni'm pella;  
 Pell ydwyv o nwyv yn egwa;  
 Ar ni vo pyllawg ni's pwylia.*

*Drive me not far from thee; because of lust far I am secluding myself; he that is not circumspect will not use discretion.* *Cynzelw.*

**Egwaint, s. m. (egw)** A state of rest, cessation.

*Meivod—*

*A'i balg-wawr yn awr yn newaint,  
 A'i balg-gor heb agor egwaint.*

*Meivod with its proud illumination in the matin hour, and its proud choir without a turn of cessation.* *Cynzelw.*

**Egwith, a. (gwith)** Adverse, contrary; awkward.

## E Ç Y

**Egwng, a. (eg—wng)** Closed upon. *v. a.* To close upon, to envelop, to close to.

*Hiraeth a'm gwalaeth gweled arnaw ylwng  
 Hirhebrwng egwng; o'ch o'r cuziaw!*

*Sorrow oppresses me, to see upon him the gloom of the closed long separation; alas, this covering over!*

*Gwaith blwng oez egwng, oç, Wenhwyvar deg  
 Dygyn ynnov dy alar!*

*It was gloomy work to close in, ah, fair Gwenhwyvar severe is my grief for thee!* *Gr. ab M., ab Davyç.*

**Egwraint, s. m. (eg—gwraint)** A quiescent quality, or nature.

**Ecwyz, s. m. (ecw)** A state of stillness, rest, or quiescence, a cessation; a cleared region, or a place cleared of its wild state; but the common meaning of the word is the evening; and in some places it is the term for autumn.

*Tan yn nhai cyn dyz  
 Rhag uz yr ecwyz;  
 Yr ecwyz tecav,  
 A'i dynion haelav;  
 Gnaud Eirgyl heb waefav  
 Ara deyrn glewaw.*

*Fire in houses ere the day appears before the sovereign of the cultivated plain; the fairest cultivated plain, and its most generous men; the Angles are without homage from the most energetic prince.* *Taliesin, i Urten.*

*Cyvranc allt a gallt ac ecwyz.*

*The junction of cliff with cliff and the cultivated plain.*

*Taliesin.*

*Aeth i eym'ryd bedyz—*

*Diau Vab Duw nev yn nwyv ecwyz.*

*The true Son of God of heaven went to take baptism in the water of stillness.* *Gwalmai.*

**Ecwyzaw, v. n. (ecwyz)** To be still, or at rest.

*Freuer wen brodyr a'th vu,  
 Pan glywynt gyvrenin llu  
 Ni ecwyzai llyz ganthu.*

*Fair Freuer thou hadst brothers, when they heard the clashing together of spears, there would be no still abode with them.* *Llywarc Hen.*

**Egwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn)** What is borrowed, or given upon trust; a loan.

*Egwyn yw nag.*

*A denial is what is upon trust.*

*Adage.*

*Ni cymghain cwyn am ecwyn.*

*An action will not accord for what is upon return.*

*Adage.*

*Cas dyn a zyco yn ecwyn mwy nog allo dalu byth.*

*Odious is the man that shall take upon trust more than he can ever pay.* *Adage.*

**Egwyna, v. a. (ecwyn)** To borrow, to take a loan; to lend. *Egwyna ganzo*, to borrow of him; *egwyna izo*, to lend to him.

*Gwannawg wyv i egwyna—  
 A dwyn paun y dyn penav.*

*I am ambitious for to take upon trust, and to take the peacock of the chief of men.* *D. ab Ieu. Zu.*

**Egwynaw, v. a. (ecwyn)** To borrow, to take a loan; to lend, or give upon trust.

*Cas acwyno cymmaint ag na bo ganzo a'i talo.*

*Odious is he that shall borrow so much as not to have wherewithal to pay it.* *Adage.*

**Egwynawl, a. (ecwyn)** Relating to borrowing.

**Egwyniad, s. m. (ecwyn)** A giving, or taking upon trust, a borrowing.

**Egwynwr, s. m.—pl. egwynwyr (ecwyn—gwr)** A lender, or giver upon trust; a creditor.

*Dau zyledwr oez i'r un egwynwr.*

*There were two debtors for the one creditor.* *Luc vii. 41.*

**Egwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ecwyn)** A creditor.

**Egwyrth, a. (eg—gwyrth)** Dull, sottish, foolish.

**Egyngawl, a. (egwng)** Having aptness to close.

**Egyngiad, s. m. (egwng)** An approximating.

*Egyngu,*



# EDV

**Egyngu, v. a. (eçwng)** To approximate; to close.

E yngoez deigy barz uçi enau;  
Oç anhawz yn zig gyd a çwynau!

The tear of a bard *has approached* to his cheek; ah, it is difficult to be angry with complaints! *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

**Eçyr, s. m. (cyr)** A reach, or attainment.

**ED, s. m. r.** What has aptness to act, or velocity.

It is doubtful whether it is used in its simple form; at least it is but very seldom. Compounded with other words it is very generally used, both as a prefix and affix; it is particularly the termination of many verbs.

**Edav, s. f.—pl. t. ez (ed—av)** A thread, or yarn.

**Edavez, s. m. aggr. (edav)** Thread, or yarn.

Aur à dyv ar edavez.

Gold doth grow upon the *threads*. *D. ab Gwilym, i r banal.*

Hyd yr edavez yr oez oriau, diwrnodau, a blynzoz; a thynged wrth eilyvyr yn çori edavez elnioes, ac yn agor dryiau'r waldervyn rhwng y zau vyd.

Along the *threads* there were hours, days, and years; and fate by his book was cutting the *threads* of life, and opening the doors of the boundary wall between the two worlds. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Edavezawg, a. (edavez)** Full of thread; ropy.

*Yr edavezawg, cuweed; called also, llwyd y forç, llwydyn y forç, a llwyd bonesig.*

**Edavezu, v. n. (edavez)** To become thread; to grow ropy.

**Edau, s. f. (ed—au)** Thread, or yarn. *Edau rulan*, woollen yarn; *edau sidan*, silk thread; *edau lin*, flaxen thread; *edau gyvarç*, hempen thread.

Ni zodwyd ynzi edau  
Na howion bras, na llin brau.

There was not put in it *thread* of crude hemp, nor rotten flax. *I. Llwyd Brydyç, i walgawd.*

**Edevyn, s. m. dim. (edav)** A single thread.

**Edeivniad, s. m.—pl. edeivniaid (deivniad)** One that is trained up, educated, or civilized.

Pan orug Celi celvyziaid daear,  
Dyniadon edeivniaid,  
Ev goreu un gwron yn mhlaid  
Cymry—

When the *Mysterious One* created the superior ones in knowledge of the earth, the *polished ones* of mankind, he formed one worthy to support the Welsh. *Ll. P. Moç, i Redri.*

**Eden, s. f.—pl. ednod (ed)** A flying creature, a fowl, or bird.

Adar à gaidar y gwynt,  
O'i zwy angôr ni ziengynt,  
Ebillion cennion yn cau  
Eden y bwn dan i binau.

Birds that should be found upon the wind, from his two grapples they would not escape, that were crooked pegs shutting a *winged animal* the bittern under his nails. *T. Alca, i Walf.*

Dôv yw'r radar wrth fara,  
Diod yr ednod yw'r ia.

Tame are the fowls to the bread, the drink of the birds is the ice. *D. ab Ieuan Zu, i çlyrç.*

**Edenawg, a. (eden)** Having winged motion.  
**s. f.** A hearse, or bier.

Cenyn cenid aer;  
Aer feirçiawg,  
Aer edenawg.

With us was there not a battle; a harnessed battle, a battle of the bier? *Aneurm.*

Hezyw hawz y gallav wylaw;  
Cuz-vez (werthvawr wez) wrthaw,  
Ac edenawg y danaw!

To-day I can easily weep; the gloomy grave (precious the countenance) near him, and the *bier* under him! *Gr. ab Georgenau.*

**Edvryd, s. m. (ed—bryd)** The act of restoring.

Gorwyr Blezynt—  
Heb edvryd y'ngweryd wely!

The great grandson of Blezynt without return in the bed of earth he lies! *Gwalçmai.*

# EDI

**Edvryd, v. a. (ed—bryd)** To restore, or to return.

Os o lôg, neu o adneu, neu o venthyg, yr holi dy za, rhaid it' vy-negi y dyz y dylid eu hedvryd.

If with respect to interest, or pledge, or a loan thou dost claim thy property, it is necessary for thee to declare the day on which it ought to be *restored*. *Welsh Laws.*

**Edvrydawl, a. (edvryd)** Tending to restore.

**Edvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edvryd)** A restoration.

**Edvrydwr, s. m.—pl. edvrydwyr (edvryd—gwr)** A restorer.

**Edvrydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edvryd)** A restorer.

**Edvuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—buz)** Profit, interest.

**Edvuziaw, v. a. (edvuz)** To make advantage of.

**Edvuziawl, a. (edvuz)** Advantageous, profitable.

**Edvyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ed—myn)** Rejection; the act of going from, a departure.

Ail llam am edvyn  
Yw llaz llywelyn.

Like the step of *departure* is the killing of Llywelyn. *Gwalçmai.*

**Edvyn, v. a. (ed—myn)** To refrain from, to go from, to depart.

Ei angerz nid edvyn.

His ardency will not depart.

*Cynzeio.*

A' th gyvarçav nav ni edvyn beirz  
Megys barz ar dremyn.

Chief, I will greet thee, whom bards will not depart from, being a bard on a journey. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Melys yw peçawd pan i herlyn digraid;  
Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edvyn.

Sweet is sin when the mischievous pursues it; how sad the soul that *refrains* not from it. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*

**Edvynt, s. m. (edvyn)** The act of refraining, or going from; a departure.

Am orwyr Blezynt  
Ym gorvlawz lledgynt,  
Amyl edvynt am dyle,  
Am advod arth arvod arv he!

For the grandson of Blezynt indignation assails me, frequent the *departure* homeward because of the nonexistence of the bear of conflict with the bold weapon. *Gwalçmai.*

Hil Mereduz draws hawz droftaw ledgynt;  
Hil edvynt Blezynt biaz ymwriaw.

The offspring of the haughty Mereduz, it is easy to be indignant for his loss; the *departed* offspring of Blezynt the wolf of conflict. *Breçyn Varç, m. O. Goç.*

**Edgyllaeth, s. m. (ed—cyllaeth)** Separation; grief.

Gwae vi, o'i golli, drwy edgyllaeth hydyr,  
Hidyl vyz deigy o hiraeth!

Woe to me from losing him, by the awful separation flowing will be tears from sorrowful longing! *Brydyç Byçan.*

**Edivar, a. (divar)** Penitent, repenting, sorry.  
**Ediwar gennyv byny, I am sorry for that.**

Câs à wnel zrwg ac ni bo edivar ganzo.

Odious is he that doth evil and is not sorry for it. *Adage.*

**Edivarâad, s. m. (edivar)** A repenting; contrition.

**Edivarâawl, a. (edivar)** Penitential, repenting.

**Edivarâu, v. n. (edivar)** To repent, to be sorry for; to relent.

**Edivarâwr, s. m.—pl. edivarâwyr (edivar—gwr)** One who is penitent, or that repenteth.

**Edivaru, v. n. (edivar)** To repent, to be sorry.

**Edivarus, a. (edivar)** Penitent, contrite, sorry.

**Edivarwç, s. m. (edivar)** Penitence, contrition.

**Edivaw, v. a. (tivaw)** To succeed to; to possess.

**Edivez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tivez)** A successor, or heir; issue, or offspring; an inheritor.

**Edivezawl, a. (edivez)** That comes in succession.

**Ediveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edivez)** A succeeding.

**Edivezu, v. a. (edivez)** To succeed to, to inherit.

**Ediveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edivar)** A repenting. *Ediveiriant,*



## EDL

**Ediveiriant**, *s. m.* (edivar) Penitence, contrition.  
**Ediveiriaw**, *v. n.* (edivar) To repent, to be sorry.  
**Ediveiriawg**, *a.* (edivar) Repentant, contrite.

Ediveiriawg da Duw ai ceinmyn;  
 Ev ceif carennys o'f i'z vegyn

The good penitent, God will honour him; he shall have favour  
 on account of his little faith. *Meilyr ab Gwalgmai.*

**Ediveiriawl**, *a.* (edivar) Penitent, or contrite.  
**Ediveirwç**, *s. m.* (edivar) Repentance, contrition.

Goreu ediveirwç ediveirwç gwerthu.

The best repentance is the repentance for selling. *Adage.*

**Eding**, *s. m.* (ed—ing) Restriction, restraint.  
**Edlaes**, *a.* (ed—llaes) Slack, or trailing.  
**Edlid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ed—llid) Vexation, irritation.

Dymdozyw edliw ac edlid  
 Ain haelon haelder cynenid!

There are come to me reproach and vexation for the generous  
 ones or the stock of generosity. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Mwyvwy yn tramwy tramawr edlid—  
 Llŵ ar vy wyneb ni llwyr edid!

More and more my travelling with extreme vexation; not the  
 least colour has been left on my face! *Ior. Vygan.*

**Edlin**, *s. m.* (ed—llîn) One in the line of succeſſion, an heir; an heir apparent to a throne.

Anrhydezuſav wedi'r brenin a'r vrenines yw edlin braint neu eni.  
 The moſt honourable after the king and the queen is the heir ap-  
 parent by privilege, or birth. *Welſh Laws.*

**Edliw**, *s. m.* (ed—lliw) Reproach, or upbraiding.  
**Edliw**, *v. a.* (ed—lliw) To upbraid, to reproach.  
**Edliwgar**, *a.* (edliw) Reproachful; contumelious.  
**Edliwgarwç**, *s. m.* (edliwgar) Contumeliousneſs.  
**Edliwiad**, *s. m.* (edliw) A reproaching, a twitting.  
**Edliwiant**, *s. m.* (edliw) Reproach, contumely.  
**Edliwiaw**, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwiaſt, lle gwelaſt gur,  
 I'm dalyſm o'm clwyv a'm dolur.

Thou haſt reproached, where thou haſt ſeen affliction, to me  
 much of my diſeaſe and pain. *G. ab H. ab Tudur.*

**Edliwiawl**, *a.* (edliw) Upbraiding, contumelious.  
**Edliwied**, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.  
**Edliwiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. edliwiwyr* (edliw—gwr) An upbraider, or reproacher.

**Edlwg**, *s. m.*—*pl. edlygon* (ed—llwg) A review, or obſervation. *Bwrw edlwg*, to caſt a view, or to obſerve.

**Edlygawl**, *a.* (edlwg) Reviewed; obſerving.  
**Edlygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (edlwg) A reviewing.  
**Edlygu**, *v. a.* (edlwg) To review, to obſerve.  
**Edlym**, *a.* (ed—llym) Pungent, piercing, acute.

Mewn haneſgerz—byzed yr adroziad yn edlym a nwyvus.  
 In narrative poetry let the deſcription be acute and vigorous,  
*Barzas.*

Gwae varz over-zyfg edlym  
 Avrwyzed vu'r dynged ym!

Woe to the bard of acute learning that is uſeleſs, that fate ſhould  
 have been ſo adverſe to me! *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Edlymawl**, *a.* (edlym) Tending to make ſharp.  
**Edlymiad**, *s. m.* (edlym) A making acute.  
**Edlymu**, *v. a.* (edlym) To make acute, or ſharp.  
**Edlynawl**, *a.* (ed—glynawl) Beſmeared, daubed.  
**Edlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ed—glyniad) A ſmearing.  
**Edlynu**, *v. a.* (ed—glynu) To beſmear, or bedaub

Ac eve a edlynai ei lygaid â gweryd y bez.

And he was wont to beſmear his eyes with the duſt of the grave.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

## EDN

**Edmyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ed—myg) Honour, reſ-  
 verence. *Clôd ac edmyg*, fame and honour.  
*a.* Honoured, revered.

Henbyç well penteyrnez;—Eoed cyvlawn dy râd dithau, a'th glôd,  
 a'th edmyg yn yr ynys hon.

All health to you ſupreme of kings!—Be thy favour alſo perfect,  
 and thy fame, and thy honour in this iſland.

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

**Edmygawl**, *a.* (edmyg) Honouring; reverential.  
**Edmygez**, *s. m.* (edmyg) Honourableneſs; reve-  
 rence; ſolemnity.  
**Edmygiad**, *s. m.* (edmyg) A honouring, or revering.  
**Edmygu**, *v. a.* (edmyg) To honour, to reverence,  
 to revere.

Edmygir i vab Tegvan,  
 Wrth riv, ac wyth ran,  
 Wyr Calvan graid.

Honoured will be his ſon Tegvan, at numbering, and at partition,  
 the grandſon of the fiery Calvan. *Taliſin.*

Edmygav radau rhiau rhadlawn,  
 Rhad wehyn—

I will honour the endowments of gracious lords, diſpenſing hap-  
 pineſs. *Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

**Edna' i**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ednan) The winged tribe.  
**Ednaint**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ednain) The winged tribe.

Y gwr â oreu awyrawl ednaint,  
 Ac adneu daiarawl—Ev molav.

The being that formed the aerial winged tribe, and the terrestrial  
 flocks—Him I ſing. *Ehdyr Sais.*

**Ednan**, *s. f. dim.* (edyn) One of the winged tribe;  
 a bird.

Caravi yr ednan a'i llaryan llais,  
 Cathl-vozwag coed cadyr ei hethais.

I love the little winged one with her mildly-ſoothing voice, that  
 ſolaces the wood with hymns, whoſe ſpreading feat is ſtrong.

*Gwalgmai*

**Ednarmes**, *s. m.* (edyn—armes) Augury.  
**Ednarmu**, *v. a.* (edyn—armu) To augurize.  
**Ednawg**, *a.* (edyn) Having the power to fly; alated.  
*s. pl.* Ednogion, winged ones.  
**Ednawl**, *a.* (edyn) Relating to birds, or fowls.  
**Ednogaeth**, *s. m.* (ednawg) Ornithology, a deſ-  
 cription of winged creatures.  
**Ednogyn**, *s. m. dim.* (ednawg) A fly; a gnat.

Ni zeilyr cryr ednogyn,

The eagle will not catch the fly.

*Adage.*

Llaz a wna onis lluz nos  
 Ednogyn, o doe'n agos.

He would kill, except hindered by the night, a fly, if it came  
 near. *Ll. ab Gutyn i'r Ci.*

**Ednyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ed—nyz) The withe by  
 which a ruſtic gate is iſwung to the poſt.  
**Ednyzawl**, *a.* (ednyz) Wreathing backward and  
 forward, retortive.  
**Ednyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ednyz) A writhing  
 back, a retortion.  
**Ednyzu**, *v. a.* (ednyz) To wreath back, to retort.  
**Ednyved**, *s. m.* (nyved) What is repurified, what  
 is very pure, or bright; eſſence.  
**Ednyvedawg**, *a.* (ednyved) Full of purity, or eſ-  
 ſence; ſpirited, vigorous; animated.

Tri gwyz ellyll Ynys Prydain: yr ellyll banawg, ellyll ednyved-  
 awg drythyll, a'r ellyll melyn.

The three wild monſters of the iſle of Britain: the ſpotted mon-  
 ſter, the high ſpirited wanton monſter, and the yellow monſter.

*Trioz.*

**Ednyw**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (ed—nyw) Eſſence; ſpirit;  
 purity; vigour; life.

Rhaid bod hyn oll o gampau, a theithi, ac ednywiau, a rhia-  
 wezau ar y Gymraeg.

There muſt be all theſe excellencies, and qualities, and eſſences,  
 and virtues in the welſh language.

*Barzas.*

**Ednywed**,



**Ednywed, s. m. (ednyw)** The state of being repurified; the essential, pure, or spiritual state.

Gwyn i vyd a vyz o vozaed  
Men y trig gwledig gwlad ednywed.

Happy his state who shall be partaking the joy of the place where dwells the sovereign of the region of reanimation.

*Llywelyn Varz, i Gadvan.*

**Edriv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhiv)** A reckoning.  
**Edrivaw, v. a. (edriv)** To recount, to reckon.

Edvynt edryvynt wrth edrivaw rhoz  
A gevais o'i voz o vuz gauzaw.

A fight they would return in recounting the gift which I received with his good will and of profit from him.

*Cynxelw.*

**Edrivawl, a. (edriv)** Relating to reckoning.  
**Edriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edriv)** A recounting.  
**Edrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhin)** A remurmur.

Brythwç gâuav garw—  
Brwydyr edrin brenin braisg nav.

Like the tumult of blustering winter the clashing of the conflict of the king our mighty sovereign.

*Cynxelw.*

**Edrinaw, v. a. (edrin)** To reverberate, to echo.

Twr Cynvael yn cwyzaw,  
A flamau odrum yn edrinaw,  
Ac angerz ac ongyr yn llaw.

The tower of Cynvael falling, and fiercely-rising flames murmur-  
ing echoes, and violence and spears in hand.

*Cynxelw.*

Enyçav Geraint Caranwys a'i vyzin yn dawed, a Boso o Rydyç-  
ain; ac yn ziannod eu tyllu; ac o hyny allan ni allwyd un reol ar-  
nazynt, namyn ymfust yn greulawn, oniglywyd eu sain yn edrinaw  
yn yr awyr.

Behold Geraint Caranwys with his host coming, and Boso of  
Rhydyçain; and immediately breaking through them; and from  
that time forward not the least order could be kept amongst them,  
whereupon a furious combating took place, so that their noise was  
heard echoing in the sky.

*G. ab Arthur.*

**Edrinawl, a. (edrin)** Reverberating, echoing.  
**Edriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrin)** Reverberation;  
a remurmuring.

**Edrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhith)** A simulation.  
**Edrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrith)** An appearing.  
**Edrithiaw, v. a. (edrith)** To put on appearance.  
**Edrithiawl, a. (edrith)** Under an appearance.  
**Edrwyth, s. m. (trwyth)** A resolvent, a solvent.  
**Edrybod, s. m. (rhybod)** A history, or a story.  
**Edryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhyç)** The appearance.

Ba raid i rai beri dryç  
A'ith ziwydrwyç i'ith edryç.

What necessity is there that some should procure a mirror whilst  
thy sincerity is on thy countenance.

*T. Alcd.*

**Edryç, v. a. (ed—rhyç)** To look, to behold, to  
see, to view.

**Edryçator, ger. (edryç)** Being in the act of looking.  
**Edryçedig, a. (edryç)** That is viewed, or observed.  
**Edryçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryçedig)** The  
act or state of seeing; appearance. *Dwyvawwl*  
*edryçedigaeth*, divine appearance.

**Edryçgar, a. (edryç)** Speculative, observant.  
**Edryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryç)** A seeing, or  
beholding; vision; appearance, or sight. *Dyn*  
*ag edryçiad drwg*, a man of a bad aspect.

Ei hedryçiad oez rwyvus ac anwadal, ac yr oez yn troi ei go-  
lygon o bob forz.

Her appearance was presumptuous and volatile, and she was turn-  
ing her eyes every way.

*Marçawg Gwyyrad.*

**Edryçiawl, a. (edryç)** Observing, or looking.

**Edryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyd)** A resource, what  
has the power to restore, or to renew; a source,  
or origin; a stock, family, or kindred.

Uçdryd, un o'ç edryd oez.  
Uçdryd, one of your tribe was he;

*T. Alcd.*

A gyr y farf, a'i gwres oez  
O'r un edryd a'r nadroez,

And the motion of the serpent and her heat were of the same  
origin as the snakes.

*T. Alcd.*

**Edrya, v. a. (ed—rhyd)** To restore, or to return.

Dynion anghyvieithus à vwrier o long i dir, hyd yn mhen tair  
nôs a thridiau, yn i wpynt gyvraith y wlad ni zylyir arnynt am  
eu hedrad amgen nog edryd i'r colledig yr eizaw.

Men of strange language that shall be cast from a ship on land, to  
the end of three nights and three days, so as to know the law of  
the country, nothing shall be required of them because of their  
theft, otherwise than to restore to the loser the goods.

*Welsh Laws.*

**Edrydawl, a. (edryd)** Tending to restore, restor-  
ative.

**Edrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryd)** A restoration.

**Edrydu, v. a. (edryd)** To restore, or to return.

**Edryv, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyv)** A resource, a  
source, or origin; a stock, a tribe.

**Edryvawl, a. (edryv)** Tending to reassume.

**Edryviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryv)** A reassuming.

**Edryvu, v. a. (edryv)** To reassume, to assume.

**Edrylez, s. m. (ed—rhyfez)** Superfluity; abun-  
dance.

Cyvoethawg torvawg, nyw tervir i glez,  
Cyvez edrylez ev ni dreifir.

Wealthy and of a numerous train, his sword will not be made to  
run away, feasting in abundance he will not be oppressed.

*Ll. Brydyç Hednant.*

**Edryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tryw)** Instinct; percep-  
tions; or knowledge by the sense of smelling.  
**Edrywan, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryw)** What is found  
out, or followed by the scent; a scent.

Ar gnawd y cygleu adneu ednain,  
Ar edrywan gwan gwaew yn adain,  
Ar edryvoz gwaed gwaetzai gigyrair  
Marçogynt veirw ar vil vrain.

On a corps was beheld the flocking of birds, on the scent of the  
wound of the spear in the wing, on the sources of blood the ravens  
were calling out, the dead were riding on a thousand crows.

*Cynxelw, i O. Gwynex.*

**Edrywant, s. m. (edrywan)** A scent, a trace.  
**Edrywez, s. m. (trywez)** Knowledge, or intimation  
obtained by the scent; a scent.

Gorzyar adar ar edrywez,  
Ban llew cwn yn nifaith,  
Gorzyar adar eilwaith.

Clamorous the birds on a scent, loud the cry of dogs in a desert;  
again clamorous the birds.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Edrywezawl, a. (edrywez)** Tracing by scent.

**Edryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrywez)** A tracing  
by the scent; a smelling out.

**Edrywezu, v. a. (edrywez)** To trace by scent.

**Edw, a. (ed)** Passing away; fading, faded; withered.

**Edwad, s. m. (edw)** A fading, a decaying, a pass-  
ing away, a consuming.

**Edwaint, s. m. (edw)** Decay, or a passing away.

**Edwez, s. f. (edw)** What is in a state of decay.

O edwez Morial,  
A gwedy Rhys mawr y sonial.

Of the faded remains of Morial, and after Rhys great is the  
talking.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Edwi, v. n. (edw)** To pass away; to consume, to  
decay; to grow faint; to turn stale; to wither,  
to fade.

Dyn val corbedw yn edwi.

Man like the tender birch decaying.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Calan hyzrevr tymp dyz yn edwi.

The beginning of October is the time of the day's dying away.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Edwica, v. a. (gwica)** To extort; to forestal.

Nizaw i'r cybyz o'i za  
Ond ocyr ac i edwica.

There will not come to the miter from his wealth but usury, and  
to forestal.

*Gr. Gryç.*

**Edwicwr, s. m.—pl. edwicwyr (gwicwr)** A regna-  
tor; a forestaller, a monopolizer; an extortioner;  
an itinerant dealer.

Edwin,



Edwin, *a.* (edw) Fading; withering; consuming; faded; faint.  
 Edwiniad, *s. m.* (edwin) A fading, a withering.  
 Edwinaw, *v. n.* (edwin) To fade, or wither; to waste away; to decay, to consume.  
 Edwinawl, *a.* (edwin) Fading, or withering.  
 Edyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* ednod (ed) A flying creature, a bird.

Hof gan bob edyn ei lais,  
 Every bird loves his own voice. *Adage.*

Edyn eizig, wyd anazwyn;  
 Adref! drwg ei llew o'r llwyn.  
 Jealous bird, thou art disagreeable; go home, with thy ugly noise, out of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Edyrn, *s. m.* (ed—gyrn) Sovereignty, supremacy.

O vreithell Cattrath pan adrozir,  
 Mion dyguriau eu hoed bu hir,  
 Edyrn diedyrn, a mygyn dir.

Of the conflict of Cattrath when it shall be related, the multitude shall bewail, their grief long has been, a government without a sovereign, and a murky land. *Aneurin.*

EZ, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ion.* A moment; a present time of motion; a going, or moving; a glide; a tranquil state. It is used as a prefix in composition; it is also the termination of nouns, as *gwirionez*, *carez*, or the like; and it forms the plural of some others, as *tyrnez*, *rhianez*, and *gwreigez*.

Ezain, *s. m.* (ez) A moving, or gliding on.

Orig a merin  
 O dervyn gwervin  
 Ieithoz ezain.

Fickle and dissolving from the mazy boundary are the flowing languages. *Taliesin.*

Bid dyfgethrin drud,  
 A bid ezain alltud.

Let the daring be blustering, and let the exile be wandering. *Llywarc Hen.*

Ezain, *v. a.* (ez) To move, glide, or pass on.

Moç gwelwyr, a'm uwyv yn ezain i wrthaw,  
 Ac i'm llaw vy llain  
 Lleuer glaer.

Soon may I see him and my vigour in motion on his account, and my blade in my hand, a bright gleam. *H. ab Owain.*

Ezaint, *s. m.* (ezain) A motion, a passing on.

Ezeftyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* ezeftlon (ez—eftyl) A quick mover, or fleet runner; a steed.

Blen ezeftlawr pafg ai gwardai.  
 The van of the fattened steeds would deliver him. *Aneurin.*

Ezeivniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* ezeivniaid (deivniad) He that imbibes, or sucks, a sucker.

Ezeftyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ezyftrod (eftyr) A steed; a draft horse, a charriot horse.

Rym a vai biw blith yr haf,  
 Rym a vai ezyftrod y gauav.

To me might there be much kine in summer, to me might there be steeds in winter. *Taliesin.*

Azvrn ezyftyr y'nghebystyr lledrin.  
 Beautiful the steed in a leathern halter. *Taliesin.*

Pedestyr o ezeftyr azwyn.  
 A pacer that is a gentle steed. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Ezëu, *v. a.* (ez) To give impulse to, to impel.

Ezewid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (azaw) A promise.

Ezewidiaw, *v. a.* (ezewid) To make a promise.

Ezewidiawl, *a.* (ezewid) Promisory, promitral.

Ezi, *s. pl. aggr.* (ez) Thrums, or the ends of weaver's threads; fringe.

Eziawg, *a.* (ezi) Having thrums; fringed.

Ezrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ez—rhîn) A whispering.  
*a.* Secretly whispering, or gossiping.

Gwylain yn gware ar wely lliant,  
 Lleithrion eu pluawr, pleidiau ezrin.  
 Sea mews playing on a bed of torrent, polished their plumage, the secret gossiping groups. *Gwalmai.*

Ezrin, *v. a.* (ez—rhin) To whisper together.  
 Ezrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ez—rhith) A moving; or variable appearance.

Tudwez töyz ezrith vyth vyz Cymru  
 A Cymry a gymmrwyn.

A land with aspect of varied appearance Wales shall ever be, and the Welsh united in affliction. *Gwalmai.*

Ezu, *v. a.* (ez) To go. *Ezwyd*, thou art gone;  
*a un i un exynt oll*, one by one they are all gone;  
*y dyz exyru*, the day going on, or this day.

Ezw, *a.* (ez) Going, moving, or fluctuating.

Ezwl, *a.* (dwl) Covered over; submissive.

Ezyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyl) Duty, incumbency; connection; relation; attribute; congeniality.

Hyn a oeda gyvraith yn ziodor; aneu, clevyd gorweiziawg, na bot ydryn izo ei wlad nag i'w genad, neu vod mordwy gweilgi rhyngtho a'i ezyl.

The following shall delay law proceedings always: death, illness so as to keep the bed, that is hindered from entering his country, or sending his messenger, or that there should be an overflow of the sea between him and his connection. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyll dyn drev ei dad o rybuziaw gorwlad rhag ezyl arglwyz ei genedyd.

A person shall lose his patrimony by warning another country against the connection of the sovereign of his own nation. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri aneu ezyl beirz Ynys Prydain: amlygu gwir a'i zosparth, cynnal cov mawl am a vo daionus a rhagor, a gyru hezwy ar zivrawd ac aurhaith.

The three attributes of necessity of the bards of the isle of Britain: to make truth manifest and to diffuse it, to perpetuate the praise of all that is good and excellent, and with peace to prevail over the lawless and predatory. *Burkas.*

Cyvarç dyz da gwae a'i gwyl,  
 Izyn, zifeithiav ezyl.

Woe to him that shall see a good day greeted to them, the most worthless man. *T. Pry.*

—Pa obaith  
 A zel i mi, ezyl maith.

What hope shall come to me, extensive the connection. *Raf. ab Robert.*

Ezyllder, *s. m.* (ezwl) Humility, submission.

Oerav maith varw-daith vu ar yrder;  
 Arwyz yw na'm llwyz llwyr ezylllder.

The most sad and long death-journey suddenly took place; it is a sign that perfect submission will not avail to me. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

Ezylu, *v. a.* (ezwl) To cover over; to be covered over; to be submissive, or humble.

Ezyrn, *a.* (ez—gyrn) Supreme, preeminent.

Neud ezyrn teyrn hyd lan Tuez.

Is not the prince supreme as far the bank of Tuez. *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

Ezyw, *part.* (ez—yw) That is going on, going, or passing. *I dyz exyru*, the day passing on, or to day.

EV, *s. m. r.* A pronomial agent governing the action of a verb, without the discrimination of person; *pron.* He, or him.

Nid ev enir pawb yn zoeth.

Every body will not be born wise. *Llevoed.*

Ev a zaw hav i gi.

Summer it will come to a dog. *Adage.*

Pob llais diwael, yn ael nant,  
 A gan ev o gu nwyviant.

Every masterly note, on the side of the brook, he doth sing from amorous love. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r vronvraith.*

Gyd ag ev y cartrevay,  
 Nev yn ei gartrev a gav.

With him I will dwell, heaven in his dwelling I shall obtain. *L. G. Corbi.*

Eva, *v. a.* (ev) To cause motion; to agitate.

Evain, *v. a.* (ev) To move about; to be moving.

Evan, *s. m.* (ev) A motion; a course, a career.

Eryr Pengwern pengam llwyd,  
 Arugeli evan,  
 Eizig am gig Cynzylan.

The eagle of Pengwern with the grey wry head, very high his flight, jealous for the flesh of Cynzylan. *Llywarc Hen.*



# E V R

**Eve, pron. (ev—e)** He, or him. *Eve a biau*, he doth own.

Eve a ennynoez o'i gwant hi, canys mwy rhagorawl oez hi nag y clywfai ve fon am dani gan y beirzorian.

He burnt with a desire to obtain her, for more excellent was she than the report he had heard of her from the bards.

*Car. o Langarvan.*

**Evel, a. (e—mal)** That is like, or similar.

**Evelwç, s. m. (evel)** Similitude, or likeness.

**Evelygadwy, a. (evelwç)** Imitable; comparable.

**Evelygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (evelwç)** Imitation.

**Evelygu, v. a. (evelwç)** To imitate, to do the like; to resemble.

Gwedi marw Elidyr Wâr y daeth Rhys vab Gorvynion yn vreden; a'i ewythyr a evelygws ev o lynwyr, a fruzder a doethineb.

After the death of Elidyr the mild, came Rhys the son of Gorvynion to be king; and he resembled his uncle in sense, and discretion, and wisdom.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Evelly, adv. (evel)** In that wise or form; so.

Ac vel yd oez Arthur yn eu gwarçau evelly enyçav Gillamwri, brenin Ywerzon, yn dawed a llynges gantho, ac amllder o bobloz anghyviaith.

And as Arthur was besieging them in that wise, behold Gillamori, king of Ireland, coming, having a fleet with him, and a multitude of people of strange language.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Evengyl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ev—eng—yl)** What is spread abroad, manifested, or declared; the gospel.

Da yw'r maen gyd a'r evengyl.

The touchstone is good with the gospel.

*Adage.*

**Evengylaiz, a. (evengyl)** Evangelical.

**Evengyles, s. f.—pl. t. au (evengyl)** A female preacher of good tidings.

Dring rhagot, yr evangyles Sion, i vynyç uçel; derçava dy lev trwy nerth, O evangyles Jerusaleu, derçava; nag ovna!

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; lift up thy voice with strength, O Jerusaleu that bringest good tidings lift it up; be not afraid.

*Isaiah xl. 9.*

**Evengylu, v. a. (evengyl)** To preach the gospel.

**Evengylwr, s. m.—pl. evengylwyr (evengyl—gwr)** An evangelist.

**Evengyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (evengyl)** An evangelist.

**Evnys, s. pl. aggr. (avyn)** That comes forward, or in opposition; foes, or enemies.

Brenin brwydyr, evnys gwrys gwellyniawg, Pen i hiau parau anoleithiawg.

King of conflict, the correction of the foes, chief of princes with spears not sparing of havoc.

*Mathyr, i Gr. ab Cynan.*

Ni throes ei gebyn ar evnys.

He turned not his back upon the foe.

*I. ab H. Swardwal.*

**Evo, pron. (e—mo)** He, or him. *Dôs gyd ag evo*, go along with him.

A vyno evo a vyz yn i vro, A'r hyn a vyno na bo ni byz.

What he willeth will be in his country, and what he willeth that it be not will not be.

*L. G. Gochi.*

**Evo, conj. (ev)** With. *Dôs evo vo*, go with him; *av evo ag ev*, neu *av ve ag ev*, I will go with him.

**Evory, s. m. (mory)** To morrow. *adv.* To morrow, or on the morrow.

**Evrad, s. m. (brad)** Crime, or transgression.

**Evrails, a. (brais)** Powerful of body; muscular.

Gwr evrais yn nhrais, yn nhrofeç; Gwr avraid i varw-naid i vez.

A man powerful in oppression, and in transgression; a man whose dying courie to the grave was premature.

*Cynzechw, m. O. Gwyneg.*

# E V Y

**Evras, s. m. (brâs)** Plumpness, or growth of youth.

Y drev wen yn mron y coed, Ys ev yw i hevras erioed Ar wyneb gwellt y gwael.

The white town in the bosom of the wood, the blood of its youth at all times has been running over the grafs.

*Llywarc Hen.*

Y drev wen e hevras e glas vyvyr.

The white town its youth its blue fons of contemplation.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Evras, a. (brâs)** Plump, in the state of growing.

Maenwyn, tra vum i evras, Gwnawn weithred gwr tra byzwn gwas.

Maenwyn, whilst I was young and sleek I would perform the feat of a man whilst I was but a youth.

*Llywarc Hen.*

Arzwyreav glew, llew lluç evras.

I will extol the brave, the sprightly young lion.

*Gwalçmai.*

**Evre, s. m.—aggr. (bre)** Tares; a herb growing among corn.

**Evreviad, s. m. (breviad)** A lowing, a bleating.

**Evrevu, v. a. (brevu)** To low, or to bleat.

**Evrëu, v. a. (brëu)** To low, or to bleat; to cry.

Pan ymçhelwys

Nid evrevys buç wrth ei llo.

When he returned the cow did not low to her calf.

*Taliesin.*

**Evrllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (evwr—llîd)** Merit.

Ebyr Ofwallt, plygwn ein gliniau, a gweziwn—ein rhyzâu y gart fyberw lu y Prydeiniaid—Ac evelly pan zaeth y dyz y cyrçafant eu gelynyon; a herwyç evrllid eu fyz hwynt a cawfant y vuzygoiaeth.

Ofwallt said, let us bend our knees, and let us pray to be delivered from the haughty army of the Britons; and so when the day came they attacked their enemies; and because of the merit of their faith they obtained the victory.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mynyç yz ymlazafant a mi o'm ieunedid, dywedod Israél yr awr hon yn eu hevrllid.

Many times have they fought against me from my youth, let Israel say at this hour in their meritoriousness.

*D. Zz, ps. cxxix. 16*

**Evryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bryd)** Study, meditation.

**Evrydiaw, v. a. (evryd)** To purpose; to study.

Ei faethau—

Selouç, evrydioez i'm vrad, Sel-zig hîr, sal-zuw cariad.

His arrows he pointed, he meditated treachery to me, with a long angry look, the puny god of love.

*S. Tudur.*

**Evrydiawl, a. (evryd)** Studious; meditating.

**Evryz, a. (bryz)** Maimed, disabled, lame; defective in any limb. *Evryz gwyllt*, out of all order.

Aeth un yn rhyz, a'r llall yn evryz yn y fynon.

One became perfect, and the other disabled in the spring.

*D. Jones, o Llanfair.*

**Evryzawl, a. (evryz)** Tending to maim; disabling.

**Evryziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (evryz)** A maiming.

**Evryzlawn, a. (evryz)** Full of maims, or defects.

**Evryzu, v. a. (evryz)** To maim, to disable.

Henaint a zaw val hoenyn A'i dwyll i evryzu dyn.

Old age will come like a snare with its deceit to disable man.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Evwr, s. m. (bwr)** A hedge, a fence, a shelter.

Melyn eithin, crin evwr.

The furze is yellow, the hedge is dry.

*Llywarc Hen.*

Ofglawg blaen derw, çnerw çwaeth ön, Çweg evwr, çwerthiniad ton; Ni çel gruz çyfluz calon.

Full of branches the top of the oak, bitter the taste of the ash, sweet the sheltering hedge, the wave is blustering: the cheek conceals not the affliction of the heart.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Evwrn, s. m. (bwrn)** A swell, or spreading out.

**Evyz, s. m. (myz)** Copper; tempered copper; brass.

Ymoval am waew evyz,

Am nad gwiw meined y gwîz.

Sollicitous for a spear of brass, for it was of no moment how slender the wood.

*Iwan Dduwryn.*

*Evyzaid,*



## EGV

**Evyzaid, a. (evyz)** Having copper; done with copper.

Frwynau evyzaid, pedair ceiniawg á dñl.

Bridles done with copper, the value four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

**Evyzaiz, a. (evyz)** Of the nature of copper.

**Evyzawg, a. (evyz)** Having copper; coppery.

**Evyzawl, a. (evyz)** Of copper; coppery; brassy.

**Evyzen, s. f.—pl. t. au (evyz)** A copper pan, or cauldron.

**Evyzu, v. a. (evyz)** To do with copper; to copper.

**Evyzwaith, s. m. (evyz—gwaith)** Copper-work.

**Evyzyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (evyz)** A copper vessel, or pot.

**Evyntau, pron. (ev—yntau)** He also; and him.

**Evyrnig, s. f. dim. (evwrn)** A young goat, or that is with young the first time.

Teithi evyrnig ceiniawg a dimai—cany's hanner cerzed gavyr yw yr eizi.

The qualities of the yearling goat are valued at one penny and halfpenny; for hers be half of that of the goat. *Welsh Laws.*

**Efaith, s. f.—pl. efeithiau (faith)** An effect.

**Efeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efaith)** Effectuation; efficiency.

**Efeithiadwy, a. (efeithiad)** Effectible, or feasible.

**Efeithiaw, v. a. (efaith)** To effect, to effectuate.

**Efeithiawl, a. (efaith)** Effectual, or efficient.

**Efeithiedig, a. (efaith)** Efficient; effectuated.

**Efeithiolaeth, s. m. (efeithiawl)** Effectuation.

Pa beth á zigon gynnal yr ylbryd, namyn anadyl Duw, trwy zylanwad gysonawl, ac efeithiolaeth zibaid a byrhawl?

What is there that can support the spirit, except the breath of God, by an agreeable replenishing, and incessant and ever effectuation. *Jer. Owain.*

**Efeithioldeb, s. m. (efeithiawl)** Efficaciousness.

**Ef ithioli, v. a. (efeithiawl)** To make effectual.

**Efeithiolrwyd, s. m. (efeithiawl)** Efficaciousness.

**Efeithiwr, s. m.—pl. efeithwyr (efaith—gwr)** One who effects, or brings to pass.

**Eflan, a. (plan)** Splendid, bright, or glittering.

**Eflawwl, a. (eflan)** Resplendent, coruscant.

**Eflaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eflan)** A coruscation.

**Eflanu, v. a. (eflan)** To coruscate, to glitter.

**Eforth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth)** An effort to aid.

**Eforthawl, a. (eforth)** Tending to help, or aid.

**Eforthi, v. a. (eforth)** To make an effort to aid.

**Eforthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eforth)** Exertion.

**Efraw, a. (fraw)** In motion; awake, or wakeful.

Nëwyz roi vy mhen i lawr; ac yn lled efraw, mi a glywn bwys mawr yn dyvodd arnav yn lledradaiz.

Having just laid my head down, and being partly awake, I could feel a great weight coming slowly upon me. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Efröad, s. m. (efraw)** A stirring about; a waking.

**Efröi, v. a. (efraw)** To stir up; to awake, to wake.

**Efrom, a. (from)** Swelling up; towering; stiff, sturdy; haughty; stubborn, pertinacious.

**Efros, s. pl. aggr. (fros)** The euphrasy, or bright-eye.

**EG, s. m. r.** What is open, plain, or clear; what is opened; what is discriminated; the quantity of land ploughed, or opened in a day; an acre.

**Egalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (galen)** A whetstone.

**Egawr, v. a. (eg)** To open, to expand; to widen; to display.

Gwell egawr na cynnwys.

It is better to open than to contain.

*Adage.*

**Egvaen, s. m.—pl. egvain (eg—maen)** The haw, or white thorn berry.

## EGL

**Egin, s. pl. aggr. (cin)** A crop, or what covers the surface, the first shoots, or blades of vegetation; young corn.

Ni çel dryg-dir ei egin.

Bad land will not conceal its vegetation.

*Adage.*

**Eginad, s. m. (egin)** Germination, or springing.

**Eginw, v. a. (egin)** To germinate, to spring, to sprout forth, or to shoot up.

Ac un llygriad á hadyd

Yw dynion beigion y byd;

Ac eginogogoniant,

Ys da nerth, drwy Grist á whant.

And of the same corruption as the seed corn are the proud men of the world; and if the soil is good, they will, through Christ, shoot forth glory. *T. Alce.*

**Eginawl, a. (egin)** Germinant, shooting, sprouting.

**Eginyn, s. f. dim. (egin)** A germe, a sprout, a blade.

**Eglan, s. f.—pl. t. oz (eg—glan)** An opening shore, or bank; a gulf.

Azwyn gaer y fyz yn yr eglan,

Azwyn y rhozir i lawb ei ran.

A pleasant fort there is in the gulf, there pleasantly is given to every one his share. *Taliejin.*

**Eglawg, a. (eg—llawg)** Widely gaping, yawning.

Eryvais i o win o gawg,

Gan riau ryvel eglawg,

Myrzin yw vy enw amheiawg.

For what I have drank of wine from a goblet, from lords of devouring war, Myrzin is my prudent name. *Myrzin.*

**Eglur, a. (eg—llur)** Bright, clear; plain; visible.

**Eglurâd, s. m. (eglur)** Explanation, illustration.

**Eglurâwl, a. (eglurâu)** Exegetical, explanatory.

**Egluradwy, a. (eglur)** Demonstrable, explicable.

**Eglurain, a. (eglur)** Illustrious; conspicuous.

**Egluraint, s. m. (eglurain)** Illustriousness; glory.

Meivod—

A'i balç-lwys eglwys egluraint.

Meivod with its proudly solemn temple of splendor. *Cynxelw.*

**Eglurâu, v. a. (eglur)** To make clear, or plain.

**Egluraw, v. a. (eglur)** To make clear, or apparent; to manifest, to discover, to explain.

Morgan yab Arthal—o zysg i rieni á wnaeth iawnder, ac á eglurws genedyl Prydain o weithredoiz da.

Morgan the son of Arthal, from the instruction of his parents, did equity, and be rendered conspicuous the people of Britain for good actions. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eglurawl, a. (eglur)** Explanatory, illustrative.

**Eglurdeb, s. m. (eglur)** Clearness, perspicuity.

Tair colovyn eglurdeb: y gair á vo raid, y maint á vo raid, a'r zull a vo raid.

The three bases of perspicuity: the word that is necessary, the quantum that is necessary, and the form that is necessary. *Barzaz.*

**Egluredig, a. (eglur)** Exemplified, demonstrated.

**Egluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eglur)** Illustration, explanation, exemplification; manifestation.

**Egluriadawl, a. (egluriad)** Explanatory, demonstrative.

**Eglurwr, s. m.—pl. eglurwyr (eglur—gwr)** An illustrator, exemplifier, or explainer.

**Egluryn, s. m. (eglur)** An exemplar, an exemplifier; a manifesto.

**Eglwg, a. (eg—llwg)** Bright, clear, plain, manifest

Llemais i lam o lam eglwg;

Heusid da ni'r gao zrwg;

Mygedorth Rhun ys ev ziwg.

I have leaped a leap, a clear leap; good has been dispersed abroad if a person finds no evil; the funeral pile of Rhun it is a reparation. *Taliejin.*



# EGR

Eglwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au, i, yz (eg—glwys) A church.

Eglwysfaiz, *a.* (eglwys) Of a hallowed nature; like the church; of the church.

Eglwysfaw, *v. a.* (eglwys) To hallow, to sanctify, to purify; to church.

Eglwysawl, *a.* (eglwys) Tending to holiness; belonging to the church.

Eglwysiad, *s. m.* (eglwys) A hallowing; sanctification, or purification; a churching.

Eglwysig, *a.* (eglwys) Hallowed, sanctified; solemn; belonging to, or of, the church. *Gwr eglwysig*, a man of the church, a clergyman.

Eglwyswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* eglwyswyr (eglwys—gwr) A churchman, a church minister.

A iacawdwriaeth, mez Duw naw,  
Y gwifgav ei heglwyswr.

With salvation, faith God the Lord, I will clothe her minister.  
*E. Frys.*

Eglyd, *a.* (eg—glyd) Hovering over; wavering.

Eglygder, *s. m.* (eglwg) Brightness, or clearness.

Eglyn, *s. m.* (eg—llyn) Saxifrage; a herb so called.

Egni, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (eg—gni) Strength, force, vigour, effort, or endeavour. *A'i boll egni*, with all his might.

Dwys gréd, nid oes greadur—  
Gymmaint a'th wnel yn elyn,  
Egni doft, ag i gwna dyn!

Momentous the thought, there is not a creature that so greatly makes thee a foe as doth man, afflicting is the impulse.  
*Gr. Ll. ab D. ab Einion.*

Egniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (egni) A making effort.

Egniaw, *v. a.* (egni) To make an effort, to use exertion, to endeavour.

Egniawl, *a.* (egni) forcible, vigorous, impetuous.

Egnius, *a.* (egni) Vehement, impetuous, forcible.

Egniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* egniwyr (egni—gwr) One that makes an effort, or endeavour.

Egored, *a.* (egawr) Open, expanded; wide; exposed.

Elid ci i gell egored.

Let the dog go to an open chamber.

*Adage.*

Egoredig, *a.* (egawr) Opened, spread out, displayed.

Egoredigaeth, *s. m.* (egoredig) An opening, enunciation.

Egori, *v. a.* (egawr) To open, to disclose, to explain.

Egoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (egawr) An opening; a key.

Egoriadawl, *a.* (egoriad) Aperient, tending to open.

Egorwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* egorwyr (egawr—gwr) An opener.

Egrais, *a.* (egyr) Tending to be hard, or stale.

Egrawl, *a.* (egyr) Tending to harden, or make stale.

Egredig, *a.* (egyr) That is hardened, or made stale.

Egrez, *s. m.* (egyr) Hardness, flatness, staleness.

Egri, *s. m.* (egyr) Hardness, staleness, sharpness.

Egriad, *s. m.* (egyr) A making, or becoming stale.

Egrift, *s. m.* (eg—grift) The spawn of frogs; a tadpole; also a fabulous animal the griffon.

Egroes, *s. pl. aggr.* (egyr) The eglantine berries; called also *Aron mieri mair*.

Egroesen, *s. f. dim.* (egroes) An eglantine berry.

Minnau wrav, o byzav hén,  
Dy groch, bryd egroesen.

And I will cross thee, if I shall be old, thou of the hue of the eglantine berry.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r carw.*

Egrwyz, *s. m.* (egyr) Sourness, sharpness, or acidity.

# EGW

Egru, *v. n.* (egyr) To become sharp, sour, or stale; to turn to acid. *Diardd wedi egru*, drink become hard, or stale.

Egryd, *s. m.* (cryd) Tremulation. *a.* Trembling.

Egrygi, *s. m.* (crygi) Hoarieness, or roughness.

Arçav ym Arglwyz culwyz celi,  
Nid ev a arçav arç egrygi.

I will intreat of my Lord, the love-prospering mysterious one,  
I will not crave of him a petition of roughness. *Ein ab Gwalchmai.*

Gwelais veirz yn gryg, nid egrygi,  
Gal vlawz, yn adrawz dy wrhydri.

I have seen a throng of bards, not with the roughness of the host-  
tile shout, recounting thy gallantry.

*Ll. P. Mac, bygyth D. ab Owain.*

Egryn, *s. m.* (cryu) Fear, trembling. *a.* Trembling.

Egrynedig, *a.* (egryn) Trembling. *Egrynedigion gamau*, trembling steps.

Egwal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwâl) A cot, or hut.

Egwan, *a.* (gwan) Feeble, drooping, or flagging.

Rhon' izo—

Wilogod fy'n waci egwan.

They will give to him, jades that are poor and flagging.

*T. Frys.*

Un wez egwan, un zygywyz,  
Ydyw gwr a blodau gwyz.

Of the same feeble appearance, of the same end, is man as the blossoms of trees.

*Iwan Llwyd Siefre.*

Egwanaeth, *s. m.* (egwan) Feebleness, imbecility.

Gwyn eu byd, bellag darvu'r agwyn,  
A fob egwanaeth, a fob gwenwyn!

Happy their state, at length complaining is ended, and every frailty, and every malevolence.

*Llywelyn, o Langwyz.*

Egwander, *s. m.* (egwan) Feebleness, or debility.

Egwezi, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwezi) A portion, a dowry, what is given by the husband for a wife, a settlement, or jointure.

Egwezi yw y da a rozogwri'r wraig bore cyn cyvodi o'i gwely.

The jointure is the goods which the husband shall give to the wife the morning before rising from her bed.

*Welsh Laws.*

Os gwr a gwraig a esgarant cyn pen y faith mlynz, taler izi ei hegwezi, a'i heraytrau, a'i gowyll, os yn vorwyn y daeth; ond os cyn y faith mlynz yr ymad hi a'i gwr, hi a gyll y cwbyl ond ei gowyll.

If a man and woman shall separate before the end of seven years, let there be restored to her her portion, and her paraphernalia, and her maiden fee if she came a virgin, but if before the end of seven years she shall part from her husband, she shall lose the whole except her maiden fee.

*Welsh Laws.*

A thrapoeth y bore yz ergis y vorwyn ei hegwezi, am ei gafel yn wryv.

And the next day morning the maid demanded her jointure for finding her a virgin.

*Br. M. Wledig—Arlawngit.*

Egwezawl, *a.* (egwezi) Relating to a jointure.

Egwy, *s. m.* (eg—gwy) Watery eruption; a plague.

Egwy, *v. a.* (egwy) To break out in blotches.

Egwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* yz (eg—gwyd) The small of the leg, the fetlock.

Milgi gwiw rhwng rhiw a rhyd,  
Mam egwyd-laes, min gwaellyd.

A greyhound that is mately between the ascent and the ford, with a small low fetlock, and bloody lip.

*H. ab Reinalit.*

Egwydled, *s. m.* (egwyd—lled) The small of the leg.

Egwyzawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* egwyzorion (eg—gwyzawr) A first principle, a rudiment; an alphabet.

*Egwyzorion crevys*, the first principles of religion.

Egwyzorawl, *a.* (egwyzawr) Elementary, elemental; initiating; intuitive; alphabetical.

Egwyzoredig, *a.* (egwyzawr) Grounded upon rudiments; initiated; instructed in the alphabet.

Egwyzori, *v. a.* (egwyzawr) To instruct in rudiments, or elements; to initiate.

Egwyzorïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (egwyzawr) The initiating in rudiments; initiation.

*Egwyzorïg.*



# EHE

**Egwyzorig, a.** (egwyzawr) Having rudiments, or elements; grounded upon an alphabet. *s. c.* A learner of the alphabet, an Abcedarian.

**Egwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (e—gwyl) Convenience, fit time, season, or opportunity.

**Egyr, a.** (eg) Sharp, four, taring, biting, severe, poignant; eager.

Llyn gwin egyr, llanw gwineugog.

A puddle of *stale wine*, a flood of murky red.  
*D. ab Gwilym, Pr maenbroll.*

**Ehagrawl, a.** (ehagyr) Tending to render ugly.

**Ehagriad, s. m.** (ehagyr) A making unsightly.

**Ehagru, v. a.** (ehagyr) To make ugly, to deform.

**Ehagrwg, s. m.** (ehagyr) Ugliness, unsightliness.

**Ehagyr, a.** (hagyr) Ugly, unsightly, deformed.

**Ehed, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (hêd) A flight. *a.* Flying.

*Maen ehed, neu ehedvaen*, a loadstone.

**Ehed, v. a.** (hêd) To fly. *Ehed wry*, fly upward.

Mygedawg varcawg veirg yn ehed.

An honourable rider of steeds *a flying*. *Cynxelw.*

**Ehedawg, a.** (ehed) Having flight; flying.

**Ehedawl, a.** (ehed) Relating to flight; flying.

**Ehedbysg, s. pl. aggr.** (ehed—pysg) Flying fish.

**Ehedeg, v. a.** (ehed) To fly. *Ehedeg trwy'r awyr*, to fly through the air.

**Ehedvaen, s. m.—pl. ehedvain** (ehed—maen) A loadstone, or magnet.

Llaw o hud llun ehedvaen,——  
Yw'r dryg.

Full of deception, of the form of a magnet, is the mirror.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ehedvan, v. a.** (ehed) To fly about, to hover.

**Ehediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ehed) A flying, a flight.

**Ehediad, s. m.—pl. ehediaid** (ehed) What flieth; a bird.

Llywodraeth dyn—holl za maes,  
A'r adar llas eu hefyll,  
Ehediad nev, a'r pysg o'r don  
Sy'n tramwyr eigion ercyl.

Under the dominion of man are all the beasts of the field, and birds of extending wings; the flight of heaven, and the fish of the wave that travel the awful ocean.  
*A. Prys.*

**Ehedion, s. pl. aggr.** (ehed) The refuse of corn.

**Ehedwr, s. m.—pl. ehedwyr** (ehed—gwr) A man that flieth, a flyer.

**Ehedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (ehed) A flyer; the lark.

*Ehedyz y coed*, neu *esgudog yll*, a woodlark; *ehedyz coç*, red-lark; *ehedyz cribawg*, neu *gwiç*, grasshopper-lark; *ehedyz yr belyg*, willow-lark; *coeg ehedyz*, neu *côr ehedyz*, titlark.

**Ehedyn, s. m. dim.** (ehed) A winged creature; a bird.

Ehedafst, mor hy ydwyd,  
Hyd y nev, ehedyn wyd.

Thou hast flown, so daring thou art, up to heaven, thou art a flyer.  
*Iolo Gog, i Edward III.*

**Ehegrawl, a.** (ehegyr) Tending to be swift.

**Ehegriad, s. m.** (ehegyr) A becoming quick, or wild.

**Ehegru, v. a.** (ehegyr) To go rapidly, or wildly.

**Ehegyr, s. m.—pl.** (hegyr) The staggers.

Ni fellâ'r ehgyr neb tlawd.

Precipitation will not drive any poor one far. *Adage.*

A dan dri haint y dyly'r bod am deithi març: rhag yr ehgyr dri gwlith; rhag yr ygyvaint dair loer; rhag y llynmeirg vlywzyn.

Against three diseases there ought to be warranted the qualities of a horse: against the staggers three dewes, against the glanders three moons, and against the spavin a year.  
*Welsh Laws.*

# EIÇ

**Ehegyr, a.** (hegyr) Swift, speedy; abrupt; wild.  
*adv.* Quickly, forthwith.

Aer gyniaid cyrciad coç eu hongyr,  
Trais erwyr yn fwyr fawr ehgyr.

The first ones in the onset of slaughter with reddened spears, of darting violence in the pursuit of rapid course. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Ni wyzoit pa bryd y byz hyny, ai yn hwyr ai yn ehgyr.

Thou knowest not what time that will be, whether late or speedily.  
*Ll. G. Hergeß.*

**Ehelaeth, a.** (helaeth) Extensive; expansive; spacious, large, wide; abundant.

Ni baiz llwyr llaw ehelaeth.

The coward will not dare the extended hand. *Adage.*

**Ehelaethawl, a.** (ehelaeth) Tending to amplify.

**Ehelaethiad, s. m.** (ehelaeth) A making spacious.

**Ehelaethrwyz, s. m.** (ehelaeth) Spaciousness.

**Ehelaethu, v. a.** (ehelaeth) To amplify, to enlarge.

**Ehelaethwr, s. m.—pl. ehelaethwyr** (ehelaeth—gwr) An amplifier.

**Ehöeg, s. m.** (höeg) Green colour. *a.* Green.

Nid ymzug zillad, na glâs, na gawr,  
Na coç, nag ehoe—

He will not bear cloaths, nor of blue, nor brown, nor red, nor green.  
*Taliesin.*

Azwyn grug pan vo ehöeg,  
Arall azwyn inorva i wartheg.

Pleasant is the heath when it is green, again pleasant is the sea beach for cattle.  
*Taliesin.*

**Ehovnawl, a.** (ehovyn) Intrepid, daring, bold.

**Ehovnder, s. m.** (ehovyn) Intrepidity, boldness.

**Ehoynez, s. m.** (ehovyn) Intrepidity, prowess.

**Ehovni, v. a.** (ehovyn) To act daringly; to be bold.

**Ehovyn, a.** (hovyn) Daring, gallant, intrepid.

Mynw ehovyn colovyn cywyrain,  
Mir meazgyr mygwyn megain.

A gallant person like a towering column; fair the mead-horns of the potent prince of Megain. *Cynxelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Ev yw'r ehovnav o'r gwyr ehovnon.

He is the most gallant of the gallant ones. *Einion Ofeiriad.*

**Ehorth, a.** (horth) Diligent, assiduous, attentive.

**Ehorthez, s. m.** (ehorth) Diligence, or assiduity.

**Ehud, a.** (hud) Easy to be deceived, rash, undivided, foolhardy; heedless.

Buan barn pob ehud.

The judgment of every one rash is hasty. *Adage.*

Anwadal ehud.

The heedless is inconstant. *Adage.*

**Ehudrwyz, s. m.** (ehud) Rashness, or heedlessness.

**Ehydriad, s. m.** (ehydry) A making, or becoming great.

**Ehydyr, a.** (hydyr) Magnanimous, brave, great.

**Ei, pron.** (e) His, her, its. It strictly implies possession by the third person without denoting the gender, which is shewn by the form of construction. *Ei dâd*, his father; *ei thâd*, her father.

Deuparth cerz ei gwrandaw.

Two parts of a song the hearing it. *Adage.*

Câs dyn â vygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei ovyn.

Odious the person that threatens every body, and whom no body is under his dread. *Adage.*

**Eiç, pron.** (aç) Your; you. *Eiç lle*, your place; *eiç dau*, you two, *m. eiç dwy*, you two, *f.*

**Eiçiad, s. m.** (aiç) A founding, a crying out.

**Eiçiaw, v. a.** (aiç) To found, or to utter noise.

*Eiçiawg,*



# E I Z

**Eiçiawg, a. (aiç)** Abounding with noise; loud.  
*s. c.* What is loudly uttered; loud fame.

Côg lavar â gân gan zyz,  
 Cyvreu eiçiawg yn nolyz.

The loquacious cuckoo sings with the day, the noisy jewel in the sales.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

Cyn golo gweryd ar y gruz hael edvynt,  
 Doeth dygyrçed e ged, ac glod, ac eiçiawg.

Before the earth was covered over the cheek of the generous departed one, wisely collected was his treasure, and his praise, and his high-sounding fame.  
*Ancurin.*

**Eiçiawl, a. (aiç)** Tending to be noisy, or loud.

**Eidiaw, v. a. (aid)** To give life, or briskness; to enliven.

**Eidiawg, a. (aid)** Full of life, lively; vigorous, mettlesome, brisk; wanton.

Bywiawg ac eidiawg ydyw——  
 Y març.

Lively and vigorous is the steed.

*T. Aled.*

**Eidiawl, a. (aid)** Lively, animated, or vigorous.

Os doeth wyd, ystwyth, eidiol,  
 Y ngharw fyrv, gwia gynglor fôl.

If thou art wise, my lusty stag supple and vigorous, do according to the advice of the simple.  
*W. Cynwal.*

**Eidiogi, v. a. (eidiawg)** To invigorate; to wanton.

**Eidiogrwyz, s. m. (eidiawg)** Liveliness, briskness.

**Eidion, s. m.—pl. t. au (aid)** A beast; a neat; a beef; a steer. *Eidion moel*, a beast without horns.

Nid gwâr ond yç, nid taiawg ond eidion.

Nothing so gentle as an ox, nothing so unruly as a steer.  
*Adage.*

**Eidionyn, s. m. dim. (eidion)** A beast, one of the horned cattle.

Yn hael ni bu yn hiliaw neb  
 Eidionyn un odineb.

Liberally there has not been procreating a beast of so much wantonness.  
*D. ab Ieuan Zu, i darw.*

**Eidral, s. m. aggr. (eidyr)** Groundivy; called also, *eizew'r zaeur*, and *y weidiauvg lās*.

Eidral, ac ifgell nadroz, alleisw,  
 A llyfiau mynyzoz——  
 Yw cwrw Dinbyç.

Ground-ivy, and viper broth, and urine, and mountain herbs make Denbigh ale.  
*S. Tudur.*

**Eidyr, s. m. (aid)** What has a tendency to creep.

**Eizaw, s. m. (aiz)** One's own; possession; chattels.

*Eizow*, my property, or mine; *eizot*, thine; *eizo*, his property; *eizi*, hers; *eizom*, ours; *eizos*, yours; *eizynt*, *eizont*, *eizuz*, theirs.

Hirlas nai Bedwyr, yn gyfröedig o angu e ewythy, a gymmyrth y gyd ag ev tri-ganwro'r rhai eizaw; a megys baez coed yn nhlith toryv o'r cwn, evelly y cerzws ev trwy y gelyniawl vyzinoz.

Hirlas the nephew of Bedwyr, being agitated for the death of his uncle, took with him three hundred men of those who were his own; and like a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so he passed through the hostile legions.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

I evyrnig y mae teithi; canys hanner cerzed gavyr yw yr eizi—sev un geiniawg am ei blith, a dimai am ei myn.

To the young goat there are legal qualities; for half of what is upon the goat is hers; namely one penny on account of her milk and a halfpenny for her kid.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Eizawl, s. f.—pl. eizolon (azawl)** An idol.

**Eizew, s. m. aggr. (aiz)** Ivy; called also, *eiziorwug*. *Eizew'r zaeur*, groundivy.

**Eiziad, s. m. (aiz)** A taking to; a possessing.

**Eiziar, s. m. aggr. (aiz)** Heath, ling, or hether.

**Eizaw, v. a. (aiz)** To take to one; to possess.

Duw ni eizioez (dawn izi)  
 Merç i' th oes mor wysa thi.

God possessed not (grace be to her) a maid in thy time so fair as thou.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

# E I Z

Gwraig y bo marw i gwr, hi a zyly vod yno uwç ben ei aelwçd hyd yn inhen y nawved dyz; ac yno ar ol y geiniawg ziwezav o'r a eiziai.

A wife whose husband shall die, she ought to be there over his hearth until the end of the ninth day; and then till after the last penny that she should have possession of.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Brenin tir rhywir, rhyvez yz eziw  
 Nad eizio vo Wynez.

The undoubted king of the land, it is wonderful that he doth not possess Gwynez.  
*Einion Wun.*

**Eiziawg, a. (aiz)** That is possessed. *s. m.* One that is possessed, a slave.

Da angu ar eiziawg.

Death is a blessing to a slave.

*Adage.*

**Eiziawl, a. (aiz)** Relating to possession.

**Eiziawr, s. m. (aiz)** That adheres, or closes to.

**Eizig, a. (aiz)** Jealous. *s. m.* A jealous one.

Dewin pob eizig.

Every jealous one is a conjurer.

*Adage.*

**Eizigawl, a. (eizig)** Tending to incite jealousy.

**Eizigez, s. m. (eizig)** Jealousy; zeal; solicitude.

*O zir-wawor eizigez daioni*, from extreme zeal for goodness.

**Eizigezawl, a. (eizigez)** Tending to create jealousy.

**Eizigeziad, s. m. (eizigez)** A becoming jealous.

**Eizigezu, v. n. (eizigez)** To be jealous; to be zealous, to have zeal.

**Eizigezus, a. (eizigez)** Tending to be jealous.

**Eizigezwr, s. m.—pl. eizigezwyr (eizigez—gwr)** One who is jealous.

**Eiziges, s. f.—pl. t. au (eizig)** A jealous female.

**Eizigiad, s. m. (eizig)** A becoming jealous.

**Eizigor, s. m. (eizig)** One that is a possessor, or guarding; a lord, or master.

**Eizigus, a. (eizig)** Jealous; cautious; zealous.

**Eizigyn, s. m. dim. (eizig)** A jealous person.

**Eizil, a. (aiz—îl)** Slender; small, or diminutive.

Clwm eizil moç ellwng:

A weak knot will soon loosen.

*Adage.*

Ni bu eizil, hen yn wās.

The aged was not slender when a youth.

*Adage.*

Lluzedig eizigion;

Gnawd ar eizil ovalon.

Wearied the jealous ones; the enfeebled is used to cares.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Eizilâad, s. m. (eizil)** A lessening, a making slender; extenuation; enervation.

**Eizilâawl, a. (eizil)** Tending to reduce small.

**Eizilâu, v. n. (eizil)** To reduce, or make slender; to become reduced, or feeble.

**Eizilaw, v. a. (eizil)** To make slender, to lessen; to extenuate; to enervate; to become small.

**Eizileb, s. f. (eizil)** Diminution, or extenuation; the *Meiosis*, in rhetoric, in which a thing is spoken of in slighter terms than it deserves.

**Eiziliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eizil)** A making slender; extenuation, diminution.

**Eizilwas, s. m.—pl. eizilweis (eizil—gwas)** A slender, or emaciated youth; a fribble.

**Eizilwç, s. m. (eizil)** Slenderness, smallness.

**Eizilwr, s. m. (eizil—gwr)** A slender man; a fribble.

Piau y bez yn y clydwr,

Tra vu ni bu eizilwr:

Bez Ebediw am Maelwr.

He whose grave is in the sheltering slope, whilst he was he was no slender person: it is the grave of Ebediw the son of Maelwr.

*E. Bezzau Milwyr.*

**Eizion, s. pl. aggr. (aiz)** Personal property.

*Eizionyz,*



# E I Z

**Eizionyz, s. m.** (eizion) An estate which a man holds in his own right, a demesne.

**Eiziorwg, s. m.** (eiziawr) What clasps round; ivy.

Neus endewais i gôg ar eiziorwg bren,  
Neur laefwys vy nghylgwy;  
Elid a gerais, neud mwy!

Heard I not a cuckoo on the tree *that is bound with ivy*, which made me trail my shield, begone whom I loved, hence it shall be no more!

*Llywarc Hen.*

Yr oez yn berwi (wb o'r berwau)  
Saith gan mil peiriau o eneidiau;  
A berau hir-zwrg, a fob eiziorwg,  
A fawb heb olwg ar ei balau.

There were boiling (horrid the boilings!) seven hundred thousand cauldrons—ull of souls; and long wicked spits, and every dinging thing, and every one without sight and crawling.

*Gr. ab Rhyzerç Goç.*

Llawnav dur o gur, ac eiziorwg a'i cafo,  
Lleidyf cefyl dizrgw.

May steel blades of pain, and grapple lay hold of him, the thief of the harmless nag.

*S. Meirion.*

**Eizo, s. m.** (aiz) One's own; possession; chattels.

*Eizov*, my property, or mine; *eizot*, thine; *eizo*, his; *eizi*, hers; *eizom*, ours; *eizoç*, yours; *eizynt*, *eizont*, *eizuz*, theirs.—*Eizo Datu i Zuzu*, the things that are God's to God.

Y da nid eizo'r cybyz,  
Yr hael a'i rho pieuwyz.

Wealth is not the *property* of the miser, the generous that gives it is the one who owns it.

*Adage.*

**Eizoed, s. m.** (aiz—oed) A point of meeting; a banner.

Atorelwis Urien, yz yr eçwyz,  
O byz yingyvarvod, an garennyz,  
Derçawn eizoed ozug mynyz.

Urien answered again if there should be a meeting because of kindred, we will lift up a banner above the mountain.

*Taliefn.*

A weles Llwyvenyz uvyz cyngryn  
Yn eizoed cyhoez, yn ail meyn,  
Cad yn Rhyd Alcyd, cad yn Yaver.

Humble and trembling that saw Llwyvenyz, a conspicuous banner, in the second place, a battle in the ford of Alcyd, a battle in the confluence.

*Taliefn.*

**Eizolva, s. f.**—*pl. t.* on (eizawl) A temple, a place of worship.

**Eizoli, v. a.** (eizawl) To worship, to adore, to praise.

**Eizun, a.** (aiz—un) Tending to raise a desire.

Yfgodig rhag carz cerz orun deyrn,  
Ciedyr cedenn cad eizun.

Sheltering from disgrace the loud of song of the prince, the stay of the mighty ones fond of battle.

*Cynzetw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Eizunadwy, a.** (eizun) That may be wished.

**Eizunaw, v. a.** (eizun) To desire, to wish; to pray.

Eizunav na vwyv ganmlwyz.

I pray that I be not a hundred years old.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Eizunawd, s. m.** (eizun) The act of wishing.

**Eizunawl, a.** (eizun) Having a wish; delectable.

**Eizundeb, s. f.**—*pl. t.* au (eizun) A wish; a desire, an option, or choice.

Eizuned herwr hir-nos.

The desire of one on the scout is a long night.

*Adage.*

**Eizunedig, a.** (eizun) That is wished, or desired.

**Eizunedigaeth, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (eizunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.

**Eizunedigawl, a.** (eizunedig) Optative; optional.

**Eizunedu, v. a.** (eizuned) To wish, or to desire.

**Eizunvryd, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (eizun—bryd) A longed for purpose, or intention.

Am urzas azas eizunvryd Cymry,  
Daeth cymmrav a thristyd!

Upon the appropriate honour of the choice reliance of the Welsh, there came dejection and sorrow.

*Blexyn Vars.*

# E I G

**Eizuniad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (eizun) A desiring, wishing, or longing.

**Eizunwr, s. m.**—*pl.* eizunwyr (eizun—gwr) One who wishes, or desires; an intreater.

**Eizunyz, s. m.**—*pl. t.* ion (eizun) A desirer.

**Eizwç, s. m.** (aiz) The state of being near, or within reach; proximity.

**Eizwg, s. m.** (aiz) Nearness. *a.* Contiguous, near.

Y dyz hwnw, nid eizwg,  
Cofa dloer, i caif y dwg.

On that day, which is not near, the memorial is certain, he shall obtain the benefit.

*Ieuan Tew.*

**Eizwng, a.** (aiz—wng) Hard by, near, contiguous. *s. m.* A neighbour.

Ev yw—

Un heb eizwng neb izo.

He is one without any body a neighbour to him.

*Cad. Davyç.*

**Eizygan, v. a.** (eizwg) To approximate.

**Eizyganawl, a.** (eizygan) Approximating, closing.

**Eizyganiad, s. m.** (eizygan) Approximation, a drawing near, or approaching.

**Eizyganu, v. a.** (eizygan) To approximate, to approach.

Yr aelwyd hon, neus claz cywen,  
Ni's eizyganai anghen  
Yn myw Owain ac Urien.

This hearth, is it not scratched up by the fowl, want would not approach towards it in the life of Owain and Urien.

*Llywarc Hen.*

**Eizyn, s. m.** (aiz) The state of being close to, or set upon, or against.

Bum geiliawg rhedyn  
Ar ieir yn eizyn.

I have been a cock grasshopper upon the hens in a contact state.

*Taliefn.*

**Eigiad, s. m.**—*pl. t.* au (aig) A bringing forth.

**Eigiaeth, s. m.** (aig) The state of teeming; fullness.

**Eigian, s. m.** (aig) A bringing forth, or producing; a forcing out; force. *Mae yn gweizi o eigian ei ben*, he is calling with all the force of his head; *gweithia o nerth eigian dy wreigiau*, work with the power of the force of thy arms.

**Eigian, v. a.** (aig) To bring forth; to force out; to fob.

**Eigiaw, v. a.** (aig) To bring forth, to generate.

Eigioez llyfaint haint egwan.

Frogs generated an enfeebling contagion.

*W. Middleton.*

**Eigiawl, a.** (aig) Generative, prolific; teeming.

**Eigiawn, s. m.** (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or the ocean.

Oezynt yn mwynau rhyd—wrth eu bod mewn eigiawn ozleithyr y byd yn preiwyllaw.

They were enjoying liberty, by being in an ocean dwelling separated from the world.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eigion, s. m.**—*pl. t.* yz (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or great deep; the ocean. *Naw tön eigion*, the nine waves of the ocean.

Trwy eigion byd trig yn ben.

Through the midst of the world he will continue the chief.

*Inco Brydyç.*

**Eigraeth, s. m.** (eigyr) The state of a virgin.

**Eigraiz, a.** (eigyr) Like a virgin; maidenly.

**Eigrau, s. pl.** (eigyr) Stockings without feet. *s.* *Eigren.* They are otherwise called *basgau*, and *bosanau pen geist*.

**Eigraw, v. a.** (eigyr) To make fit to generate.

**Eigrawl, a.** (eigyr) Proper for generating.

**Eigriad, s. m.** (eigyr) A forming for generation.

*Eigyr,*



# E I L

**Eigyr, s. f.—pl. eigrion (aig)** A maid, a virgin.

Gwell eigyr zoeth yn ovni Duw,  
A 'gydig bac o voz i vyw,  
Na'r—oludawg fôl.

Better a discreet *maid* that feareth God, with a very little means to live, than the filly one with wealth.

R. Pritchard o Lanymzryri.

**Eil, s. c. (ail)** A second, or next in succession; a successor; a son; as, *Moruran eil Tegid, Dylan eil Ton*, and others.

**Eilar, s. m. (ail—âr)** A second ploughing.

**Eilaru, v. a. (eilar)** To plough the second time.

**Eilgwaith, s. f. (ail—gwaith)** The second time.  
*adv.* A second time, or once more.

**Eilgwyl, s. f. (ail—gwyl)** The second turn.  
*adv.* A second time, once more, again.

**Eilewyz, s. m. (alaw)** A musician; a minstrel.

Can yw y daethant,  
Can eilewyz gant,  
Ev a'u darogant.

Since it is they are come, a hundred with the *master of harmony*, he will foretell of them.

Taliesin.

Filewyz celvyz  
Pys na'm dywêyd?

The ingenious *minstrel* why doth he not inform me? *Taliesin.*

**Eilvaint, s. m. (ail—maint)** Second rate. *a.* Second rate, of the second magnitude.

**Eilvam, s. f. (ail—mam)** A second mother.

Eilvam mobryb za.

A good aunt is a *second mother*. *Adage.*

**Eilvyz, a. (ail—byz)** Being second to, or like.

**Eilvyzu, v. a. (eilvyz)** To imitate; to resemble.

**Eiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail)** A placing alternately, or putting together in order, a constructing; a harmonizing.

Eilio'r iaith val Iolo'r oez,  
Eiliad awdy! Aled ydoez;  
Awen zorn o'r un zevnyz  
A'r gawod vel ar goed yz.

He was harmonizing the language like Iolo, it was the ode *construction* of Aled; it was a profound gift of the same matter as the honey dew which on trees is found.

Gr. ab I. ab Llywelyn Pygan.

**Eiliant, s. m. (ail)** Construction; concordance.

**Eilias, s. f.—pl. t. au (âl—iâs)** Harmonic influence.

**Eiliasav, s. m. (eilias)** The flow of harmonious influence.

Urien yd gyrçav—  
Cynnwys a gafav  
O'r parth goreuav,  
Y dan eiliasav.

To Urien I will resort, reception I will meet with, in the best of situations under the *flow of sweet music*. *Taliesin.*

Dinas i dias ar led eithav,  
Dor angor byzin buz eiliasav.

A city whose fame extends to the remotest parts, the staying shelter of the host; the benefit of the *flow of pervading melody*. *Aneurin.*

Dygoglawz ton bevyr berierin  
Men ydynt eiliasav gain.

The bright wave on her pilgrimage rolls down where the young deer are in *full melody*. *Aneurin.*

**Eiliaw, v. a. (ail)** To put in succession, or order; to harmonize; to construct; to build, or to erect; to plait; to wattle.

Eilias erod glôd, gloew-deg Wenlliant;  
Eilioez dy voliant vil yçwaneg.

I have constructed a panegyric for thy sake, Gwenlliant brightly fair; a thousand more have constructed thy praise. *Casnodryn.*

**Eiliawd, s. m. (ail)** The act of placing alternately, or constructing.

**Eiliawg, a. (ail)** That is placed together, or constructed.

# E I L

**Eilier, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail)** What makes, or undergoes, changes; the butterfly. It is also called *eilir, ilir, pila, pilai*, and *gloyn byw*.

**Eilig, a. (âl)** Having aptness to glide, or flow.

Gorwyn blaen helyg, eilig pyfg yn llyn;  
Goçwiban gwynt uwç blaen gwryfç man;  
Treg anian nog azyfç

Glittering the tops of the willows, *playful* the fish in the pool; whistling the wind over the small branches: nature is more powerful than precept. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Eilir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ail—îr)** Regeneration, reanimation, a return of moisture; a butterfly. *Alban eilir*, the vernal equinox.

Mwy na'r eilir yn min dryg  
Ni waent ond edrys aino.

Like the *butterfly* on the side of the mirror they will do nothing but gaze upon him. *H. Davi.*

**Eiliw, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ail)** Appearance; colour; pretence; form, or figure.

Dwyn eu heiliw eu hun oziarnynt, a dodi eiliw arall ârnynt, val na adnepid, a orug.

He took away their own *form* from them, and gave another *form* to them, so that they were not known.

H. P. P. Dyved—*Mabinogion.*

**Eiliwed, s. m. (eiliw)** Reproach, disgrace, or shame.

Crevyz y Creawdwr a gyvrived  
I Rufuz, eioyw uz ai cuz tudwed,  
Hyd na's gwnel pegawd pell eiliwed,  
Pedrydawg deyrn ug cyrn co ned.

Faith in the Creator is attributed to Grufuz, the exalted chief, who is concealed in earth, so that sin shall not cause distant *reproach*, he that is a powerful prince over the horns of exaltation. *Meilyr.*

**Eiloes, s. f. (ail—oes)** A second age, or life; a second time. *adv.* Again.

**Eilon, s. m. (âl—on)** Music; harmony, melody.

Oiana parçellan, andaw-di'r eilon  
A grêad adar cer Caer Rheon:

Listen, little pig, hear thou the *melody* which the feathered tribes are making by Caer Rheon. *Myrddin.*

Caravi eaws val vorehun luz,  
A golygon hwyr hir-wyn i gruz;  
Carav eilon mygyr math arnaduz,  
Eiliwed aterw, a feirç cyftuz.

I love the nightingale the obstruption of the morning sleep in may, with downcast looks, and long white-sided head; I love the sweet *melody*, heavy upon her the reproach of shining in solitude, with the trappings of affliction. *Gwalchmai.*

**Eilon, s. m. (el—on)** A hart, or a roebuck.

*Eilon mynyz*, a wild roebuck.

Yr ydwyv yn gynt—i dai'r zau—  
Na'r eilon i'r lan, na'r elain i'r coed,  
Nag o droed a roed ioradain.

I am swifter to the houses of the two, than the roebuck to the bank; than the hind to the wood, or than the speed that is given to the swiftest wing. *L. G. Catel.*

**Eilfaig, s. m.—pl. eilfaigiau (ail—faig)** Second course, or portion of victuals.

**Eilun, s. m. (ail—un)** A copy, image, or resemblance; a representation, picture, or portrait; an idol.

Y mas delw ac eilun Duw mewn dyn.

There be the form and *image* of God in man. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

**Eilunazolaiz, a. (eilun—azolaiz)** Idolatrous.

**Eilunazolgar, a. (eilun—azolgar)** Idolatrous.

**Eilunazoli, v. a. (eilun—azoli)** To worship images, or idols, to commit idolatry.

**Eilunazoliad, s. m. (eilun—azoliad)** A worshipping of images; idolatry.

**Eilunazoliaeth, s. m. (eilun—azoliaeth)** Idolatry.

**Eilunazoliant, s. m. (eilun—azoliant)** Idolatry.

**Eilunazolwr, s. m. pl. eilunazolwyr (eilun—azolwr)** A worshiper of images.

*Eiluniad,*



## EIL

Eiluniad, *s. m.* (eilun) A copying, a portraying.  
Eiluniaeth, *s. m.* (eilun) A copy, or resemblance.  
Eiluniant, *s. m.* (eilun) A portraiture, a picture.  
Eiluniaw, *v. a.* (eilun) To copy, or to represent.

Eilunid Dunawd Deheuant,  
Aer ei enw, ei arvau o Frainc.

Dunawd let him resemble Deheuant, whose name is slaughter,  
and his arms from France. *Meigant, m. Cynzylan.*

Eiluniawl, *a.* (eilun) Having a resemblance.

Eiluniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* eilunwyr (eilun—gwr) One  
who makes a copy, or resemblance.

Eilw, *s. m.* (âl) Melody, harmony. *a.* Melodious.

Eilwaith, *s. f.* (ail—gwaith) A second time, or  
turn. *a.* Second time, or again.

Prŷn hén, prŷn eilwaith.

Buy what is old, and buy a second time. *Adage.*

Eilwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (âl) That makes melody,  
or harmony; a musician; a minstrel.

Agores ei lys i les eilwyon byd;  
Eithid i eibyd ei yiburthion.

He opened his court for the benefit of the minstrels of the world;  
to the guests are given his provisions. *Cynzelw, i Gadwallawn.*

I gerzawr am breiziawr, am brain;  
I eilwyon am eirçion argvain;  
I vlaiz rhuz i urzaw buz i vrain;  
I veirz dwvyn dyvyd a goviain.

To a songster looking for the fruit of the chase, and for a deli-  
cacy; to the *kins of melody* for slender-bodied girls; to a ruddy  
wolf to prepare a treasure for ravens; to the profound bards will  
come what will be kept in memory. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Eilwyz, *s. m.* (âl—gwyz) Harmonic presence; a  
love meeting, or assignation.

Ebrwyz—yz av,  
Lle ym llwyz eilwyz arwyz arav.

Quickly I will go where I shall prosper in a meeting of harmony,  
a gentle sign. *Ll. P. Mōg, i verç.*

—Gwneuthum  
Dywillun oed a bun lle bum,  
Lle gwelais hoen geirw trais trai;  
Zywful y hi aza vfa  
Zyvod i eilwyz ovyn,  
Lle ni zaeth llawen o zyn.

I made on Monday an assignation with the fair where I have  
been, where I have seen her of the hue of the foamy waves of the  
stealing ebb; on Sunday she had promised to come to seek an assign-  
ation where the blithesome nymph never came.

*D. ab Gwilym, i Porvuz.*

Eilwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (âl—gwys) Powers of harmony.

Ev a wnaeth eilwys,  
Yn llys paradwys,  
O asen aîwys  
Iefin femina.

The powers of harmony, in the court of paradise, did form, out  
of a left rib, a beauteous female. *Taliesin.*

Eilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (âl) One who produces  
harmony; a musician.

Rhyvezav dincler nad yw,  
Yn oi eilyz celvyz clyw.

I wonder that he is not a meer poetaster, following a musician  
of correct ear. *Llywarc Hen.*

Mab cadyr Cadwaladryr ceidw eilyz hael.

The mighty son of Cadwaladryr he keeps a liberal minstrel.  
*Sypyn Cyveiliawg.*

Eilyg, *s. m.* (âl) Harmony, melody, delight.

Gwynez argynan, aer gynnygyn rebyz,  
Gwyty. bedyz, byd eilyg.

The famed one of Gwynez, the battle supporting leader, the  
pledge of the faith, the delight of the world,  
*Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Eilyrth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (âl—yrth) The touch,  
or impulse of melody.

Llev a glywaw, gloew eilyrth;  
Llev eilon yn eilwyz verth;  
Llev ban corn blaen cad ehorth,  
Llais garw, a llev tarw Talgarth.

I hear a sound, the clear touch of melody; the sound of music in  
hallowed harmonic presence. the loud sound of the horn before the  
mighty battle; an awful voice, the call of the bull of Talgarth.  
*Cynzelw.*

## EIR

Eilyw, *s. m.* (âl) Harmony; melody; music.

Eilywiant, *s. m.* (eilyw) The profession of music.

Arnav erniaw erniawed a'm clwyv;  
Am glezvyv-ruz rwyf ym rhygozed;  
Coziant eilywiant rhag eiliwed;  
Eiliw a'm dozyw, Duw ym gwared!

I am afflicted with affliction that wounds me; for the chief  
with the ruddy sword I have been over anxious; the anxiety of  
minstrelsy for fear of disgrace; disgrace is come to me, may God  
save me! *Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Eill, *pron.* (ill) They, those. *Eill dau*, they two.

Eilldu, *s. m.* (aill—tu) The outward side.

Eilldy, *s. m.* (ell—ty) A shaving house.

Eilliad, *s. m.* (ell) A cutting close, or shaving.

Eilliaeth, *s. m.* (ell) The act of putting out; the  
state of being out, excommunicated, or banished.

Eilliaw, *v. a.* (ell) To part from, to sever; to  
cut off from, to exterminate; to shave.

Gwedi cafael o Gaswallawn y vuzygoliaeth, cerzed a orug trwy  
wladoz y Saefon;—ac nid arbedis nag i wr, nag i wraig, nag i vab;  
cans ev a vynai yn llwyr eilliaw cenedyl y Saefon o'r ynyys.

After obtaining the victory of Caswallawn, he went through the  
countries of the Saxons; and he spared neither man, nor woman,  
nor a youth, nor a boy; for he was determined utterly to exter-  
minate the nation of the Saxons out of the island.

*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eilliedig, *a.* (ell) That is cut off, shorn, or  
shaved.

Eilliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (eilliad) A shaver; a  
razor; a plough for cutting paper.

Eilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* eillwyr (ell—gwr) A shaver.

Eillwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* eillwreigez (ell—gwraig) A  
shaving woman.

Ein, *pron.* (ei) A sign of possession; property of;  
our property, ours; our. *Einov, einwv, mine,*  
*einot, einod, einwyd, thine, eino, his property,*  
*eini, hers, ein, einom, einym, ours, einoc, yours,*  
*einont, einynt, theirs.*

Mez y zwy Wynez einym;  
Da yw a gatwo Duw ym.

The mead of the two Gwynezs is ours; it is good what God pre-  
serves for me. *Iolo Gog.*

Einawr, *s. m.* (ein—awr) The hour that is ours,  
the present time, or now. *adv.* Now, at present.

Einioes, *s. f.* (ein—oes) One's life; the whole  
time of a man's life; life. *Dirvez einioes*, the  
end of life; *hîr einioes*, long life; “Einioes dyn  
yn eîstynu,” the life of man drawing onward.

Einioes vyth i ynys Von,  
A awy einioes i'w dynion.

Everlasting existence be to the isle of Môn, and two ages to its  
people. *L. G. Cothi.*

Tair merçed, tair tynged tôn,  
Y ty'n dwyn einioes y dynion.

Three females, three cutting destinies, there be taking away the  
life of men. *Guto r Glyn.*

Eingiaw, *v. a.* (ang) To cause to expand, or dilate.

Eingion, *s. f.* (ang) An anvil, a forging utensil.

Eira, *s. m.* (air) Snow. *Casg eira*, a snow-ball.

Aili'r alarç ar y dôn  
Lliw'r eira ar vron vynyzig;  
Llawer gwaith, cyn canu'r gôg,  
Y rhois ym clôg am dana,  
Ac a'm teilyn gyd a ni,  
I ganu i ti, lliw'r eira.

Like the swan upon the wave is she of the hue of snow on the  
mountain side; many a time before the singing of the cuckoo have  
I wrapt my cloak around me, and my harp along with me, to sing to  
thee who art of the colour of snow. *Pennull.*

Eiras, *s. m.* (air—as) What glows, or gives light;  
burning matter, a fiery body; burning cinders.

Eirçiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* eirçiaid (arç) A demander.

Eirçawl, *a.* (arç) Mandatory, commanding.



## EIR

**Eirvyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arv)** A blazoner of arms, a herald.

Arver yr hen eirvyzion cymreig yw cyvrv dyfsg yn gydraz a'r bonez ugar.

The custom of the old welsh heralds is to reckon learning of equal dignity with the noblest descent. *Tracth. Arwydant.*

**Eirias, v. a. (air)** To deprecate, to avert; to spare.

Eirias law, nag eirias droed.

Deprecate a hand, do not deprecate a foot.

*Adage.*

**Eiriasawl, a. (eirias)** Deprecatory, averting.

**Eiriasiad, s. m. (eirias)** A deprecating; a saving.

**Eiriasu, v. a. (eirias)** To deprecate, or to avert.

Maxen a Cynan—ag ai gwelai hwynt, ag ai clywai fo a wneynt rhag-ynt y forz y tebycynt cafel nozed o eu beneidiau; ac nid eiriasu hwyntau heb ar a gyvarvai ag hwynt na's dienyzynt onid gwreiaid.

Maxen and Cynan, whosoever beheld them, and heard them, suddenly would fly from them, the way they should think of obtaining refuge for their souls; and on their part they would spare not any body who should come in their way that they would not put to death, except women. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eiriasus, a. (eirias)** Deprecatory, tending to save.

**Eiriasyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eirias)** A deprecator.

**Eirian, a. (air)** Bright, splendid; fair, beautiful.

Yn Dad—

Ac yn Vab arab eirian,

Ac yn Ylbyrd gloyw-bryd glân.

Being a Father, and a Son blessed and fair, and a spirit of bright appearance and pure. *S. Ceri.*

**Eirianaiz, a. (eirian)** Of a splendid appearance.

**Eirianawl, a. (eirian)** Tending to make fair.

**Eirianeiz, s. m. (eirian)** Splendor; beauty.

**Eirianiad, s. m. (eirian)** A making fine, or gay.

**Eirianrod, s. f. (eirian—rhôd)** The galaxy.

Mi vum dri cyvnod

Yn nghaer eirianrod.

I have been for three seasons in the borders of the milky way.

*Taliesin.*

**Eirianu, v. a. (eirian)** To make splendid; to beautify.

**Eirias, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirias)** Burning matter, or the body of fire, in opposition to the flame; burning cinders; a burning log.

Nid tan heb eirias.

There is no fire without a burning body.

*Adage.*

Wyt gwyrn, wyt teyrn, wyt eirias cadau, wyt cadarn val dinas.

Thou art ardent, thou art a prince, thou art the fire of battles, thou art strong like a rampart. *Ll. P. Mwg, i Lywelyn I.*

**Eiriasawl, a. (eirias)** Of a glowing nature.

**Eiriasdan, s. m. (eirias—tân)** A glowing fire.

**Eiriasfey, s. m. (eirias)** Glowingness; fieriness.

**Eiriasu, v. n. (eirias)** To burn vehemently.

**Eiriau, v. a. (air)** To brighten; to become bright.

**Eirlawg, a. (air)** Abounding with brightness.

**Eirawl, a. (air)** Splendid, bright; beautiful.

Priay brenin Troea gwr mawr oez, a thêg, ac ymadrawz hy-maws, a'corff eirawl.

Priam king of Troy, he was a big man, and fair, and he was of a pleasing conversation, and he had a beautiful form.

*H. Dard—Mabinogion.*

**Eirawl, v. a. (air—iawl)** To intreat; to intercede; to use persuasion, to persuade.

Hawz eirawl ar y garer.

It is easy to persuade one that is beloved.

*Adage.*

Eirawl ni garer ni synghan.

It is not meet to intreat one that is not loved.

*Adage.*

**Eiriasaeth, s. m. (eirias)** Deprecation; intreaty.

**Eiriasyn, s. m. dini. (eirias)** A glowing cinder.

## EIR

**Eiriv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhiv)** A number; a counting.

Ni zodai eiriv ar ra zillad.

He would not fix a number on scarlet garments. *D. Benfras.*

**Eirivaw, v. a. (eiriv)** To number, to enumerate.

**Eirivawl, a. (eiriv)** Relating to number.

**Eiriviad, s. m. (eiriv)** A numbering; enumeration.

**Eirig, a. (air)** Splendid, shining; gay, fine.

Eirig ei rethren riezawg,

Splendid his princely spear.

*Taliesin.*

**Eirioes, s. f. (air—oes)** Pure, or holy life.

Gorwyn blaen egroes; nid moes caledi;

Cadwed bawb ei eirioes:

Gwaerhau anay anvoes.

Glittering the tops of the haws; hardship is not mannerly; let every one preserve his purity of life: the worst of blamish is want of manners. *Llywarch Hen.*

**Eiriolad, s. m. (eiriawl)** A using persuasion.

**Eiriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiriawl)** Intercession.

**Eiriolied, s. m. (eiriawl)** Intreaty; intercession.

**Eirirolez, s. m. (eiriawl)** Intreaty, or persuasion.

**Eirirolezus, a. (eirirolez)** Of a persuading nature.

**Eirioli, v. a. (eiriawl)** To intreat; to persuade, or to use persuasion; to intercede.

**Eiriolus, a. (eiriawl)** Persuasive; intercessory.

**Eiriolusrwyz, s. m. (eiriolus)** Persuasiveness.

**Eiriolwg, s. m. (eiriawl)** Intreaty, intercession.

**Eiriolwr, s. m.—pl. eiriolwyr (eiriawl—gwr)** One who uses persuasion; an intercessor, or mediator.

**Eiriolyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiriawl)** A paraclete; an advocate, a mediator, or intercessor.

**Eiriolyziaeth, s. m. (eiriolyz)** A mediatorship.

**Eirion, s. pl. aggr. (air)** What gives splendor, or lustre, ornaments.

**Eirionawl, a. (eirion)** Ornamental; adorning.

**Eirioni, v. a. (eirion)** To ornament, to adorn.

**Eirionyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirion)** A border; the list of cloth; the edge, or selvage; any border set on for ornament; a ruffle. *Dau eirionyn tir, the two borders, or cross ridges of a field. Welsh Laws.*

**Eirionynawg, a. (eirionyn)** Having a border.

**Eirionynawl, a. (eirionyn)** Having trimmings.

**Eirionynu, v. a. (eirionyn)** To border, to edge; to fringe, to ruffle.

**Eirilyd, a. (eiry)** Apt to snow, apt to be snowy.

**Eirilydrwyz, s. m. (eirilyd)** A snowiness.

**Eirthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth)** A growling as a bear; a baiting, or attacking as a bear.

**Eirthiaw, v. a. (arth)** A baiting, a setting upon.

Ail cwyn a'm tremyn tremid erzaw,

Ail gwr gwrz gorzen arthen eirthiaw.

Another woe assails me from retrospect of him, a second mighty hero that toils like a bear in the combat. *Gynwalw, m. R. Plas.*

**Eirthiawl, a. (arth)** Buffeting, or baiting.

**Eirw, s. m.—pl. t. on (air)** A foaming place, a cataract, or waterfall.

**Eirwlaw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiry—gwlaw)** Sleet.

**Eirwlawiaw, v. a. (eirwlaw)** To fall in sleet.

**Eirwlawiawg, a. (eirwlaw)** Abounding with sleet.

**Eirwlawiogrwyz, s. m. (eirwlawiawg)** Sleetiness.

**Eirwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (eirw)** A foaming cataract.

**Eirwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eiry—gwynt)** Snowy wind, or wind that brings snow.

**Eiry, s. m. (air)** Snow. *Adar yr eiry, starlings.*

**Eiryaiz, a. (eiry)** Like snow, or snowy.

**Eiryawg, a. (eiry)** Abounding with snow, snowy.

A Grufuz yntau o gynnevindra â brwydyr â luestws yn ei erbyn yn mreiciau Eryri eiryawg.

And Grufuz also from a familiarity with war pitched his tent against him in the ridges of the snowy Eryri. *Bugez G. ab Cynan.*

**Eiryawl**



**Eiryawl, a. (eiry)** Tending to snow, snowy.

**Eiryn, s. pl. aggr. (aren)** A hard mass; a gland; a testicle; a plumb. *Eiryn duon*, common black plumbs; *eiryn birion*, damascenes; *eiryn coſion*, orlean plumbs; *eiryn gwynion*, green gage plumbs; *eiryn gwlanarwg*, peaches; *eiryn ſurion*, *eiryn perthi*, *eiryn tagu*, bullace; *eiryn mai*, *eiryn perth eurzrain*, gooseberries; *eiryn gwion*, the briony berries; *eiryn y ci*, biſtort.

**Eirynbren, s. m. (eiryn—pren)** A plumb tree.

**Eirynen, s. f. (eiryn)** One plumb, a plumb.

**Eirynllys, s. m. aggr. (eiryn—llys)** The Saint John's wort.

Rhag mân cymmer yr eirynllys, a doda wrtho pan arganver syntav.

Against a mole take the *Saint John's wort*, and apply to it when first observed. *Mezzygon Myzvai.*

**Eirynwyz, s. pl. aggr. (eiryn—gwyz)** Plumb trees.

*Eirynwyz ys prin,*  
*Angwant o zynin.*

*Plumb trees*, that are scarce, unambitious of heroism. *Talieſin.*

**Eirys, s. m.—pl. t. od (air)** A coal, an ember.

**Eifawl, a. (ais)** Costal, belonging to the ribs.

**Eifen, s. f. (ais)** A lath; also a rib.

**Eifglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (ais—clwyv)** A pleurisy.

**Eifglwyvaw, v. n. (eifglwyv)** To become pleuritic.

**Eifglwyvawl, a. (eifglwyv)** Pleuritic, pleuritical.

**Eifiaw, v. a. (ais)** To lathe, to lay laths; to make lattice-work.

**Eifieu, s. m. (es)** Want, necessity, need; lack; poverty, indigence.

*Gwellbenthyg nog eifieu.*  
*Borrowing is better than want.*

*Adage.*

**Eifieuedig, a. (eifieu)** Necessitated; indigent.

**Eifin, s. m. aggr. (es)** Bran, or husks of corn.

**Eifinaiz, a. (eifin)** Branny, husky; like bran.

**Eifinawg, a. (eifin)** Branny, abounding with bran.

**Eifinawl, a. (eifin)** Made of bran; like bran.

**Eifingrug, s. m. (eifin—crug)** A heap of bran.

**Eifinllyd, a. (eifin)** Branny, full of bran; husky.

**Eifiw, s. m.—pl. t. on (es)** Want, need; poverty.

**Eifiwaw, v. n. (eifiw)** To become destitute.

**Eifiwawl, a. (eifiw)** Tending to be needy; necessitous.

**Eifiwed, s. m.—pl. t. au (eifiw)** A destitute state, want, need, or lack; indigence.

*Heb nebawd eifiwed.*  
*Without any kind of want.*

*Cynxelw.*

*Mae gwyrd a Gwynez, gwae ni yr eifiwed, yſſywaeth yn trengi!*  
*Woe to us because of the lack, the worthy men of Gwynez, alas, are dying!*  
*Bexyn Vurx.*

**Eifiwedig, a. (eifiwed)** That is destitute, needy, in want; indigent, poor.

*Tôſt yd gwyn pob colledig;*  
*Fest yd hawleifiwedig.*

*Piteously doth every condemned one complain; with alacrity the needy makes his claim.* *Talieſin.*

**Eifiwez, s. m. (eifiw)** A state of want; neediness.

**Eifiwiad, s. m. (eifiw)** A rendering destitute.

**Eifiwyd, s. m. (eifiw)** Want; indigence, poverty.

*Cyſevin i'm byd*  
*A vu eifiwyd;*  
*Mynaig alaid*  
*Pyr na'm dywaid.*

*Generally through my life poverty hath been; the wealthy monk will hardly speak to me.* *Talieſin.*

**Eifoes, adv. (es—oes)** Nevertheless, however; likewise; already.

**Eifor, a. (es—or)** Equal; of the same sort, like.

**Eiforawd, s. m. (eifor)** What is like; a counterpart.

**Eiforawl, a. (eifor)** Tending to make equal.

**Eifori, v. a. (eifor)** To make equal, or like.

**Eiforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eifor)** An equalizing.

**Eiforig, a. (eifor)** Tending to assimilate.

**Eifill, s. f. (eifill)** What is parted from.

**Eifillez, s. m. (eifill)** Offspring, or progeny.

*Trwy vôr llithrant eu heifillez,*

*Their offspring will glide through a sea.*

*Talieſin.*

**Eifillid, s. m. (eifill)** Offspring, or progeny.

**Eifillyd, s. m. (eifill)** Offspring, or progeny.

**Eifillyz, s. m. (eifill)** Offspring, or progeny.

*Ni bu edivar y dyz y cyrſgoez,*  
*Cyrſ gofyn eifillyz;*  
*Gwelai wawr ar wyr lluoſfyz,*  
*Val gwr yn gwrthlaz cywilyz.*

*There was no repentance for the day he attacked, it was the onset of a brave race; he perceived a hue on the men of battle, like a man opposing reproach.* *Llygad Gwr, i Lywelyn II.*

**Eifte, s. m. (aes—te)** A sitting, the act of sitting.

**Eifte, v. a. (aes—te)** To sit; to be seated.

*Pwy bynag â eistëo ynzi.*

*Whosoever that shall sit in it.*

*Breiniau Arvon.*

**Eistez, s. m. (eiste)** A sitting, the act of sitting.

**Eistez, v. a. (eiste)** To sit. *Eistez ar wyau*, to sit upon eggs; *eistez wrth*, to sit down by, to lay siege to.

*A çan y vuzygoliaeth hōno y daeth Beli hyd at Vran ei vrawd â oez yn eistez wrth Ruvain.*

*And in consequence of that victory Beli came to Brân his brother that was sitting before Rome.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Eistezawg, a. (eistez)** Sedentary, or that sits.

**Eistezawl, a. (eistez)** Relating to sitting; sitting.

**Eistezva, s. f.—pl. t. on (eistez—ma)** A sitting place.

**Eistezvod, s. f.—pl. t. au (eistez—bod)** A being sitting, a sitting; a meeting, or assembly; a session. *Eistezvod y beirz*, a congress of the bards.

**Eisteziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eistez)** A sitting down.

**Eistezial, v. a. (eistez)** To sit often, to be sitting.

**Eistezig, a. (eistez)** Sedentary, apt to be sitting.

**Eistezle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eistez—lle)** A sitting place.

**Eistezogrwyz, s. m. (eistezawg)** Sedentaryness.

**Eistezolzrwyz, s. m. (eistezawl)** Sedentaryness.

**Eistezwr, s. m.—pl. eistezwyr (eistez—gwr)** A sitter, a sedentary person.

**Eiftyz, s. m. (eistez)** The act of seating.

**Eiftyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiftyz)** A seating down.

**Eiftyziaw, v. a. (eiftyz)** To place in a seat, to seat.

**Eitwys, adv. (eifys)** Likewise, besides; already.

**Eifyzyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ifyzyn)** A tenement.

**Eifys, adv. (es—ys)** Likewise, besides; already.

*Bod yn hir yn glav a marw eifys.*

*To be long sick and to die besides.*

*Adage.*

**Eithav, s. m.—pl. t. on (aith)** The acme, the uttermost, the outermost, the farthest, the ultimate. *a. Ultimate; farthest, most distant.* *Eithavon byd*, the uttermost parts of the world.

*Dymgwel y rhyvel—*  
*Hyd eithavion pella'.*

*Return the war to the most distant extremities.* *W. Middleton.*

**Eithaved, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eithav)** The utmost limit, or extremity.

**Eithavig, a. (eithav)** Extreme, or ultimate. *s. pl. Eithavigion*, borderers, or the inhabitants of the marches.



# ELC

Eithavnod, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* au (eithav—nöd) Nonplus.  
 Eithen, *s.f. dim.* (aith) A prickle, a sharp point.  
 Eithin, *s. pl. aggr.* (aith) Furze, whins, or gorse.  
*Eubinfreinig*, genista spinosa vulgaris; *eithingvâr*,  
*eithin mân*, dwarf furze; *eithin yr ieir*, *crag eithin*,  
 needle furze, or petty whin.  
 Eithin, *a.* (aith) Prickly, or full of prickles.

Ag eizew ar ei bryd,  
 Mor eithin, i'r gryd  
 Sirian fenydd.

With ivy on his front, so bristled, the cherry tree was provoked  
 to the combat. *Taliesin.*

Eithinawg, *a.* (eithin) Overgrown with furze.  
*Tir eithinawg*, furzy land. *Yr eithinawg vawr*,  
 the greater furze bush.

Eithinen, *s.f.* (eithin) A furze, a furze bush.  
 Eithinvyw, *s.m.* (eithin—byw) The favine.  
 Eithiw, *a.* (aith) Prickly, or full of points.  
 Eithiwaw, *v.a.* (eithiw) To make prickly.  
 Eithiwawg, *a.* (eithiw) Having prickles, or points.  
 Eithrai, *s.m.*—*pl.* eithraid (eithyr) An excepted,  
 or excluded one, a stranger.  
 Eithradwy, *a.* (eithyr) Exceptionable, that may  
 be excluded, or estranged.  
 Eithraw, *v.a.* (eithyr) To except, or to exclude.  
 Eithrawl, *a.* (eithyr) Exceptive; exclusive.  
 Eithriad, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* au (eithyr) Exception,  
 exclusion.

Rhys rwyf gwel rhyvel—  
 Eithriad brad bron eiliafaw;  
 Eithyr cenyd cynnew ni wnav.

Rhys, whose sway is like the course of war, a stranger to treachery  
 his breast that flows with harmony, except of thee no dependence  
 will I seek. *Phylip Brydydd, i Rys Ieuanc.*

Eithyr, *a.* (aith) Except; without; besides; but.

Eithyr gallu nid oes dim.

Besides power there is nothing.

*Adage.*

EL, *s.m.r.*—*pl.t.* od. What has in itself the power  
 of motion, a moving principle; an intelligence;  
 a spirit; an angel.

Elaeth, *s.m.* (el) The act, or power, of self-  
 motion; intelligence, or the state of angelic  
 existence.

Elaiz, *a.* (el) Intellectual, of an angelic nature.

Elaig, *s.m.* (llaig) One who is secluded; a hermit.

Nid wyd ti ysgolâig,  
 Nid wyd elaig,  
 Unben ni'th eiwir yn nyz rhaid:  
 Oſ Cynzilig na buoſt gwraig!

Thou art not a scholar, thou art not a *minstrel*, a monarch thou  
 wilt not be called in the day of necessity: O Cynzilig, why wert  
 thou not a woman! *Llywarch Hen.*

Elain, *s.f.*—*pl.* eleinod (el—ain) A hind calf, a  
 fawn.

Elanez, *s. pl. aggr.* (llanez) The intestines.

Elawç, *s.m.* (llawç) Indulgence, tenderneſs;  
 refuge.

Elawr, *s.f.*—*pl.* elorau (llawr) A bier. *Elawr*  
*weirç*, a hearſe.

Yn Llongborth gwelais drydar,  
 Ac elorawr yn ngwyar,  
 A gwyr rhuz rhag rhuthyr eſgar.

In Llongborth I ſaw a tumult, and biers in blood, and ruddy men  
 from the onſet of the foe. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elcys, *s. pl. aggr.* (el—cws) Wild geese, or ganzas.

Elcyfen, *s.f.* (elcys) A wild goose, or ganzas.

# ELV

Eleç, *s.f.*—*pl.t.* au (lleç) A slate, a flat stone.

Joseph a droſes eleç vawr ar zrwſ bez Crift.

Joseph rolled a great flat ſtone upon the door of the grave of  
 Chriſt.

Aelwyd rhwng pedair eleç.

A hearth between four flat ſtones.

*L. G. Colbi.*

Eleigiad, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* au (elaig) A becoming so-  
 litary.

Eleigiaw, *v.a.* (elaig) To seclude; to be secluded.

Eleigiawl, *a.* (elaig) Tending to make solitary.

Elen, *s.f.* (el) An intelligence, an angel; a goddess.

Eleni, *s.f.* (elen) The present year. *adv.* This  
 year, the present year, or that is now going on.

Elenid, *s.f.* (clen) The present year. *adv.* This year.

Eleſt, *s.m. aggr.* (el—eſt) Flags, sedges; rushes.

Eleſtraiz, *a.* (eleſtyr) Like flags; like lillies.

Eleſtrawg, *a.* (eleſtyr) Abounding with lillies.

Eleſtren, *s.f.* (eleſtyr) A flag, or sedge leaf.

Nid hawz blingaw ag eleſtren.

It is not easy to ſlay with a flag leaf.

*Adage.*

Eleſtyr, *s.m.*—*pl.* eleſtrod (eleſt) A flower de  
 luce, a lilly; a flag, or sedge. *Yſtrail eleſtyr*, a  
 mat of sedges.

Elv, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* oz (el) A moving principle.

Elvaeth, *s.m.* (elv) Elementation; elementarity.

Elved, *s.m.* (el—med) Autumn. *Alban elved*,  
 the autumnal equinox.

Elven, *s.f.*—*pl.t.* au (elv) An operative cause;  
 a particle, or constituent part; an element.

*Elven tân*, a particle, or spark of fire.

Elvenawl, *a.* (elven) Elemental, elementary.

Elveniad, *s.m.* (elven) An elementation.

Elvenu, *v.a.* (elven) To element; to constitute.

Elvod, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* au (el—bôd) Intellectual ex-  
 istence, or the state of spirits.

Elvyd, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* oz (el—byd) Intellectual  
 world.

Elvyz, *s.m.*—*pl.t.* au (elv) The state of simple  
 ſeſtimation; an element, or firſt principle; earth,  
 land.

Tri friv elvyz y fyz: daear, dwr, a tân.

There are three primary elements: earth, water, and fire.

*Triocç.*

Iolwn ni a grewys  
 Nev ac elvyz.

We will adore him that created heaven and the elementary world.  
*Taliesin.*

Yn amwyn Elvael pan wnaeth Elved,  
 Elvyzen greulawn, elvyz greuled.

In deſending Elvael when Elved, a fierce region, made a blood-  
 ſtained land. *Cynzeith, i Gaarwallawn.*

Neu'm bu dyz, cer elvyz Elwy,  
 Eiliwn waw—

Have I not enjoyed a day, by the region of Elwy, when I com-  
 posed a panegyric. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Ni'm dawr, can del dros elvyz  
 Llanw o vôr, a lliv o vynyz.

I ſhall not be concerned, if there ſhall come over the country a  
 tide from the ſea, and a flood from the mountain. *D. Lloſgwrn Mew.*

Elvyzaid, *s.m.* (elvyz) An elementation.

Elvyzan, *s.f.*—*pl.t.* au (elvyz) That is formed  
 of elements; the earth, the world.

Ail i vozi elvyzan,  
 Yw lloſgi eleni'n lân.

Like to the drowning of the world is the complete burning this  
 year. *T. Prys.*

Elvyzawl, *a.* (elvyz) Elemental, elementary.

Elvyzen, *s.f.*—*pl.t.* au (elvyz) What is formed  
 of the elements; earth, or land; a region.

Mab Llywelyn hael hylwyz bergen  
 Ar wyneb Prydain, priv elvyzen.

The ſon of the generous Llywelyn, a proſperous proprietor on  
 the face of Prydain, the choicest region.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Ruſ. ab Llywelyn,*  
*Elvyziad,*



## ELU

Elvyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elvyz) Elementation.  
 Elvyznewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elvyz—newidiad) Transfementation.  
 Elvyzu, *v. a.* (elvyz) To element; to constitute.  
 Elf, *s. m.*—*pl. cilf* (el) What moves in a simple, or pure, state; a spirit, or a demon.  
 Elgain, *a.* (el—cain) Supremely fair, or elegant.  
 Elgeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (el—ceth) The chin, the jawbone.  
 Eli, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (el) A falve, a topical medicament.  
 Eliad, (eli) The applying a falve.  
 Eliaw, *v. a.* (eli) To annoint with falve, to plaister.  
 Eliawl, *a.* (eli) Of the nature of falve, emplastific.  
 Elin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glîn) An angle; an elbow.  
*Penelin*, the elbow point, the elbow.

I'r milwr y mae elin  
 A wnaï drwft a'i waew'n y drîn.

To the warrior there is an elbow that would make a tumult with his spear in the conflict. *L. G. Cothi.*

Elinad, *s. m.* (elin) A making an angle;—a cubit.  
 Elinaw, *v. a.* (elin) To describe an angle; to elbow.  
 Elinawg, *a.* (elin) Abounding with angles, angular; jointy; elbow-wise. *Yr elinawg*, culerage, or arsefmart; called also, *y bengoç*, *y benboeth*, *llysfiau'r dom*, *llawagor*, *llysfiau'r dîn*, *elinawg gôç*.  
 Elindys, *s. pl. aggr.* (elin—tâs) The aurelia; the caterpillar; the volvox, or vinefretter.  
 Elorawg, *a.* (elawr) Having a bier, put on a bier.  
 Elorwyz, *s. m.* (elawr—gwyz) A bier; a hearse.  
 Elu, *v. a.* (el) To move onward; to go. *Ellynt yno*, they went there; *elid*, let the goer (of any person) go; *mal yr elwyr*, so that I may be going; *er nad elo*, though he may not go.

Elid ryw ar barth ba yw.  
*Let* sex go upon the part of which it is. *Adage.*

Elid llaw gan droed.  
*Let* the hand go with the foot. *Adage.*

Mazeu'n beiau i'n bywyd,  
 Er bar, cyn elon o'r byd.  
 Forgive the faults of our lives, because of wrath, before we shall go out of the world. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Elus, *a.* (al) Benevolent, bounteous, charitable.  
 Elufen, *s. f.* (elus) Benevolence, charity, alms.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elufen.  
 There is no pretence against charity. *Adage.*

Elufen tam o garw.  
 Even a morsel out of a frag is alms. *Adage.*

Elufenaiz, *a.* (elufen) Of a charitable turn.  
 Elufenawl, *a.* (elufen) Eleemosynary, bounteous.  
 Elufendawd, *s. m.* (elufen) Benevolence, charity.  
 Elufendy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elufen—ty) Almshouse.  
 Elufengar, *a.* (elufen) Charitable, benevolent.  
 Elufengarwg, *s. m.* (elufengar) Charitableness.  
 Elufengist, *s. f.* (elufen—cist) A charity box.  
 Elufeni, *s. m.* (elufen) Benevolence, charity.

A fon am elufeni,  
 Deilynged, harzed oez hi.

And discoursing of benevolence, how meritorious, how fair she is. *Parç. Evan Evans.*

Elufenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. elufenwyr* (elufen—gwr)  
 An almsgiver, an almoner.

## ELY

Elw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (al) Property; goods, or chattels; profit, advantage, lucre, gain.

Ni inad newid ni geif elw.  
 He makes no good bargain that gets no gain. *Adage.*

Elwa, *v. a.* (elw) To get wealth; to turn to profit.

Holl oval dyn, cerlyn caeth,  
 Yw elwa am vywiolaeth.  
 All the care of man, a slavish toiler, is to traffick for a livelihood. *L. Hopcin.*

Elwâad, *s. m.* (elwa) A making advantageous.  
 Elwant, *s. m.* (elw) Advantage; profit, or gain.  
 Elwân, *v. a.* (elwa) To enrich; to make profit.  
 Elwawd, *s. m.* (elw) The act of enriching.

Dygyçwyn olwyn elwawd vangre.  
 Wheel, begin thy course to the place of profit. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Elwawg, *a.* (elw) Having property, or profit.  
 Elwg, *s. m.* (âl) Acclamation; joy, gladness.

Llaryez hez hoziaw,  
 Lle gwyl hwyli hoziaw,  
 Llaur nev drev dreiziaw,  
 Alaw elwg.

The mildness of peace diffusing, where the course of the festive service is seen; the confine of heaven's mansions rebound with the music of gladness. *Casnodyn.*

Elwi, *v. a.* (elw) To get wealth; to turn to gain.

Gwyth yfgor tra mor, tra Menai,  
 Gwylz elvys elwais ohonai,  
 Tra vu Owain mawr a'i mezai,  
 Mez a gwin a'n gwirawd vyzai.

The channel of the village beyond the sea, beyond Menai, a mild region out of which I have profited; whilst Owain the great was, who owned it, mead and wine were wont to be our beverage. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.*

Elwig, *a.* (elw) Having the power to produce, or to form; operative. *Hydyr elwig*, boldness that will effectuate.

Neud adwen ar vy ngwén;  
 Yn hawod can agen,  
 Tri gwyzorig elwig awen.

Doth he not recognize upon my mien, shewing a descent from a royal line, the three principles of inventive genius. *Llywarc Hen.*

Elwl, *s. pl. aggr.* (el—gwl) The reins, or kidneys.  
 Elwlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (elwl) A kidney, one of the reins.

Elwyz, *s. m.* (el—gwyz) The beatific presence.

Credav i Beryv nev yn elwyz,  
 A'in gwnaeth o berawr yn orydyz.

I believe in the Creator of heaven in the supernal light, who made me from a minstrel to be a poet. *Cynzelw.*

Elwyfen, *s. f.* (alwyfen) A donation, or alms.

Elwyfen tam o garw.  
 Even a morsel out of a frag is alms. *Adage.*

Elyd, *s. m.* (al) What is fused, or run to metal.  
 Elydnaiz, *a.* (elydyn) Of the nature of brass.  
 Elydnawl, *a.* (elydyn) Consisting of brass; brassy.  
 Elydraiz, *a.* (elydyr) Of the nature of brass, brassy.  
 Elydrawl, *a.* (elydyr) Consisting of brass; brassy.  
 Elydyn, *s. m.* (elyd) A mixed metal; brass.

Corf elydyn, cas-wydyr, ceis-wer—  
 Syz i vadyr.

A body of brass, hatefully tough, seeking tallow, has reynard got. *R. Gog Eryri.*

Elydyr, *s. m.*—*pl. elydron* (elyd) A compound metal; brass.

Gwiall elydyr, goleu-liw,  
 A geidw ei gort, yn goed gwiw.

Rods of brass, of bright hue, guard his body, like fair trees. *Cynrig ab Duys Gog, i baun.*

Elyv,



**Elyr, s. m. (al)** What flows, or glides. *a. Smooth, or polished; delicate.*

Rhodri—  
Yn ardwyr beirz, dwyn dyvnaid i alav,  
I elyr veirz canaid,  
Yn erç-lyvyn, yn erç-liw gleifiad,  
Yn erwawr froen-vawr, friw eurald.

Rhodri regulating the bards, deep the attraction of his treasure, his delicate shining steeds, highly sleek, and of the high colour of the salmon, with mighty distended nostrils and golden front.

*Ll. P. Mōg, i R. ab Owain.*

**Elyflu, s. m. (llwf—llu)** A ravaging host; annoyance, or grievance.

Cyd delai Gymru, ac elyflu o Loegyr,  
A llawer o bobtu,  
Dangofais Pyll bwyllizu.

Should Wales come forward, and oppression from England, and many on both sides, Pyll would shew them a feat. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Elyfwl, s. m. (llwf)** Annoyance, grievance, plague.  
**Elyw, s. m. (al)** The aloes, the juice of the aloes.

A glud, ac ystor,  
Ac elyw tramor.

And frankincense, and myrrh, and transmarine aloes. *Taliesin.*

**ELL, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** What is outward, separated, or divided. *a. Outward; prominent; conspicuous. adv. Extremely, very.*

**Ellacl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ell-ael)** The eyebrow.

Ni mynwn, pe gallwn gael,  
Dy dwyllaw, du dy ellacl.

If I could have the opportunity, I would not deceive thee, thou whose eyebrows is black. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ellaig, s. f.—pl. elleigion (ell—aig)** A pear.  
**Ellain, a. (ell)** Radiating, casting rays, splendid.  
**Ellast, s. pl. aggr. (ell—ast)** The thistle, or carduus.  
**Ellbwyd, s. m. (ell—bwyd)** Famine, want of food.  
**Ellmyn, s. pl. aggr. (allman)** Foreigners; the Germans.

Dôs a cymhell yr Ellmyn.

Go and drive away the Germans. *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

**Elltrewen, s. f.—pl. t. au (alltraw)** A tutorefs that is not of the family; a sponsor; a gossip, a stepmother.

Ni garo ei vam cared ei elltrewen,  
Let him that loves not his mother love his stepmother. *Adage.*

Y naill vlywz yn a vyz mam i zyn, a'r llall vyz ei elltrewen.  
One year will be a mother to a man, and the other will be his stepmother. *Adage.*

**Ellwez, s. f. (ell—gwêz)** An outward appearance.

Têg ei bellwez, the fair of outward form. *Sil.*

**Ellwen, s. f. (ell—gwen)** Outwardly fair. *Yr ellwen, the fair one. Sil.*

**Ellyz, s. m. (ell)** A cutting off, or extermination.  
**Ellyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ell—yll)** A wandering spirit, an elf, a demon; a phantom; a goblin.  
*Broyd ellyllon, mushrooms; menyg ellyllon, fox-gloves.*

Tri tharw ellyll ynys Prydain: ellyll Gwydawl, ellyll Llyr Merini, ac ellyll Gwrthmwl wledig.

The three monster bulls of the isle of Britain: the monster of Gwydawl, the monster of Llyr Merini, and the monster of Gwrthmwl wledig. *Trioz.*

**Ellyllaiz, a. (ellyll)** Like a demon, or elfish.  
**Ellylldan, s. m. (ellyll—tân)** Ignis fatuus, will with a whisp, or jack with lanthorn.

Mwg ellylldan o annwn.

The smoke of demon-fire from the great abyfs. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ellylles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ellyll)** A she demon.

A'i gwez wynebryd dyn gwâr,  
A'i fud ellylles adar.

And the form of her visage like a sedate man, and her condition the scarecrow of the feathered tribe. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r zylluan.*

**Ellyllyn, s. m. dim. (ellyll)** A little devil, a goblin.  
**Ellyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ell)** An exterminator; a razor.

Maly gwalç drôs vîn yr ellyn.

Like the hawk over the edge of the razor.

*Adage.*

**Ellynez, s. m. (llynez)** The last year. *adv. Last year.*

**EM, s. f. r.—pl. t. au.** A rarity; a jewel, a gem.

Bygan, em eirian, i mi  
—Dy fôri.

It is a small thing, my fair jewel, to me that thou shouldest be affronted. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Emàno, adv. (e—man)** Three days since.

**Emenyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (em—enyz)** The brain.

**Emid, s. m. (em)** What is precious, or unique.

**Emig, s. f. dim. (em)** A little jewel, or toy.

**Eminiawg, s. f.—pl. t. au (miniawg)** A door-post.

**Emwyz, s. m. (em—gŵyz)** A covered presence; shame.

**Emyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (byl)** A border, or edge.

**Emyrn, s. f.—pl. t. au (em)** A hymn, a chaunt.

Cyviawn mew'n glyn d'emyn di.

Chaste, in the dale, is thy hymn.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**EN, s. m. r.—pl. t. oz.** The source of life; a living principle, or what is immortal; a being; a deity; a soul; a spirit, essence, or ens. *a. Pure; essential; selfmovent; quick; noble. adv. Very.*  
It is used as a prefix, and postfix in composition.  
**Enad, s. m. (en)** A enduing with soul; animation.

Dyfgweyd ceiniaid cyva enad eu rhwyv,  
Eu rhwyz-voz yn amhad.

The songsters relate of the full animation of their leader, their free will in varieties. *Cynzelw.*

**Enaele, s. m. (en—aele)** A maim, hurt, or wound.  
**Enaele, a. (en—aele)** Painful, smarting; piteous, lamentable, miserable.

**Enaeleu, s. m. (enaele)** A maim, hurt, or wound.

**Enaid, s. m.—pl. eneidiau (en—aid)** A soul; life.

*Perçen enaid, endued with a soul; enaid yç, the life of an ox.*

Rhyvezav yn llyvrau  
Na's gwzant yn ziau  
Enaid pwy ei hadnau;  
Pwy bryd ei haelodau.

I wonder that in books, they know not with certainty, where the seat of the soul is; what the appearance of its members. *Taliesin.*

**Enain, a. (en)** Abounding with essence, essential.

*Enain-gyfaith, a medical bath. Mezygon Myzvai.*

**Enaint, s. m.—pl. eneiniau (enain)** An ointment, or unguent.

Bleizyd â adeilwys Gaer Vazon, ac a wnaeth yno yr enaint twymyn.

Bleizyd built Caer Bazon, and he made there the warm bath. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Enawel, s. f. (en—awel)** A tempest, a hurricane.

**Enawr, s. m. (en)** An intelligence; a soul.

**Enbyd, a. (en—pyd)** Dangerous, or perilous.

**Enbydawl, a. (enbyd)** Tending to endanger.

**Enbydiad, s. m. (enbyd)** A exposing to danger.

**Enbydrwyz, s. m. (enbyd)** Perilousness; peril.

**Enbydu, v. a. (enbyd)** To endanger; to hazard.

*Enbydus,*



Enbydus, *a.* (enbyd) Perilous, or dangerous.

Gwae á ro ei vryd, er hyd rhus,  
Ar ein byd inawr enbydus.

Woe to him that shall give his mind, but for a moment, upon  
our greatly *perilous* world. *Gr. Gwerylyn.*

Encil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (en—cîl) A retreat, a fall  
back; a flight. *Myned ar encil*, to go upon a  
retreat, or to abscond.

Enciliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encil) A retreating;  
an absconding; desertion, secession.

Enciliaw, *v. a.* (encil) To retreat, to retire, to  
step aside, to withdraw; to fly away, to desert.

Enciliedig, *a.* (encil) Withdrawn; deserted.

Enciliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. encilwyr* (encil—gwr) Defserter.

Encilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (encil) A retreat; a  
seceder.

Encuz, *s. m.* (cuz) A concealment; a hide; a  
hoard.

Hir o amser, a thros oesoz, y bu'r pethau hyn ar encuz, a goll yn  
eigion y tywyng.

A long time, and for ages, have these things been in *concealment*  
and lost in the midst of darkness. *Ed. Davy.*

Encuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encuz) An enveloping.

Encuziaw, *v. a.* (encuz) To envelop, to cover.

Encuziawl, *a.* (encuz) Tending to envelop.

Encuziedig, *a.* (encuz) Enveloped, or covered.

Encyd, *s. m.* (en—cyd) A space, a while. *Tros*  
*encyd*, for a while; *encyd o forz*, a good way off.

Val yr oezwn—  
Yn coeliaw 'mun yn cael mez,  
Encyd awr yn cydorwez.

As I was giving credit to my nymph, and receiving enjoyment,  
and mutually reclining for the *space* of an hour. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ençwarz, *s. m.* (çwarz) A laughter; joy.

Ençwarzawl, *a.* (ençwarz) Exulting, joyous.

Ençwarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ençwarz) Exultation.

Ençwarzu, *v. a.* (ençwarz) To exult, to laugh.

Ni ençwarz ei alon  
O Ynyr wyfion.

His foes *will* not *exult* because of the hostages of Ynyr.  
*Talliesin.*

Enderig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (terig) A steer.

Rhuthyr enderig o'r allt.

The run of the *steer* from the hill. *Adage.*

Hir y byz enderig ýç drygwri.

The *ox* of a wicked man will long be a *steer*. *Adage.*

Gwae ystafell á gaff yr anneirez a'r enderigez o anrhaith a zycer  
o orwlad.

The chamberlain shall have the heifers and the *steers* of the spoil  
that shall be taken from another country. *Welsh Laws.*

Enzawd, *s. m.* (en—dawd) A placing as a mark.  
*a.* Conspicuous, remarkable.

Enzigonawd, *s. m.* (digonawd) A making sufficient.

Enzodawl, *a.* (enzawd) Conspicuous, notable.

Enzodi, *v. a.* (enzawd) To place conspicuously.

Enzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enzawd) A denoting.

Enzodiant, *s. m.* (enzawd) Distinction.

Enzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. enzylon* (en—dwl) The flow  
of the soul, or mind; the will, or affection.

Enzylu, *v. a.* (enzwl) To shew the affection.

Eneidvazeu, *s. m.* (enaid—mazeu) One whose  
soul is remitted; a condemned criminal. *a.* Soul-  
remitted; or cast for death.

Tri dyn y fyz eneivazeu, ac ni ellir eu prynu: bradwr arglwyz,  
a dyn a lazo arall yn fyrnig, a lleidyr cyvazeu am werth mwy na  
fedair ceiniawg.

Three persons that are *worthy of death*, and they cannot be  
bought off: a traitor to the lord, and a man who kills another  
maliciously, and a confessed thief for the value of more than four  
pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Encidiad, *s. m.* (enaid) An enduing with a soul.

Encidiaw, *v. a.* (enaid) To endue with a soul, to  
animate.

Encidiawg, *a.* (enaid) Having a soul, or life.

Encidiawl, *a.* (enaid) Endued with a soul; living.

Mi brydyz brydest anianawl;  
Ti wron oreu encidiawl.

Me a poet of natural genius; thou a hero most *excellent* and  
*animated*. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

Eneidioli, *v. a.* (eneidiawl) To make animated.

Eneidiolrwyz, *s. m.* (eneidiawl) Animality.

Eneidrwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enaid) The temples.

Ni rozav—orfwys i'm eneidrwyzau.

I will give no rest to my *temples*. *Davy. Zu, ps. cxxxii. 4.*

Eneiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enain) An anointing.

Eneiniaw, *v. a.* (enain) To anoint, to apply  
unction.

Eneiniawg, *a.* (enain) That is anointed. *s. m.* An  
anointed one.

Eneiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. encinwyr* (enain—gwr) An-  
nointer.

Eneirçiad, *s. m.* (arç) A covering with armour.

Eneirçiaw, *v. a.* (arç) To cover with armour.

Eneirçiawg, *a.* (eirçiawg) Having complete armour.

Pan zyvon droz vôr, gwyr eneirçiawg,  
Cadveirç y danynt deuwynebawg;  
Deuolaen ar eu gwaew anoleithiawg,  
Erzi heb vedi yn myd dihezawg.

When they shall come over sea, the men *completely covered with*  
*armour*, with double-faced war steeds under them; two points  
on their spears not sparing of havoc. *Myrçin.*

Ener, *s. m.* (en) An agent of intelligence. *Rbryz*  
*ener*, a liberal soul.

Cerz wahan Cadvan cad-walc niver;  
Cerz wezawl gedawl Gadell ener.

The appropriate song of Cadvan the hawk of battle of the mul-  
titude; the moderate song for gifts from the *living representative*  
of Cadell. *Cynzelu, i'r argl. Rbys.*

Envawr, *a.* (en—mawr) Very great, vast, or huge.

Envil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (en—mil) An animal, a  
beast.

Envilaiz, *a.* (envil) Of the nature of an animal.

Envyged, *s. f.* (en—myged) Worship; honour.

Envys, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (en—bys) A rainbow.

Envysg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (envys) A rainbow.

Enhuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (en—huz) A covered  
state.

Enhüzaw, *v. a.* (enhuz) To shaddow, to darken.

*Enhuzaw'r tân*, to cover the fire with ashes.

Enhuzawl, *a.* (enhuz) Tending to cover, or en-  
velop.

Enhuzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (enhuz) A covering, a  
cover.

Doe'n arglwyz cenedl-rwyz cêd  
Hezyw dan yr enhuzed.

Our lord of a race liberal of treasure comes to day under the  
*covering*. *Gr. ab Gwerylyn.*

Enhuzedig, *a.* (enhuzed) Covered, or enveloped.

Enhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enhuz) A covering  
over.

Enhuziant, *s. m.* (enhuz) The act of covering.

Enhued, *s. m.* (hued) One who follows the chase.

Nid wyv enhued, miled ni çadwaw;  
Ni allav zarymred;  
Tra voda gan gôg caned!

I am not a *hunter*, animals I do not keep; I cannot move along;  
as long as it seemeth good let the cuckoo sing!

*Llywars Hen.*  
*Eni,*



**Eni, v. a. (en)** To exert the mind, or soul.

Pan wasgar heiyryn, pan hŷir;  
Pan weigryn cammawn camp enir;  
Yn llagar yd vernir.

When irons shall be scattered, or when frowed; when the combat shall be agitated the feat *will be toiled for*; he will be judged splendid.  
*Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Ain arç-vain riain rhaid i'm eni,  
Trwy ziwyd einawl dezwaw Dewi.

For a slender bodied lady I must *use exertion* by closely interceding with pious Dewi.  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

**Eniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eni)** A content, or area.

**Eniain, s. m. (iain)** State of the weather, or temperature. *a.* Very clear, pure, or intense. *Garw yw ei beniaian bezy*, severe is its temperature to day; *mae'n eniaian oer*, it is intensely cold.

**Enig, a. (en)** Full of soul, or animation.

**Eniwaidd, s. m. (niwaidd)** Damage, harm, hurt.

**Eniwaw, v. a. (niwaw)** To endamage, to hurt, to harm.

Yfidi i'm eniwedd eniwaw wrthaw.

There is harm to my lot for to be hurt at him. *Llywelyn Varç.*

**Eniwawl, a. (niwawl)** Tending to damage; noxious.

**Eniwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (niwedd)** Damage, hurt, harm; wrong, prejudice. *Twrw ac eniwedd*, disturbance and harm, the manner of disturbing quiet possession to prevent a title.

Sev yw twrv ac eniwedd llosgi tai a thori ercidyr.

Disturbance and *harm* is to burn houses and to break ploughs.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Eniwedu, v. a. (eniwed)** To damage, or to harm.

**Eniweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eniweidd)** A hurting.

Na nodwç eniweiddiad,  
A gynnyg yw'ç iawn a gwad.

Notice not an *injury*, when amends and acknowledgement are offered to you.  
*T. Aled.*

**Eniweidiaw, v. a. (eniwed)** To damage, to harm.

**Eniweidiawl, a. (eniwed)** Apt to damage, hurtful.

**Enllib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en—llib)** Slander, calumny, reproach.

Elid gwraig yn ol ei henllib.

Let a woman go after her *reproach*. *Adage.*

**Enllibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enllib)** A slandering, calumniating, or disparaging; detraction.

**Enllibiaiz, a. (enllib)** Calumnious, detraactive.

**Enllibiaw, v. a. (enllib)** To calumniate, to detract.

**Enllibiawl, a. (enllib)** Contumelious, detracting.

**Enllibiedig, a. (enllib)** Slandered, calumniated, defamed.

**Enllibieizrwyz, s. m. (enllibiaiz)** Contumeliousness.

**Enllibiwr, s. m.—pl. enllibwyr (enllib—gwr)** A slanderer, or a defamer.

**Enllibus, a. (enllib)** Slandercous, or calumnious.

**Enllibusrwyz, s. m. (enllibus)** Slanderousness.

**Enllyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llyn)** Victuals, any victuals eaten with bread, as butter, or cheese. *Bara ac enllyn*, bread and fool. *North of England.*

**Enllyniad, s. m. (enllyn)** A moistening for food.

**Enllynu, v. a. (enllyn)** To moisten a bit of food.

Hwnw yw ev yr un y rhozwy vi izo dam wedy'r i mi ei enllynu;  
ac ev a enllynuez damaid, ac ei rhozes i Judas.

That one is he to whom I shall give a morsel after I shall have done to moisten it, and he moistened a bit, and gave it to Judas.  
*W. Salisbury.*

**Enmynez, s. m. (mynez)** Patience, forbearance.

**Enmynezgar, a. (enmynez)** Patient, forbearing.

**Enmynezgarwç, s. m. (enmynez)** Patientness.

**Enmynezus, a. (enmynez)** Patient, passive.

Enmynezus vum, vur cadeithi,  
Enwawg orthowys, o'm gorthewi.

I have been *patient*, thou bulwark of the war and famed leader, because of my being made silent.

*Ll. P. Moç, bygwth D. ab Owain.*

**Ennill, s. m. (en—nill)** Advantage, gain, profit.

**Ennill, v. a. (en—nill)** To get advantage, to gain.

**Ennilladwy, a. (ennill)** Capable of giving profit.

**Ennilleg, s. f. (ennill)** What causes advantage.

*Bwyall ennilleg*, a battleax.

**Ennillgar, a. (ennill)** Advantageous, gainful.

**Ennyn, s. m. (en—yn)** A kindling, or ignition.

**Ennyn, v. a. (en—yn)** To kindle, to set on fire; to inflame; to incense, to move to wrath; to be inflamed, or incensed. *Ennyn o lid*, to burn with anger.

**Ennynawl, a. (ennyn)** Tending to kindle, ignitable.

**Ennynva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (ennyn—ma)** A kindling, what is set on fire; a burning heat.

**Ennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ennyn)** A kindling; ignition.

**Ennynu, v. a. (ennyn)** To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to be inflamed. *Ennyni o'i gwant hi*, thou wilt be inflamed with her love.

O dervyz ennynu ty yn mhlith trev, taled y zau dy nefav a ennyno ganto, un o bob parth izo.

If a house shall be set on fire in the midst of a town, let it pay for the two adjoining houses that shall kindle from it, one on each side of it.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Enrhy, s. m.—pl. t. on (en—rhy)** An abundance. *a.* Very much.

**Enrhyal, s. m. (rhyal)** The increase of cattle; the breed of young.

Tri anivel syz vwy gwerth eu teithi nog eu gwerth cyvraith; yffalwyn, a tharw trevgorz, a baez cenvaint; canys yr enrhyal a gollir o colur wyntau.

There are three animals the value of whose perfection is greater than their law value: a stallion, and a bull of a township, and a boar of a herd of swine; for the breed will be lost if they shall be lost.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Enrhydez, s. m. (rhydez)** Honour; reverence.

**Enrhydezawl, a. (enrhydez)** Tending to honour.

**Enrhydezu, v. a. (enrhydez)** To honour; to revere.

**Enrhydezus, a. (enrhydez)** Honourable; revered.

**Enrhydezwr, s. m.—pl. enrhydezwy (enrhydez—gwr)** One who honoureth.

**Enrhyvez, a. (rhyvez)** Wonderful, or marvellous.

**Enrhyvezawd, s. f. (enrhyvez)** A great wonder.

Ni's cyvrv nebawd  
O'r holl vedyflawd,  
Ac vyth ni's traetha,  
A wnaeth i'n rhiau  
O enrhyvezodau  
Tra vu yma.

No body can recount, of all the world, and never can he relate what he hath done for our princes, of wonders, whilst he was here.  
*Taliesin.*

**Enrhyvezawl, a. (enrhyvez)** Wonderful, marvellous.

**Enrhyvezig, a. (enrhyvez)** Of a wonderful nature.

Ev a adnewyzws muroz Llundain, ac o enrhyvezig dyroz ai damsglycynwys.

He built anew the walls of London, and with wonderful towers he furrounded it.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Enrhyvezu, v. a. (enrhyvez)** To wonder, to marvel.

**Enferth, s. m. (ferth)** A lax, or falling state. *a.* Of a slippery, or falling nature.

**Enferthawl, a. (enferth)** Debasing; tending to fall.

**Enferthu, v. a. (enferth)** To debate; to make abject.

Enferthus,



**Enferthus, a. (enferth)** Debasing, apt to be vile.  
*Merç zrwg enferthus*, an evil and debased woman.  
**Entraw, s. m.—pl. t. au (en—traw)** A master.  
**Entrew, s. m.—pl. t. au (trew)** A sneeze. *Taro entrew*, to give a sneeze.  
**Entrewi, v. a. (entrew)** To sneeze, to sternutate.

Cofa dy din pan entrewyc.  
 Remember thy posterior when thou dost sneeze. *Adage.*

**Entrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (entrew)** A sternutation.  
**Entryç, s. m. (tryç)** The great scope, or expanse, the firmament.  
**Entyrç, s. m. (tyrç)** The firmament, the vault, or canopy of the heavens.

Yn myned, mewn lluzed llwyr,  
 A gowyç i entyrç awyr.  
 Going, in extreme toil, with a hymn to the vault of the sky.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r bedyç.*

**Enw, s. m.—pl. t. au (nw)** A name, or appellation.

Goreu enw mi biau.  
 The best name is I own it. *Adage.*

Y dyn a gafo enw da  
 A gaif gan bawb ei gofa.  
 The man who shall acquire a good name will get to be remembered by every body. *L. G. Cofbi.*

**Enwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw)** A nomination, a naming.

**Enwadawl, a. (enwad)** Denominative; appellative.  
**Enwaered, s. m. (gwaered)** Very low, or prone.  
**Enwai, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw)** Nominative case.  
**Enwaid, a. (enw)** Having a name, or title.  
**Enwaidedig, a. (enwaid)** Named; circumcised.  
**Enwaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enwaid)** Circumcision.  
**Enwaidiaw, v. a. (enwaid)** To give a name; to circumcise.  
**Enwair, a. (gwair)** Full of energy, or vigour.

Rhyzyrllid vy ngerz—  
 Yn Aber muner Meneivon,  
 Yn enwair yn ziwair zeon.

My song will obtain its mead in Aber, where dwells the pillar of the people of Manai, an energetic and continent sovereign.  
*Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Enwaifg, a. (gwaifg)** Very brisk, merry, or gay.

Bum enwaifg, a fawb i'm anneryç,  
 Yn garwr bun vwyn mewn llwyn a llaneryç.

I have been blithesome, and every body greeting me, a lover of the kind maid in the grove and in the lawn. *T. Hywel Sion.*

**Enwawd, s. m. (enw)** Nomination; name, title.

Pergen cor—  
 Lluç varan, llug van i volawd;  
 Arvoliant urziant urz enwawd.

Possessing a choir of splendid appearance, a splendid place for praise; the adoration of the dignity of a great name.  
*Cynxelw, i Dyflio.*

**Enwawg, a. (enw)** Having a name; renowned.  
**Enwawl, a. (enw)** Nominal; relating to name.  
**Enwedig, a. (enw)** Nominated, specified, specific, particular, especial. *Yn enwedig*, especially.  
**Enwedigaeth, s. m. (enwedig)** Nomination.  
**Enwedigaethyz, s. m. (enwedigaeth)** Nominative case.  
**Enwedigaw, v. a. (enwedig)** To denominate.  
**Enwedigawl, a. (enwedig)** Nominative; appellative.  
**Enwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (enwad)** A denominator.  
**Enweirus, a. (enwair)** Energetic; vigorous.

Marw Rhys, draig enweirus drud  
 A'm gwnaeth drwy hiraeth driftyd!

The dying of Rhys, a dragon energetic and brave, hath through longing caused to me sadness!  
*Prydyç Dygan.*

**Enwi, v. a. (enw)** To name, to term, to entitle.  
**Enwig, a. (enw)** Having a name; famed.

Dergawwd gwledig  
 Am dervyn hen enwig.

The sovereign is exalted round the old and famous boundary.  
*Taliesin.*

**Enwir, a. (en—gwir)** Very true, or perfect.

Enwir yth elwir o'th gywir weithred—  
 Angor dewr daen,  
 Sarf safwy raen.

Perfect art thou called from thy just deed, thou brave and wide extending stay, with a spear like a serpent. *Taliesin.*

**Enwogi, v. a. (enwawg)** To make renowned, or famous.

**Enwogiad, s. m. (enwawg)** A making renowned.  
**Enwogrwyç, s. m. (enwawg)** Renownedness; excellence.

**Enwyllt, a. (gwyllt)** Very wild, furious, or raging.

Ni byz unawr, baez enwyllt,  
 Heb ewyn gwyn o'i ben gwyllt.

He is not at any time, the furious boar, without a white foam out of his fierce head. *S. Meirion.*

**Enwyn, a. (gwyn)** Very white. *Llaeth enwyn*, buttermilk. *s. m.* Butter milk.

**Enyça, v. imper. (nyça)** Behold, lo, look.

Mal yd oeynt y llongau yn cafael y tir, enyça Cafwallawn â holl gadernyd ynys Prydain canzo yn dawed i Gaftell Dolobel yn crbyn Cefar.

As the ships were making to the land, behold Cafwallon, with all the strength of the island of Britain with him, coming to the castle of Dolobel against Cefar. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Enyd, s. m. (en—yd)** Space; while; time; leisure.

*Tros enyd*, for a while; *cael enyd*, to get leisure.

**Enyz, s. m. (en)** The feat of intellect, or soul.

**Enyved, s. m. (nyved)** Animation, or vigour.

**ENG, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.** Space, amplitude.  
*a.* Large, spacious, loose; at large, free.

**Engvod, s. m. (eng—bod)** Unconnected, or loose existence; a fallible state.

**Engherzed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerzed)** A tedious travelling, or sojourning.

Hir y bu ev yn yr engherzed hwnw.

Long has he been in that sojourning.  
*H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

**Engi, v. a. (ang)** To set at large; to deliver, to loosen, to extricate; to be delivered.

Dadleu mawr mynyç ac engi ar lygoden.

Long and frequent disputing and to be delivered of a mouse. *Adage.*

O dervyz beigiogi gweinyziawg o gaeth, y neb ai beigioco a zyly rozi gwraig arall cyfal a hi i wafanaethu yn ei lle yn i ang.

If a female slave shall be made pregnant, he that shall make her pregnant is obliged to furnish another woman as good as she is to serve in her stead until she shall deliver. *Welsh Laws.*

**Englyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glŷn)** A term in prosody for one of the three primary metres, being a flowing combination of accordant sounds, as it were chained together; a stanza of such kind of metre; an epigram. There are many varieties of the *englyn*; as, the *union*, *cyrc*, *crwca*, *cywnewidiarwg*, *cadwynarwg*, *triban mltwr*, and the like.

**Englynaiz, a. (englyn)** Of the nature of an epigram.

**Englynawl, a. (englyn)** Relating to the *englyn* metre; epigrammatic.

**Englynxyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (englyn)** An epigrammatist.



**Engu, v. a. (ang)** To set at large, to deliver out; to render ample; or loose; to be freed.

Engwnbryd rhag angen bro;  
Duw o ing a'n diengo!

*We will be ample against the necessity of a country; may God deliver us from trouble!*  
*Rhys Penarth.*

**Engur, a. (eng—ur)** Awful, marvellous; amazing.  
**Enguriaw, v. a. (engur)** To marvel, to wonder.  
**Enguriawl, a. (engur)** Tending to amaze; awful.  
**Engwarth, s. m.—pl. engweirth (eng—gwarth)** A spreading surface; a beach.

Bum lliv ym eirth;  
Bum ton yn engweirth.

*I have been a torrent on the slope; I have been a wave on the extended shore.*  
*Taliesin.*

**Engwawd, s. m. (eng—gwawd)** A free panegyric.  
**Engwth, s. m. (gwrth)** A quick push. *a. Sudden.*  
**Engyl, s. m. (eng—yl)** An expanding principle; fire. *Rhwng y zau engyl, between the two fires.*

Cylllell—  
I dynu y ceir, diweir—cwaen  
I ini, yr engyl o'r maen.

*A knife, it will be had to draw, (a fortunate lot for me) the fire out of the stone.*  
*Rhys Gog Eryri.*

**Engyn, s. m.—dim. (eng)** An unconnected, or frail one.

Ni wel dyn, engyn anghall,  
Y llam y fyrrhoerz y llall.

*Man, an imprudent wretch, sees not the way another fell.*  
*I. Tew.*

**Engyniawg, a. (engyn)** Full of laxity; fallible.  
**Engyr, s. m. (eng—gyr)** A pervading impulse; a shock. *a. Impulsive; awful, marvellous, amazing.*

Brenin Powys, pobyl doft yn engyr,  
Yn ongyr gorvuoft.

*King of Powys, a people severe in the shock, in the conflict of spears thou didst overcome.*  
*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Engyriawl, a. (engyr)** Amazing, or wonderful.  
**Engyriolaeth, s. m. (engyriawl)** Fierceness; terribleness.

Parau a wnaeth gwyr Rhuvain trwy engyriolaeth yn eu herbyn.  
*The men of Rome persevered with fierceness against them.*  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Engyrth, a. (eng—gyrth)** Terrible, direful, or awful.

Angeu pob rhiau diau y daw  
Engyrth rhy gymmyrth i gam rhagzaw!

*The death of all great ones certainly will come, awfully he prepares to take his step onward!*  
*Bl. Eryn Varz.*

**Engyrthawl, a. (engyrth)** Tending to terrify.

Cyn gozev angeu engyrthoion  
A'm bwyv gan deu-hael cael cyveillion.

*Before suffering the death of terrors may I be with two generous ones to obtain friends.*  
*Gr. ab Yr Ynad Gog.*

**Eoca, v. a. (ëawg)** To fish for, or catch, salmon.  
**Eovnder, s. m. (ëovyn)** Confidence, assurance, boldness.

**Eovndra, s. m. (ëovyn)** Daringness, boldness.  
**Eovneg, s. f. (eovyn)** The parrhesia, boldness, or liberty of speech.

**Eovni, v. a. (ëovyn)** To cause dread; to be bold.  
**Eovniad, s. m. (ëovyn)** A causing dread; a daring.  
**Eovyn, a. (ovyn)** Causing dread; bold, daring, adventurous, confident, courageous.

**Eogvrithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (eawg—brithyll)** A salmon-trout.

**Eogyn, s. m. aim. (eawg)** A samlet, a little salmon.

**Eon, a. (on)** Bold, forward, daring; presuming.

I'th weini—  
Dy lateion Eon ynt.

*To serve thee, thy minions are bold.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Eonder, s. m. (ëon)** Boldness, or forwardness.

Tair fynnon deall: eonder, nwyv, ac ymgais.  
*The three springs of the understanding; boldness, vigour, and exertion.*  
*Barzas.*

**Eondra, s. m. (ëon)** Boldness, or forwardness.

**Eonvalç, a. (ëon—balç)** Boldly-aspiring.

**Eonvalgez, s. m. (ëonvalç)** Aspiring pride.

Bu i'r arglwyz ei geryzu ev am ei eonvalgez.

*It came that the Lord chastised him for his presumption.*  
*Marçawg Grwydrade.*

**Eoni, v. n. (ëon)** To become bold, or daring.

**Eoniad, s. m. (ëon)** A becoming bold, or daring.

**Eorth, a. (gorth)** Diligent, assiduous, studious.

Gweziaw Duw, gwez Eorth,  
Y bum; canav gerz am borth.

*Praying to God, in a diligent manner, I have been; I will sing a song for aid.*  
*Iole Gog.*

**Eorthawl, a. (ëorth)** Of a diligent disposition.

**Eorthez, s. m. (ëorth)** Studiouness; meditation.

**Eofaiz, a. (ëaws)** Like a nightingale; melodious.

Yn arav yz wyd—  
O dalu aur dros gerz efaiz.

*With gentleness dost thou distribute gold for the philomelian song.*  
*L. G. Cothi.*

**Eofig, a. (ëaws)** Of the nature of a nightingale.

**Epa, s. m.—pl. t. od (ab)** An ape, or a monkey.

**Epäiz, a. (epa)** Like an ape, or apish.

**Eples, s. m. (eb—lles)** Leaven, a ferment.

**Eppil, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. oz (eb—pîl)** Offspring, issue, posterity, progeny, or descendants.

**Eppilez, s. pl. aggr. (eppil)** Progeny, descendants.

**Eppilgar, a. (eppil)** Tending to procreate, prolific.

**Eppilgarwg, s. m. (eppilgar)** Aptness to generate.

**Eppiliad, s. m. (eppil)** A bringing forth issue.

**Eppiliaeth, s. m. (eppil)** The act of bringing forth.

**Eppiliaw, v. a. (eppil)** To procreate; to generate, to bring forth, increase, or multiply, to beget issue.

**Eppiliawd, s. m. (eppil)** The act of bringing forth.

**Eppiliawg, a. (eppil)** Having issue, or progeny.

**Eppiliwr, s. m.—pl. eppilwyr (eppil—gwr)** One who generates, or begets issue.

**Eppilwraig, s. f.—pl. eppilwreigez (eppil—gwraig)** One who brings forth.

**Epynt, s. m. (eb—ynt)** An ascent, or slope.

Na'm cafa, pwylla, pwylliawg eddynt Rys,  
Y rhwng rhôs ac epynt;  
Barz vum i't trymud tremynt,  
A gydymdaith canwaith cynt.

*Hate me not, consider, Rhys of impelling course between the plain and the sweeping slope; I have been a bard to thee of wary watchfulness, and a companion a hundred times formerly.*  
*Philip Brydyz, i R. Gryg.*

Cytleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt;  
Cyvaw eiry gorwyn gorwyv epynt.

*Splendid as the dawn of day when it rises on its course; of the same hue as the purely white snow drifting on the slope.*  
*Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

**ER, s. m. r.** A motion, or impulse forward; a progress, or course. It is prefixed in composition to enhance the meaning of words.

**Er, prep.** For, because of, with respect to, in the place of, in order; towards; to; for the sake of, on account of, through, notwithstanding; from; since, ever since.—*Erzwyv, erov, for my*



my fake; *erod*, *erot*, for thy fake; *ero*, for him; *eri*, for her; *erom*, for our fake; *eroç*, for your fake; *eront*, *erynt*, for their fake.—*Nid er dim*, not for any thing; *er degreud y byd*, from the beginning of the world; *er dywedyd o bono*, notwithstanding its being said by him; *er ys blwyzyn*, for a year; *er doe*, since yesterday; *er ys talm byd*, for a long while since; *er swllt y dyz*, for a shilling a day; *er byn i gyd*, notwithstanding all this; *er byny*, notwithstanding that; *er amled*, though ever so numerous; *er lleied y ba*, though it be ever so small.

*Ni çred eizig er a dynger.*

The jealous one will not believe for all that is sworn. *Adage.*

*Bid ehud drud er çwerthin.*

Let the furious be fickle though he laughs. *Adage.*

*Er ammau o rai yma,  
Er hyu Duw sy'n rhanu da.*

Though some here may doubt, notwithstanding this God is dispensing good. *T. Aled.*

*Eraill*, *s. pl.* (arall) Others. *Pron.* Those others.

*Erain*, *a.* (er) Abounding with impulse; what may be impelled.

*Eraint*, *s. f.* (erain) A round body; a ball; a bowl, or cup; a pear.

*Erbarç*, *s. m.* (parç) Respect, reverence, deference.

*Neu'r orvyz dy orovyn nad ânt i'th erbyn,  
I'th erbarç veziant;  
Neu'r orvyz yn ngorenw Morgant  
Ar vilwyr Prydain pedrydant?*

Will not thy dread cause that they shall not go against thee, in thy enjoyment of honour; will it not overcome in the high title of Morgant the warriors of Britain in all its bounds?

*Ll. P. Moç, i Lywelyn I.*

*Erbarçawl*, *a.* (erbarç) Tending to revere; reverential.

*Erbarçiad*, *s. m.* (erbarç) A reverencing, a revering.

*Erbarçu*, *v. a.* (erbarç) To reverence, to respect.

*Erbin*, *s. m.* (pin) Calamint, a herb so called.

*Erbwl*, *a.* (pwl) Blunting, tending to blunt.

*Erbyliad*, *s. m.* (erbw) A making blunt.

*Erbylu*, *v. a.* (erbw) To blunt, to make dull.

*Ar olerbylu cyrz nid çoelyain ei zwyn  
Ozyman hyd Ruvain.*

After divesting of wit the songs it is no good news that he should be carried from here to Rome. *Seisyll Bryfwrc.*

*Erbyn*, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (pyn) Contrast, opposition. *Prep.* Against, over against, opposite; towards; by.

*Tri feth nid oes a el yn eu herbyn: deyawd gorfez, cân gorfez,  
a llavar gorfez.*

Three things to which nothing can go in opposition: custom of the convention, song of the convention, and voice of the convention. *Barzas.*

*Erbyn*, *v. a.* (pyn) To take to, to take, to receive, to accept; to give reception, or to entertain.

*Erbynzywedyd*, *s. m.* (erbyn—dywedyd) A gain-saying, or contradiction.

*Erbyniad*, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (erbyn) A receiving; reception, acceptation, or adoption.

*Erbyniaw*, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive, or to accept.

*Erbyniawd*, *s. m.* (erbyn) Reception, acceptation.

*Erbyniawl*, *a.* (erbyn) Receiving, adoptive.

*Erbynied*, *v. a.* (erbyn) To take to; to receive.

*Erbyniwr*, *s. m.—pl.* erbynwyr (erbyn—gwr) A receiver, or acceptor.

*Erbynyz*, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (erbyn) An acceptor.

*Erç*, *s. m.* (er) A dark colour, a dark brown, or dun.

*E'm rhyz veirç—  
Lliaws llwyd, a llai,  
Lliaws erç ervai.*

He will give me of steeds, many a gray, and roan, many a dun there would be for me. *Gwalmai.*

*Erç*, *a.* (er) Of a dark hue, darkish brown, dun; dismal, dreadful, terrible, dire.

*Erçi*, *v. a.* (arç) To ask, to request; to demand.

*Erçi a orug Emrys izo dywedyd y daroganau a zelai rhagllaw: ac yna y dywawd Myrzin, 'Arglwyz, nid iawn draethu o'r rhyw bethau hyny, namyn pan y cynhellu anghenraid. Pei a's dywetwn ni yn amfer ni bai raid wrthynt tewi a wna'i yr ybryd ym dygu innau; a fan vai raid wrtho y foai rhagov.'*

Ambrosius requested of him to declare the predictions that should come in future: and Myrzin thereupon said, 'My lord, it is not right to treat of those kind of things, except when necessity compelleth. If I were to speak at a time when there should be no call for them, the spirit would cease to teach me then; and when he should be wanted he would go away from me. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Arç i Zavyz a arçav;  
Arç cyn ei herçi a gav.*

A request of Davyz I will ask; the request before it is asked I shall have. *L. G. Cothi.*

*Erçlais*, *s. m.—pl.* erçleisiau (erç—llais) A frightful voice, or scream.

*Vy nghalon a grŷn rhag erçlais y wrân.*

My heart doth tremble because of the ugly croak of the raven. *Peryu ab Cadizor.*

*Erçlas*, *s. m.* (erç—glâs) A dusky blue; a gray, a raven-gray.

*Erçliw*, *s. m.* (erç—lliw) A dusky, or dun colour.

*Ei elyv veirç canaid,  
Yn erç-lyvyn, yn erçliw gleisaid.*

His valuable sleek steeds so very smooth, of the dusky hue of falmons. *Ll. P. Moç, i Roderi.*

*Erçryn*, *a.* (crŷn) Agitating, trembling, quaking.

*Erçrynawl*, *a.* (erçryn) Tending to agitate.

*Erçryniad*, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (erçryn) Agitation.

*Erçrynu*, *v. a.* (erçryn) To agitate; to tremble.

*Erçwyn*, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (cwyn) A pass over; a side. *Erçwyn gwely*, a side, or stead of a bed, the outer side of a bed.

*Mab Llywelyn hael hawl gyva cirçiaid,  
Erçwyn graid grŷn tyrva.*

The son of the generous Llywelyn is the entire claim of the petitioners, the fiery motion and strength of a host. *Ll. P. Moç, i Rufuz.*

*Graid eryr milwyr Maelawr a arçav  
I erçwyn nev a llawr;  
Uz dinag dinas gwriawr,  
Un dinam, un inab mam mawr:*

The fiery eagle of the warriors of Maelor I ask of the support of heaven and earth; the never refusing chief of the city of heroism, a spotless one, the one great son of a mother. *Ll. P. Moç, i Vadawg ab Grufuz.*

*Erçwynedig*, *a.* (erçwyn) That has a passage over; transitive.

*Gorair erçwynedig hon a vo wrthzryç peth arall o'i hol; megis—Gwelav.*

A verb transitive is this that is the object of something else following it; such as—I see.

*Erçwynedigaeth*, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (erçwynedig) The act of passing over; transition; transportation.

*O erçwynedigaeth Babilon hyd enedigaeth Crist i bu o oesoç gwyr pedair-ar-zeç.*

From the captivity of Babilon to the birth of Christ there were of the ages of men fourteen. *Ll. G. Hergist.*

*Erçwyniad*, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (erçwyn) Transition. *Erçwyniaw*, *v. a.* (erçwyn) To cause to pass over; to transport.



**Erçwyniawg, a. (erçwyn)** Having cause of motion. *s. m.* A place to pass over, or to range.

Edyrn trin vezgyrn trydar erçwyniawg.

The sovereign of the bustle of meadhorns, a *briskly moving* tumult. *Llywelyn Varx.*

Moçant dieucwant erçwyniawg gwledig  
Gwlad Vroçvael Ysgithrawg.

Moçant the truly delectable *range* of the sovereign of the country of Broçvael Ysgithrog. *Cynxelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

Erçwyniawg trylew trylwyn uç prain.

The *career* of the most gallant one most complaisant over the banquet. *Cynxelw.*

**Erçwyniawl, a. (erçwyn)** Tending to pass over.

**Erçwyrn, a. (çwyrn)** That is made to move rapidly.

**Erçwys, s. f. (erç—gwys)** A pack of hounds.

**Erçyll, a. (erç)** Ghastly, horrible, or dreadful.

Nid çwareu a vo erçyll.

It is no play that is *terrifying*. *Adage.*

**Erçylldawd, s. m. (erçyll)** Ghastliness, horribleness.

**Erçylldra, s. m. (erçyll)** Horribleness, frightfulness.

**Erçyllva, s. f.—pl. t. on (erçyll)** A hideous place.

Tynais vyrziwn o honoçwi, vy angylion duon gyd a'm cynfon i'r erçyllva anefgor hon.

I have drawn a million of you, my black angels, with my tail to this never to be left *place of horror*. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

**Erçyllrwyg, s. m. (erçyll)** Horridness, frightfulness.

**Erçyllu, v. a. (erçyll)** To look ghastly, or dreadful.

**Erçynawl, a. (cynawl)** Tending to exalt, or lift.

**Erçyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad)** An elevation.

**Erçynu, v. a. (cynu)** To elevate, or to exalt.

**Erçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn)** A passage over.

**Erçwynedig, a. (erçwyn)** Transmigratory.

**Erçwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwynedig)** Transmigration, or a passing over.

**Erçwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwyn)** A trans-migrating, a passing over.

**Erçwynu, v. a. (erçwyn)** To transmigrate.

**Erdolwg, v. a. (dolwg)** To beseech, to intreat.

*Erdolwg, dywed pwy oes yno, I pray thee, tell me who was there.*

**Erz, s. m. (er)** Impulse forward, or course. It is prefixed in composition, to enhance the meaning of words.

**Erz, prep.** For, because, for the sake of. *Erz-uwv, erzow, for my sake; erzod, erzot, for thy sake; erzö, for his sake; erzi, for her; erzom, for us; erzog, for your sake; ersynt, for their sake, or for them.*

**Erzrwng, a. (erz—rhwng)** Confused, or huddled.

Gwnaeth dralliv gwyar uç Trallwng Elvael, Pan vu ymdravael drud ac erzrwng.

He caused a torrent of blood above Trallwng Elvael, when the fierce and confused conflict took place. *E. ab M. Rhabawd.*

**Erzrym, s. m. (erz—grym)** Potency, strength.

**Erzrym, a. (erz—grym)** Potent, robust, lusty.

Grym erzrym aer zraig avel—  
Grufuz hil Mereduz hael.

Powerful of body, with the grasp of the dragon of slaughter, is Grufuz the descendant of the generous Mereduz. *Bleszyn Varx.*

Oni'th gav er cerz erzrym—  
Yn iaç i'r byd!

If I obtain thee not through the potent song, farewell to the world! *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Erzrymawl, a. (erzrym)** Tending to robustness.

**Erzrymez, s. m. (erzrym)** Potency, robustness.

**Erzwyn, v. a. (dwyn)** To bear away; to acquire.  
**Erzygan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dygan)** Euphony.

Yr hen veirz a ganant yn voel-awdyl; fev yn zigynghanez; a rhozi pwys y ganiadaeth ar yr erzygan.

The old bards sing in bare rhyme, that is, without concatenation; and laying the stress of the harmony upon the *accentation*. *Barzas.*

Beirz dysgedigion a vlasant yn well yr hen drevyn ar acanu'r gerz; fev amravaelion acenion ac erzyganau blith dra flith.

Bards that are learned ones relish better the ancient order of accenting the composition; that is, varieties of accents and *emphatic sounds* promiscuously. *Barzas.*

Hoew erzygan a ganai.

Sprightly *harmony* he was wont sing. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r aderyn.*

Un don yw'r erzygan dau  
Ag anal y meginau.

Of the same tone is thy *harmony* as the blast of the bellows. *M. ab Rkys, i'r gwynt.*

**Erzyganawl, a. (erzygan)** Euphonical; harmonic.

**Erzyganu, v. a. (erzygan)** To produce euphony.

**Erzygnawd, s. m. (dygnawd)** A belabouring.

Ni wyr neb, pan ruzir  
Ei bron huan,  
Py zyzwg glain.  
O erzygnawd vain.

Nobody knows when the bosom of the pervading orb is reddened, what *brings out* the sparkle from *hard working* of the fones. *Taliesin.*

**Erzygnawl, a. (dygnawl)** Very toilsome.

**Erzygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygniad)** A toiling.

**Erzygnu, v. a. (dygnu)** To toil, or labour hard.

**Erzygyd, v. a. (dygyd)** To bear from; to acquire.

Gwyr Powys—

Pedair cynnezyv, cadw cadyr urzen,  
Ar zeg erzygant o Veigen.

The men of Powys, fourteen superior distinctions, honoured for powerful defence, *they acquired* from Meigen. *Cynxelw.*

**Ereçwyz, s. m. (eçwyz)** A fixed state; purpose, or resolution. *a. Intent, resolved.*

Ar ereçwyz ethyw gwall,  
O vraw marçawg ysgual:  
A vyz wrth Urien arall?

Upon the resolution there came a failing from the dread of a furious knight: will there be another compared with Urien? *Llywarc Hen.*

Pwyllai Dunawd, varçawg gwain,  
Ereçwyz gwneuthur celain,  
Yn erbyn cryfaid Owain.

Dunawd the leading knight would drive onward, *intent on* making a corpse, against the onset of Owain. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Erevain, v. a. (evain)** To impel, or move onward.

**Ereill, s. pl. (arall)** Others. *pron. Others.*

**Ereinnwg, s. f. (eraint)** A pear orchard. The old name of Herefordshire.

**Eres, a. (er—es)** Marvellous, wonderful, strange.

*Eres yw genyv, it is strange to me.*

**Eresu, s. m. (eres)** Amazement, or wonder.

**Erestyn, s. m. (eres—tyn)** A hurdy-gurdy. *Pwnc*  
*erestyn, a hurdy-gurdy strain.*

Erestyn ni's car ev a'i grafant—  
Cler y dom, erom heb warant amlwg,  
I guwç a'i olwg a ogelant.

A hurdy-gurdy he loves not with its harsh string; the vagabond minstrels, that come before us without a clear licence, his frown and his look they will avoid. *L.G. Gothi.*

**Erefu, v. a. (eres)** To wonder, or to marvel.

**Erv, s. m. (er)** What has motion, or briskness.  
*a. Brisk, or full of motion.*

**Ervai, a. (erv)** Brisk; animated, or lively.

Erbyned ervai eur-valç-wawd Walçmai,  
Yn awr zivai yn urzedig;  
Yn fynwyr yn llwyr yn llunedig,  
Yn vaith verth, yn gerth, yn gothedig.

Let him receive the *animated* and exalted golden panegyric of Gwalçmai, dignified in a happy hour; in sense completely formed, beautifully aspiring, nervous and pure. *Gwalçmai, i Rodri. Azoli.*



# ERG

Azoli 'mun dan zail Mai,  
A dirvaint cariad ervai,  
Worshipping my fair under the leaves of May, with excess of  
animated love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ervawr, *a.* (mawr) Very great, or vast; magnificent.

Ervud, *s. m.* (er—mid) That produces a meeting; a junction, or meeting; a conflict, or rencounter. *Aethant ben yn ervud*, they are gone to loggerheads. *Sil.*

Ton tyrvid, toid ervud;  
Pan ant cyvrain y'ngovid,  
Gwên, gwae rhy hen o'th edlid!

Let the wave bluster, let it cover the coast; when the mutual  
spears go into toil, Gwên, woe to him that is too old, because of  
thy fury! *Llywarc Hen.*

Ervud a drygid rhag ei dragwres.

The union was wont to be broken from his violent passion.  
*Cynzelw.*

Wedi cad dramawr, ac awr dremid,  
A cyfarvod pybyl pen yn ervud  
—Cyrn a genid,

After the tremendous conflict, and the hour of awful fight, and  
the meeting of men with heads in contact, horns were blown.  
*Phylip Brydiz.*

Ervud, *v. a.* (er—mid) To come in contact; to fight.

Piau y bez hwn, nid arall,  
Gwyzhwç wrth ervud,  
Trathlathau: çwarthai wrthid.

The owner of this grave, not another, a wild bear when coming  
in contact, Trathlathau: he would smile over thee.  
*Engl. Bezau Mihwyr.*

Ervin, *s. pl. aggr.* (erv) Turnips. *Erwin y coed*,  
neu maip bendiged, bryony roots.

Ervinen, *s. f.* (ervin) A turnip, or one turnip.

Ervlawz, *a.* (blawz) Causing a tumult.

Ervyn, *s. m. dim.* (arv) A weapon, a tool.

Ervyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (myn) A request, a petition, prayer, or intreaty.

Ervyn, *v. a.* (myn) To request, to beseech, to intreat, or beg; to expect, or look for.

Ervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ervyn) A requesting; a petition, a request, or intreaty.

Ervyniaw, *v. a.* (ervyn) To request; to beseech.

Eidol efgob Caerloyw, brawd Eidol iarl, pan welys Hingestyr i  
dywed, pe ervyniai pawb rhyzau Hingestyr, mi a'i llazwn vy hun.

Eidol bishop of Gloucester, brother to Eidol the earl, when he saw  
Hingestyr said, if every one should solicit to liberate Hingestyr I  
would myself slay him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ervyniawl, *a.* (ervyn) Supplicatory, petitionary.

Ervynied, *v. a.* (ervyn) To request; or to intreat.

Ervyniedig, *a.* (ervyn) Supplicated, implored.

Ervyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ervyniad) A beseecher, solicitor, or one who intreats.

Ervyniwr, *s. m.—pl. ervynwyr* (ervyn—gwr) One who solicits, or begs, an intreater.

Erganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caniad) A singing of.

Erganu, *v. a.* (canu) To sing of, to celebrate.

Derwyzon doethur,  
Darogenwç i Arthur,  
Yfid y fyf gynt  
Neu'r mi ergenynt.

Ye intelligent druids, declare to Arthur, what is there more  
early than me that they sing of. *Taliesin.*

Erglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A listening, or attention.

Erglywed, *s. m.* (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Erglywed, *v. a.* (erglyw) To hear; to attend to.

Yth edryz yth adrawz i's nev;  
Par eur-glaur, erglyw vy marz-lev!

Thy relatives make mention of thee as first under heaven; thou  
gold-arrayed chief, bear my bardic lore! *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Erglywiad, *s. m.* (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

# ERG

Ergryd, *s. m.* (cryd) Trembling, horror, dread.

Gorug Macfen y forz i cerzoez, yni ytoez i ovyn, a'i ergryd ar  
bob tywyfawg, a fob brenin o'r a'i clywai.

Maxentius conquered the way he went, so that his fear and dread  
was upon every prince, and every king that heard of him.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ergryd, *v. a.* (cryd) To cause to tremble, to agitate; to terrify; to tremble, to be terrified.

Gwelant glyw Powys i bell oesfyz,  
A hawz i ergryd—

They shall see the sovereign of Powys to distant ages, and aptly  
causing fear. *Meilyr.*

Ergrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergryd) A causing to tremble; agitation; a terrifying.

Ergrydiaw, *v. a.* (ergryd) To cause to quake; to agitate; to terrify; to be terrified.

Gwan yn aer rain  
Gwyr yn aergrain  
Yn ergrydiaw.

Spears in the slaughter will wound men wallowing in death and  
trembling. *Seisyll Bryffwrç.*

Ergrydiawl, *a.* (ergryd) Tending to agitate; terrifying.

Ergryv, *a.* (cryv) Productive of strength; strong.

Aer elyv glezyv, ergryv orgrawn.

A sword gluted with slaughter, endowed with strength to collect  
a heap. *Einion Ofeiriad.*

Ergryn, *s. m.* (cryn) Terror, horror, dread.

Ergrynawd, *s. m.* (ergryn) Trepidation, agitation.

Ergrynawl, *a.* (ergryn) Tending to agitate; trepid.

Ergrynedig, *a.* (ergryn) Made to tremble; quaking.

Pa bêth y fôwç, çwi ovnogion ergrynedig?  
Ymçwelwç! ymçwelwç, ac ymlezwç!

Why do you flee, ye trembling timid ones? return! return, and  
fight! *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ergrynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergrynedig) A causing to tremble; agitation, tremulation.

Ergryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergryn) A trembling.

Ergrynig, *a.* (ergryn) Apt to tremble, timid.

Rhyzeisfyvav, rhyçanav i wledig,  
Yn y wlad yz oev ergrynig,  
Ni'm gwnel ni's gwnav anewig.

I will earnestly intreat, I will greatly sing to a sovereign in the  
region where he was agitated with frailty, that he cause me not  
to be unable to form the lay. *Taliesin.*

Ergrynu, *v. n.* (ergryn) To be quaking, to tremble.

Ergryn llwvyr lliaws eizoeo.

A great many banners will terrify a coward. *Adage.*

Ergrynai vy mhwyll o bell gerzed.

My faculty would be agitated with exploring far. *Meilyr.*

Ergwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyz) A tumble, a fall.

Ergwyzaw, *v. a.* (ergwyz) To cause a fall.

Ergwyzawl, *a.* (ergwyz) Tending to throw, or fall.

Ergwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergwyz) A falling.

Ergwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) Cause of complaint.

Ergwynaw, *v. a.* (ergwyn) To make to complain.

Ergwynawl, *a.* (ergwyn) Plaintive, doleful.

Ergwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergwyn) A complaining, or lamenting.

Ergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyd) A propulsion, a throw, a cast, a hurl, a shot; a charge; a stroke, a blow.

Ergyd ar gais.

A throw at a venture. *Adage.*

Ergyd yn llwyn cyful heb erçi.

An advise unasked is like a shot into a wood. *Adage.*

Ergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergyd) A propelling, a forcing, or effecting; a shooting; a striking; projection, or ejection; a cast, or throw.

Ergydiaw,



**Ergydiaw, v. a.** (ergyd) To propel, or cast forward; to throw, to hurl, to fling; to push forward; to dart, to shoot; to charge.  
**Ergydiawl, a.** (ergyd) Propulsive, impelling; misfive, that is thrown, cast, or ejected.  
**Ergydiwr, s. m.—pl.** ergydwyr (ergyd—gwr) A thrower, a caster, a flinger, a hurler; a shooter.  
**Ergyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (er—cyr) An impulse, a thrust, or push forward; an instigation.  
**Ergyrç, s. m.** (cyrç) An onset, or attack.  
**Ergyrçawl, a.** (ergyrç) Tending to come upon.  
**Ergyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ergyrç) An attacking.

Gwr didramgwyz—  
 Goreu ergyrçiad veiziad vyzai:

A man free from errors, the best adventurer in the enterprise he was used to be. *Hillyn, i Iduan Llwyd.*

**Ergyrçu, v. a.** (ergyrç) To make an onset.  
**Ergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ergyr) An impelling, or pushing forward; impulsion; instigation.  
**Ergyriaw, v. a.** (ergyr) To impel, to thrust, or push violently; to instigate.  
**Ergyriawl, a.** (ergyr) Impulsive; instigatory.  
**Ergyrwaew, s. m.** (ergyr—gwaew) A thrusting spear; an impelled, or flying spear.

Ergyrwaew trylew tra ei darian.

A vehemently thrusting spear before his shield. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Erhelva, s. f.—pl. t. au** (helya) A hunt, a hunting expedition, a hunting party.

A rhannu yr erhelvâu • ac ar ail ystum i daeth y carw i erhelva Arthur

And dividing the hunting parties: and upon the second turn the stag came into the chase of Arthur. *H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

**Erioed, adv.** (er—oed) From the beginning; ever, the past; never, the past.

Ni lās cenad erioed.

A messenger has not ever been slain.

*Adage.*

Llygaid!

Ag erioed ni lās gwr iag

Digarz ag arvau degag.

The eyes!—There has not been ever slain a hale innocent man with fairer weapons. *Sypyn Cyveiliawg.*

**Eriw, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (er) A progress, a course.

Dyzaw y'nghyntevin cain hin dyz,  
 Arav eriw hav hyvryd dedwyz.

In June there will come the day of fair weather; in the gentle progress of summer happy is the man of observation. *Gwalmai.*

**Erlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (llewyn) What causes light, or splendor.

**Erlid, s. f.—pl. t. iau** (eryl) A pursuit; a driving.

**Erlid, v. a.** (eryl) To follow after, to pursue; to prosecute; to persecute; to chase, to drive.

Gwanâu a wnaethant, a fo tracevyn hyd pan gyvarvuant â byzin Hywel ab Emyr Llydaw a Gwalmai. A'r vyzin hōno megis flam yn ennyu gozaith, can alw y rhai a foynt cyrcu eu gelyniōn. A'r rhai a ocynt cynno hyny yn erlid y rhai hyny a gymhellafant tras eu cevyn ar to.

They became exhausted, and retreated back until they met with the division of Hywel the son of Emyr of Llydaw, and Gwalmai. And that host was like a flame burning the wildernds, calling upon those who were retreating to attack their enemies. Whereupon those that were before then pursuing those they compelled to retreat back in turn. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Erlidedig, a.** (erlid) Pursued, chased, persecuted.

**Erlidedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlidedig) Persecution.

**Erlidva, s. f.—pl. t. au** (erlid) A chase, a pursuit.

**Erlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlid) A pursuing.

**Erlidiaw, v. a.** (erlid) To follow, to pursue, to chase.

**Erlidawl, a.** (erlid) Pursuing, or chasing.

**Erlidig, a.** (erlid) Apt to pursue, or chase.

**Erlidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlidig) The act of pursuing, or chasing; persecution.

**Erlidiwr, s. m.—pl.** erlidwyr (erlid—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

**Erlidyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (erlid) A pursuer.

**Erliv, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (lliv) A great torrent.

**Erlivaw, v. a.** (erliv) To flow in a torrent.

**Erliviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erliv) A deluging.

Trydar aer lavar erliviad gwaedfreu,  
 Trevnau clod oleu, clau adeiliad.

The tumult of the noisy conflict, and the streaming of gore, are themes of splendid fame in fine-wrought structure. *Rhysierdyn.*

**Erliviant, s. m.** (erliv) A violent torrent.

**Erlyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (eryl) A pursuit, a chase.

**Erlyn, v. a.** (eryl) To pursue, to follow after.

Yllwv ai herly ariwy garthan dyn  
 Llywelyn gwawd-wyn gwân.

That is to say he that pursues it by providing a severe conflict is Llywelyn whose course is incited by praise. *Llywarc Llacty.*

**Erlynad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlyn) A following after, a proceeding. *Erlynadau cyvraith*, law proceedings.

**Erlynadwy, a.** (erlyn) That may be pursued.

**Erlynawl, a.** (erlyn) Pursuing, chasing, persecuting.

**Erlynedig, a.** (erlyn) Pursued, followed; persecuted.

**Erlynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlynedig) Persecution.

**Erlynedigawl, a.** (erlynedig) Of a persecuting nature.

**Erlyniad, s. m.—pl.** erlyniad (erlyn) A pursuer.

Gnawd fergawg erlyniad.

A pursuer is generally one in love.

*Adage.*

**Erlyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (erlyn) Persecution.

**Erlyniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (erlynad) A persecutor.

**Erlyniwr, s. m.—pl.** erlynwyr (erlyn—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

**Erlynz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (erlyn) A pursuer, a chaser.

**Erlleu, s. f.—pl. t. au** (er—llên) A lamp.

**Erllyvafawl, a.** (llyvafawl) Of a daring disposition.

**Erllyvasiad, s. m.** (llyvasiad) An adventuring.

**Erllyvasu, v. a.** (llyvasu) To adventure, to dare.

Nid arlluziaw rhi rhyellir;  
 Nid er lies nid erlyvesir.

To cause obstructions to the prince it cannot be done; to advantage he will not be dared. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

**Erlynez, adv.** (llynez) Since last year.

**Erlyriad, s. m.—pl.** erlyriaid (llyriad) The plantain, a herb; also called *Llydan y forw.*

**Ermaes, a.** (maes) External, exterior, outward.

**Ermid, s. m.** (mid) A cause of meeting; contact, or junction; a conflict.

Ermidei greu-law ar ei greulan.

The conflict of his bloody hand upon his gory plain. *Cynzelw.*

**Ermidez, s. pl. aggr.** (ermid) Rencontres.

Llywelyn—  
 Lloegyr wrthryn tra llyn Llwmynawwy,  
 Wyr Madawg ermidez vwyvwy.

Llywelyn the adversary of Lloegyr beyond the lake of Llwmynawwy, the grandson of Madog inured to conflicts. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Ermidezawg, a.** (ermidez) Having conflicts.

**Ermig, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (er—mig) An instrument; an organ; a tool.

**Ermilus, a.** (milus) Prowling, hunting about.

*Ermoed,*



# ERT

**Ermoed**, *adv.* (er—my—oed) In all my life.

Ni thewais ermoed o'i moli mal drud.

I have not in all my life time ceased from praising her like one distracted. *Cynxelw.*

**Ermyg**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (myg) What claims reverence.

**Ermygawl**, *a.* (ermyg) Tending to honour; revered.

**Ermygiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ermyg) A worshipping, a hallowing, or honouring; adoration.

**Ermygu**, *v. a.* (ermyg) To adore, to honour.

Er ammod arvod arvaethai;  
Ermygai gelanez,  
O wyr gwygyr gwnez,  
Yn mlaen Gwynez gwanai.

For the agreement of combat he would be preparing; he would honour the corpses of brave and powerful men, which in the upper part of Gwynez he should thrust through. *Aneurin.*

Hyvaiz Hir ermygir tra vo cerzawr.

Hyvaiz Hir, he will be celebrated as long as there shall be a minstrel. *Aneurin.*

**Ern**, *s. m.* (er) What serves to drive on; earnest, earnest money, or what is given to settle a bargain.

Mae i'm llaw, o daw i dŵr,  
Geiniawg ern, ag oen gorn-hir.

There is in my hand, should he come to land, a penny of earnest with a long-horned ewe. *Guto'r Glyn.*

**Ernaw**, *v. a.* (ern) To give earnest money.

**Ernes**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ern) Earnest, or pledge.

**Erniw**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (niw) Harm, or hurt.

**Erniwaid**, *s. m.* (erniw) Harm, or damage.

**Erniwaw**, *v. a.* (erniw) To hurt, or to harm; to be afflicted, or hurt.

Nid angeu Freuer à erniaw heno,  
Namyn my hun mi wan-glav;  
Ym brodyr a'm tymyr a gwynav!

It is not the death of Freuer that I am afflicted with this night, but that myself am feebly sick; my associates and my country I mourn! *Llywarc Hen.*

Hwn—  
A'm erniw er na zaw.

This one doth hurt me though he doth not come. *Cynxelw.*

**Erniwawl**, *a.* (erniw) Detrimental, hurtful.

**Erniwed**, *s. m.* (erniw) Detriment, or harm.

**Erniwiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erniw) A doing harm.

**Erniwiant**, *s. m.* (erniw) Detriment, or hurt.

**Ernwy**, *s. m.* (nwy) Briskness, or vivacity.

**Ernyç**, *s. m.* (nyç) What causes anguish; tyranny.

**Ernyçawl**, *a.* (ermyç) Tormenting, afflicting.

**Ernyçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ermyç) A tormenting.

**Ernyçu**, *v. a.* (ermyç) To torment, or to afflict.

Os dyn llonyz y vyz vo,  
Vo ernyç hwn iwc arno.

If a quiet man he shall be, this one for you will tyrannize over him. *F. Prys.*

**Ernyd**, *s. m.* (ern) A precipice, or a slope.

**Errith**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhith) A passing form.

Rhag deuwyr ynnentur y tiran',  
Rhag errith a çyrith i ar welwgan.

Before two men they will land in the heaven; before a passing object and a phantom over the pale clear fluid. *Myrddin.*

**Ertrai**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (traï) The ebbing, or the ebb tide; also the high-water mark, or where the tide begins to turn.

Syllai, can gerzed yr engwarth—celain yn dawed gyd a'r ertrai.  
He beheld, in walking the strand, a corps coming with the tide. *H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

Gwyzveirç ton torynt yn ertrai.

The wooden wafers a wave broke them in the ebb tide. *Cynxelw.*

Rhwng Menai a'i hertrai hi.

Between Menai and its ebbing tide. *Rhys Goc Eryri.*

**Erth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (er) An effort; a puff.

# ERW

**Erthawl**, *a.* (erth) Forcible, violent; puffing.

**Erthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erth) A making an effort.

**Erthwç**, *s. m.—pl.* erthryçion (trwç) A tear, a rent.

**Erthryçawl**, *a.* (erthwç) Tending to mangle.

**Erthryçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erthwç) A tearing.

**Erthryçu**, *v. a.* (erthwç) To tear, or to mangle.

**Erthu**, *v. a.* (erth) To make an effort; to puff.

**Erthwç**, *s. m.—pl.* erthryçion (erth) A puffing, or difficulty of breathing; a groan. *Gwex erthwç*, a countenance of distress.

**Erthyçain**, *v. a.* (erthwç) To puff, or breathe with difficulty; to breathe fast and thick; to utter groans; to roar.

**Erthyçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erthwç) A puffing.

**Erthyçlyd**, *a.* (erthwç) Phthysical, short-breathed.

**Erthyçu**, *v. a.* (erthwç) To puff, or breathe hard.

**Erthyl**, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (erth—yl) That is born untimely, an untimely birth, a miscarriage.

**Erthylaiz**, *a.* (erthyl) Of an untimely birth.

**Erthylawg**, *a.* (erthyl) Having miscarriages, that miscarries; abortive. *Crôth erthylawg*, a miscarrying womb.

**Erthyliaid**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erthyl) Abortion.

**Erthylu**, *v. a.* (erthyl) To bring forth before the time, to miscarry.

**Erthylun**, *s. m. dim.* (erthyl) An abortive birth.

**Erthyft**, *s. m.* (tyft) Testimony, evidence.

Rhybu erthyft yn; rhybu Arthur gynt;  
Rhybu amgytrawd gwynt gwan tra mesur.

There had been evidence for us; there had been Arthur of yore; there had been the impulse of wind breaking through above measure. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Erw**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (er) A drive, or a day's ploughing; a flang of arable land, a ridge; an acre.

*Erw gymreig*, a welsh acre, being 160 square perches of 20 feet each.—*Erw rufosedig*, an extinguished acre, or escheat; *erw yr yç du*, the acre of the black ox, or land allotted to one who had a beast hurt by ploughing in conjunction; *erw y gwyç*, the acre of the wood, or plough.

Mesur erw gyvreithiawl: pedair troedvez yn hyd y veriau; wyth yn y weilau; deuzeg yn y geiliâu; unarbyntheg yn yr hiriau; a gwialen gyhyd a hono yn llaw y geiliwad; a'r llaw arall izo ar ysgwr pervez yr iau hono; a hyd y çyrhaezo hono o bobtu izo yw lled yr erw; a'i deg ar hugaint yw ei hyd.

The measure of a lawful acre: four feet in the length of the short yoke; eight in the close yoke; twelve in the lateral yoke; sixteen in the long yoke; and a rod of equal length with that in the hand of the driver, with his other hand upon the middle knob of that yoke; and as far as that reaches on each side of him is the breadth of the acre; and thirty times that is its length. *Welsh Laws.*

Un droedvez ar bymtheg a vyz yn hyd yr hiriau; ac un iau ar bymtheg a want hyd yr erw; a dwy yz ei lled.

Sixteen feet are in the length of the long yoke; and sixteen yokes make the length of the acre; and two make its breadth. *Welsh Laws.*

O byz marw yç o dra aredig, ei berçenawg a geiferw; a hono â elwir erw yr yç uu.

If an ox shall die from excessive ploughing, his owner shall have an acre; and that is called the acre of the black ox. *Welsh Laws.*

**Erwain**, *s. pl. aggr.* (erw) The goat's beard, a herb; also called, *çwys Arthur*, and *llyfiau'r çwennyn*.

Pan yw pêr erwain.

When the goat's beard be sweet.

*Taliesin*

**Erwaint**, *s. pl. aggr.* (erwain) The goat's beard.

Ni mwy gronai aur nog erwaint vlawd.

He would no more hoard gold than blossoms of the goat's beard. *Gwalmai, Erwain.*



**Erwân, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwân)** A stab, pricking, or stinging.

A garw zysgyrgwyr a gwyth erwân.  
And horrid shrieks of men with agony of wound.  
*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Erwan, a. (gwân)** Debilitating; feeble, weak.

**Erwanawl, a. (erwân)** Stabbing, or thrusting.

**Erwaniad, s. m. (erwân)** A running through.

**Erwanu, v. a. (erwân)** To run through; to stab.

Dug Ywain wyn-vain, ni wn han ai hoed;  
Neud i hoedyl a'm erwan!

He has taken Owain, the fair and slender one, I know not whether to proceed or stay; his life being at an end it doth wound me!  
*Ll. P. Moq, i Mad. ab Grufuz.*

O'i golli—  
Erwan dolur mil mil-cant.

From losing him, pain will sting a thousand thousands of hundreds.  
*Prydyx Bygan.*

**Erwas, s. m.—pl. erweision (gwâs)** A hero.

Oiana parcellan; y parcell dedwyz,  
Na ciaz dy redgyr yn mhen mynyz,  
Yn lle argel yn argoedyz,  
Rhag erweis Rhyzerç Hael rwyviadur fyz.

Listen little pig; thou discreet pig, bury not thy snout on the mountain top, in a secluded place in forests, for fear of the heroes of Rhyzerç the generous, the leader of christendom.  
*Myrddin.*

**Erwawd, s. m. (gwawd)** Panegyric, encomiaft.

**Erwç, s. m. (er)** Impulse, drive, or push.

**Erwig, s. f. dim. (erw)** A small piece of ground.

Mab Rhys aeth o'i llys i lawr yr erwig;  
Mewn gro a geryg mae'n garçarawr!

The son of Rhys, he is gone from his mansion to the bottom of the small plot; under gravel and stones he is a prisoner.  
*D. Nanmor.*

**Erwyd, s. f.—pl. t. ez (erw)** A pole, or perch; a pike.

Hil Cynan erwân erwydez—  
Mwyniant cerz, nid carz ei ziwez.

The offspring of Cynan, he is transfixed with pikes; the enjoyment of the song, his end was no disgrace.  
*Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

**Erwyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (erw)** A pole, to mete with.

**Erwyz, s. pl. aggr. (gwÿz)** Staves, or split wood, used in coopery.

**Erwyz, conj. (gŵyz)** Because, in regard to.

**Erwyzaid, s. m.—pl. erwyzeidiau (erwyz)** The length of a perch, or a pole.

**Erwyzen, s. f. dim. (erwyz)** A stave; a perch.

**Erwyll, a. (gwyll)** That casts a gloom; gloomy.

Pan favai yn nrws pebyll  
I ar orw yz erwyll  
Arzeiwal o wr wraig Pyll.

When he should stand in the door of a tent upon a dark gray steed, the wife of Pyll would conceive of a hero.  
*Llywary Hen.*

**Erwyn, a. (gwyn)** Very white; splendid; glittering.

Hanbyç well Davyz, dawn gafael,  
O Zuw deon arçavael,  
Ac o zyn, hawl erwyn hael;

He thou more blest, David, obtaining grace, of God the supreme distributor, and of man, a splendid and liberal claim.  
*G. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

**Erwyr, a. (gŵyr)** Tending to be oblique, or awry.

**Eryz, s. m.—pl. t. on (er—yz)** An eagle. *Sil.*

**Eryv, s. m.—pl. t. oz (er—yv)** Impulsion, violent exertion.

Llaw ar lavyn, a'r llavyn ar lu Nortmain,  
Ac eryvoz trwm rhag tremid angyu  
Vyned crau ag eryvain.

A hand on the blade, and the blade on the host of Normandy, and heavy exertions against the signal of death from the running of gore with toiling.  
*Cynzeir, i O. Gwynex.*

Aryv, eryv eryr Nanhoenain,  
Arav yw arwyz i digwain.

The weapon of exertion of the eagle of Nanhoenain, gentle is the token of its rate.  
*Cynzeir, m. O. Gwynex.*

**Eryvain, v. a. (eryv)** To use exertion.

**Eryved, s. m. (yved)** A quaffing; a carousal.

**Eryved, v. a. (yved)** To drink much, to quaff.

Eryvais dy win o'th wen adav; diwez,  
Eryvav dy vez; dy voz a wnav;  
Eryvant anant  
O aur ac ariant.

I have drank to excess of thy wine from thy fair hand; having done, I will deeply quaff thy mead; thy pleasure I will do; minstrels will deeply quaff out of gold and silver.

*Llywelyn Varç, i O. Gwynex.*

**Eryl, s. f.—pl. t. oz (er—yl)** A watch, a look out.

Y lle y gosfoter cwn yn eryl, y cyntav o honynt a gymmero iwrç, neu gadno, neu ysgyvarnawg, ei bergen bieuvyz.

Where dogs are placed on the watch, the first of them that shall take a buck, or a fox, or a hare, his owner shall possess whichever it be.  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Eryl, v. a. (er—yl)** To watch, to look after.

Brenin a'i werin yn ei eryl.

A king with his commonalty guarding him. *L. G. Cothi.*

**Eryr, s. m.—pl. t. od (er—yr)** An eagle. *Eryr melyn*, neu *eryr euraid*, golden eagle; *eryr tinwyn*, ring tail eagle; *eryr y môr*, *eryr y dŵr*, neu *pysg-eryr*, the osprey.

Nerth eryr yn ei ylvin.

The strength of an eagle in his beak. *Adage.*

**Eryrai, s. f. (eryr)** The eagle stone, or ætitis.

**Eryraiz, a. (eryr)** Aquiline, like an eagle.

**Eryran, s. m. dim. (eryr)** A young eagle, or eaglet.

**Eryrawl, a. (eryr)** Aquiline, like an eagle.

**Eryres, s. f.—pl. t. au (eryr)** A female eagle.

**Eryri, s. f. (eryr)** What is precipitated, or thrown out violently, an irruption; the shingles; called also, *Eryr* and *Eryrod*. It is the appellation of the mountainous part of Arvon, or the forest of Snowdon.

**Eryron, s. pl. aggr. (eryr)** Eagles; warriors; heroes.

Dywawd derwyzon  
Dadeni haelon  
O hil eryron o Eryri.

Druids do sing of generous ones being born again of the race of heroes out of Eryri.  
*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Eryfdyziau, adv. (dyz)** Days ago; a good while ago, some time since.

**Eryfgwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yfgwyziad)** Supportation; a shouldering, or propping up.

Dryll cadyr cad,  
Cain eryfgwyziad.

The powerful instrument of battle, a fair support. *Taliesin.*

**Eryfi, s. m. (eres)** Marvellousness; wonder.

Lle gwery asferw o eryfi bryd;  
Lle gwery elbyd byd heb oedi.

Where the bright genius will play his mind being filled with amazement; where the guests of all the world will play without one missing.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Eryfmeityn, adv. (yfmeytyn)** Some moments ago; sometime since, a while ago.

**Eryftalm, adv. (yftalm)** Since a while ago, some time since, a good while ago.

**Eryfu, v. a. (eres)** To wonder, or to marvel.

Cenynt cerzorion;  
Eryfnt cadvaon;  
Dedwyrain i Vrython  
A greu Gwydion.

Minstrels have sung; men of conflict have wondered at the renewed glory to Britons which Gwydion accomplished. *Taliesin.*

**ES, s. m. r.** Motion from, or a divergency; separation, division, or parting from; a shoot, or dart from. It is used as a prefix in composition, being of the same force and origin with the latin *ex*. It is also a termination of feminine personal nouns, and of the third person of verbs in the preterit.

Ni wzant cwz ant rwy cozes  
Yn dyrlid moliant mal yz es,

They know not where they shall go whom he afflicted, meriting praise as he went.  
*Ll. P. Moq, i Redri.*

Elbyd,



**Esbyd, s. pl. aggr. (es—pyd)** Guests, or strangers.

Goronwy, gwr—  
Dewr-goerh, llyzavawr yn llu arallwlad,  
Diniadr gad gynnyzu;  
Dinas esbyd gyd gyrçu;  
Dinag goelwain vaneg vu.

Goronwy, a man nobly brave, warlike in the host of a foreign country, not to be opposed in making the battle to prosper; the strong hold where guests mutually approach; a token of unfailing happiness he has been.

*Blessyn Vars.*

**Esg, s. m. (es)** What diverges, or shoots out.

**Esgaeth, a. (es—caeth)** Void of restraint, divested of bondage; free.

**Esgaethu, v. a. (esgaeth)** To free of bondage.

**Esgaiz, a. (esg)** Nimble, brisk; smart, gay.

*Troi'n esgaiz iawn*, to turn very smartly. *Sil.*

**Esgair, s. f.—pl. esgeiriau (esg)** A flank, a leg, a limb; a long ridge, a hill, or mountain that stretches out, whence it is the appellation of several places; as, *Esgair Wexar*, *Esgair-yn-eira*, *Esgair Geiliarwg*, *Esgair Hir*, *Esgair Geinawg*, *Esgair Galed*.

Esgair za i llun i'm bun bag;  
Od unnos nid yw wynag.

A well-formed limb my little fair one has got; the one night's snow is not whiter than it.

*S. ab Hywel.*

Lle cerzo llefsg i hefgair  
Ni gyvyd nag yd na gwair.

Where she with feeble flank happens to walk there will not grow nor corn nor hay.

*Gronwy Owain, i Gwvigen.*

**Esgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—câr)** A separation, a divided state; a divorce; an adversary, or enemy.  
*Ungar un esgar*, common friend and common foe.

Can câra vyz i zyn a çan esgar.

A man shall have a hundred friends and a hundred enemies.

*Adage.*

**Esgar, v. a. (es—car)** To separate, to part; to cast off; to divorce.

**Esgarant, s. m.—pl. esgeraint (esgar)** An adversary, an enemy.

Ni's mez trais; ni's traiz esgeraint.

Oppression has no hold of him; enemies come not in to him.

*Gynsclhw.*

**Esgard, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar)** A cleft, or chap.

**Esgardiaw, v. a. (esgard)** To cause to chap.

**Esgarz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar)** Rupture, ruption.

**Esgarzawl, a. (esgarz)** Tending to disperse.

**Esgarze, s. f. (esgarz)** A dispersion, a scattering.

Dyvnwyd vy ysgwyd yn esgarze;

Dyvnant esgarant gwaew o'i hafgre.

My shield has been used to dispersion; foes will be accustomed to pain from its shelter.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

**Esgarez, s. m. (esgar)** Separation, or schism.

**Esgaredig, a. (esgar)** Separated, parted; divorced.

**Esgaredigaeth, s. m. (esgaredig)** Separation.

**Esgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar)** A separating.

**Esgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar)** A separation.

**Esgariaw, v. a. (esgar)** To separate, to part; to put off.

**Esgarllys, s. m. aggr. (esgar—llys)** Birthwort, hart wort. *Esgarllys gron*, round birthwort; *esgarllys hir*, long birthwort; *esgarllys byçan*, periwinkles, or cumbers.

**Esgaru, v. a. (esgar)** To separate, to disjoin.

**Esgreizig, a. (esgaiz)** Smart, nimble; moving with ease. *Cerzediad esgreizig*, a smart walk; *dyn esgreizig*, a graceful person.

Yr harz esgreizig wen-vun fy'n bert ei llun a'i lliw,  
Clyw açwyn inab ferçogaiz—

The comely and graceful fair one, beauteous of form and complexion, hear the complaint of a lovesick youth.

*Ivan Sien.*

**Esgeirca, v. a. (esgair—ca)** To move the flanks; to walk.

**Esgeircawraig, s. f.—pl. esgeircawreigez (esgeirca—gwraig)** A walking woman, a walker.

Tebyg oez Elen izynt hwythau; a thêg, a gwreigiaiz, a hynaws oez; ac esgeircawraig za; a mân oez rhwng ei dwyael.

Elen was similar to them also; and fair, and effeminate, and kind was she; and a good walkingwoman; and there was a mark between her eyebrows.

*H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

**Esgeiriawg, a. (esgair)** Having flanks, or legs.

**Esgeirnoeth, a. (esgair—noeth)** Bare-legged.

**Esgemyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (es—cam)** A bench.

**Esgeraint, s. pl. aggr. (esgarant)** Adversaries.

Teyrnas i'th law lid Geraint, nid çwith,  
Er çwydad esgeraint;  
Nid bath llath yn llaw ysgaraint;  
Ni byz byth bydawl ei gymaint.

Thou who art in wrath like Geraint, a kingdom in thy hand is not awkward, notwithstanding the vomiting of adversaries; very different the shaft in the hands of the relatives; there will never be another worldling to match with him.

*Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri.*

**Esgeulus, a. (cael)** Negligent, careless, heedless.

Nid esgeulus ond gweinidawg  
Nid çywir ond ci.

The most careless is a servant; the most faithful is a dog.

*Adage.*

**Esgeulusaw, v. n. (esgeulus)** To neglect; to disregard.

**Esgeulusawl, a. (esgeulus)** Neglectful; disregarding.

**Esgeulusdawd, s. m. (esgeulus)** Negligence, disregard.

**Esgeulusder, s. m. (esgeulus)** Carelessness, negligence.

**Esgeulusdra, s. m. (esgeulus)** Indifference, negligence.

**Esgeulusedig, a. (esgeulus)** Neglected; connived at.

**Esgeulusiad, s. m. (esgeulus)** A neglecting, or disregarding; a acting carelessly.

**Esgeulusiant, s. m. (esgeulus)** Indifference, disregard.

**Esgeulusrwyz, s. m. (esgeulus)** Heedlessness, negligence, or neglectfulness.

**Esgeuluswr, s. m.—pl. esgeuluswyr (esgeulus—gwr)** A neglecter; a heedless person.

**Esgid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (es—cid)** A shoe. *Esgid-iau'r gôg*, blue bells; *esgid mor-worwyn*, mermaid's shoe, a species of sea-weed.

**Esgidiedig, a. (esgid)** Furnished with shoes; shod.

**Esgidiwr, s. m.—pl. esgidwyr (esgid—gwr)** A shoe man, or dealer in shoes.

**Esglyw, s. m. (esg—llyw)** Protection, defence.

**Esglywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esglyw)** A defending;

**Esglywu, v. a. (esglyw)** To protect, to defend.

Esgud ei angad i esglywu gwlad.

Nimble is his hand to defend a country.

*Gwalçmai.*

**Esglywyn, v. a. (esglyw)** To protect, to defend.

Esgud angad i esglywyn gwlad.

A nimble hand for defending a country.

*Meilyr.*

**Esgob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cob)** A bishop. *Esgob gwyn*, white bishop, or bellis major, a herb.

Câs esgob heb zyfg.

Odious is a bishop without learning.

*Adage.*

**Esgobaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgob)** A bishoprick; episcopacy.

**Esgobawd, s. f. (esgob)** A bishoprick; a diocese.

**Esgobawl, a. (esgob)** Diocesan, or episcopal.

**Esgobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgob—ty)** A bishop's palace; a bishoprick.

**Esgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (es—côr)** Partage; partus.

**Esgor, v. a. (es—côr)** To separate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave off; to bring forth; to be delivered.



**Esgoradwy, a. (esgor)** Separable, that may be parted, or divided.  
**Esgorz, s. pl. aggr. (corz)** Such as be out of the circle; strangers.  
**Esgored, s. f. (esgor)** What is parted from.  
**Esgoredva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgored)** A blace of breaking forth, or separation.  
**Esgoredig, a. (esgor)** Separated; delivered  
**Esgoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgoredig)** A separation; a quitting; a deliverance.  
**Esgoredigawl, a. (esgoredig)** Separatory; parturient.  
**Esgorva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgor)** A parturition; a deliverance.  
**Esgorvaig, a. (esgor—baig)** Delivered of a load.

Ni bu esgorvaig Brynaig branes.

The crows of the Highlands have not been free from a burden.  
*Cynxelw.*

**Esgori, v. a. (esgor)** To separate; to dismiss; to quit; to be delivered; to bring forth.  
**Esgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgor)** A separating; a delivering; a being delivered, a bringing forth; parturition.  
**Esgoriant, s. m. (esgor)** Separation; deliverance.  
**Esgorlys, s. pl. aggr. (esgor—llys)** Aristolochia, or birthwort; called also, *llyfiau'r galon*.  
**Esgorwraig, s. f.—pl. esgorwreigz (esgor—gwraig)** A midwife.  
**Esgoryd, v. a. (esgor)** To part from; to deliver.

Cyn esgar, wrth esgoryd  
 Morwyn wen azwyn oeyd.

Before separation, in bringing forth a fair kind maid thou wert.  
*H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

**Esgoryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgor)** One who takes from, or divides; a deliverer; an accoucheur.  
**Esgud, a. (cud)** Swift, quick; nimble; skittish; flippant; active, diligent.

Mam esgud a wna merch zlawg.

A lazy daughter makes a brisk mother. *Adage.*

Un esgud i'w dud ydwyv;  
 O'i dai a'i gylg diawg wyv.

A nimble one am I to his ground; going out of his houses and his neighbourhood I am a lazy one. *L. G. Cotbi.*

**Esgudawg, a. (esgud)** Abounding with activity.  
**Esgudvryd, s. m. (esgud—brÿd)** Quick impulse of the mind.  
**Esgudvrys, s. m. (esgud—brÿs)** Quick bustle.  
**Esgudogyll, s. m. (esgudawg)** The wood-lark.  
**Esgudwal, s. f. (esgud—gwâl)** A quickly-moving shelter.

Piau yr ysgwyd, esgudwal cynwan  
 A'r can-waew am ei thal?—  
 Ysgwyd Llywelyn.

Who owns the shield, the quickly-moving shelter of the foremost course with the hundred spears around its front?—It is the shield of Llywelyn. *Llywarc Llaeth, i G. ab Madawg.*

**Esgudwan, s. f. (esgud—gwân)** A swift career.  
*Esgudwan garthan*, the swift course of conflict.  
**Esgus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—cus)** A receding from, a refraining; an excuse; an apology.  
**Esgufaw, v. a. (esgus)** To recede from; to excuse.  
**Esgufawd, s. m.—pl. esgufodion (esgus)** A refraining, or flinching from; an excusation.  
**Esgufawl, a. (esgus)** Excusatory; apologetic.  
**Esgufedig, a. (esgus)** Excused; palliated.  
**Esgufiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgus)** An excusing.  
**Esgufodai, s. m.—pl. esgufodeion (esgufawd)** A palliative.  
**Esgufodawl, a. (esgufawd)** Tending to excuse; excusatory; palliative.

**Esgufodedig, a. (esgufawd)** Excused; remitted.  
**Esgufodedigaeth, s. m. (esgufodedig)** Excusation the act of excusing.  
**Esgufodedigawl, a. (esgufodedig)** Palliative.  
**Esgufodi, v. a. (esgufawd)** To excuse; to apologize.  
**Esgufodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgufawd)** Excusation; an excusing, or apologizing.  
**Esgufodwr, s. m.—pl. esgufodwyr (esgufawd—gwr)** One who excuses, an excuser.  
**Esgufodyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgufawd)** An excuser; an apologist.  
**Esgymawl, a. (cym)** Unassociating; unfociable.  
**Esgymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cym)** A dissolving, or separating a society.  
**Esgymmun, a. (cymmun)** Excommunicate; accursed, execrable; detestable.  
**Esgymmunaw, v. a. (esgymmun)** To excommunicate, to exclude from society.  
**Esgymmunawd, s. m. (esgymmun)** Excommunication, exclusion from society.  
**Esgymmunawl, a. (esgymmun)** Excommunicate.  
**Esgymmuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgymmun)** An excommunicating; excommunication.  
**Esgymmunrwyz, s. m. (esgymmun)** An excommunicated state; accursedness.  
**Esgymu, v. a. (cym)** To disconnect, to break off from associating.  
**Esgymus, a. (cym)** Separated from society.  
**Esgyn, s. m. (cyn)** The act of ascending up.  
**Esgyn, v. a. (cyn)** To ascend, to mound, to rise.  
**Esgynadwy, a. (esgyn)** Ascendable, that may be ascended, or mounted.  
**Esgynawl, a. (esgyn)** Ascendant; ascending.  
**Esgynedig, a. (esgyn)** Mounted up, ascended.  
**Esgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgynedig)** The act of ascending, ascension.  
**Esgynva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgyn)** An ascent, rise, or activity, a getting up.  
**Esgynvaen, s. m.—pl. esgynvain (esgyn—maen)** A mounting stone, a horse-block.

Minnau vyzav ar ben yr esgynvaen acaw i'th awrs di.

And I shall be on the top of the younger horse-block to stay for thee. *H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.*

**Esgynglwm, s. m.—pl. esgynglymau (esgyn—clwm)** An ascending node.  
**Esgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgyn)** A rising, or ascending; ascension; activity.  
**Esgyniadawl, a. (esgyniad)** Ascensive, rising.  
**Esgyniaith, s. f. (esgyn—iaith)** A climax.  
**Esgynlawr, s. m.—pl. esgynloriau (esgyn—llawr)** A scaffold.  
**Esgynwr, s. m.—pl. esgynwyr (esgyn—gwr)** One who mounts up; an ascender.  
**Esgynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgyn)** An ascender.  
**Esgyr, s. f.—pl. t. oz (es—gyr)** A day's ploughing with one yoke; an acre. *Esgyr Gwyngu, Esgyr Milwyr*; places so called.  
**Esgyrnawl, a. (asgwrn)** Ossific; of a bony nature.  
**Esgyrndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgwrn—ty)** A bone-house.  
**Esgyrniad, s. m. (asgwrn)** Ossification; a boning.  
**Esgyrniawg, a. (asgwrn)** Having bones, bony.  
**Esgyrnle, s. f.—pl. t. oz (asgwrn—lle)** A charnel-house, or ossuary.  
**Esgyrnlyd, a. (asgwrn)** Of a bony nature, osseous.  
**Esgyrnllym, a. (asgwrn—llym)** Sharp-boned; scraggy.  
**Esgyrnllymez, s. m. (esgyrnllym)** Scragginess.  
**Esgyrnwg, s. m. (asgwrn)** Fullness of bones.  
**Esgyrnygawl, a. (esgyrnwg)** Grinning, gnashing.  
**Esgyrnygva,**



**Esgyrnygva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwg) A place of grinning, or gnashing of teeth.  
**Esgyrnygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwg) A grinning.  
**Esgyrnygu**, *v. a.* (esgyrnwg) To grin, to gnash the teeth.  
**Efill**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fill) A member; offspring, progeny, or issue.  
**Efillt**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (efill) Offspring, or issue.  
**Efilltyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (efillt) Offspring, progeny.  
**Efillyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.  
**Efin**, *a.* (es) Apt to fly out, or burst; perturbed.  
**Efing**, *s. m.* (efin) The act of breaking out. *Yr oezwon i yn efing gwyllt ganxo*, I was in a wild tumult with it, or I could hardly contain myself on account of it. *Sil.*

*Trais dwyn glyw affwyn, glew efing goval,  
 Ovyneig Maelgwyn;  
 Mab Owain caelvain coeling,  
 Mawr rad gwalloviad gweiling.*

It was oppression to take away the guardian chief, the brave defender of care, the hope of the country of Maelgwn; the son of Owain, the portended treasure, the great gift of the distributor of blessings. *Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.*

**Efiw**, *a.* (es) In a state of privation.  
**Efiwaw**, *v. a.* (efiw) To cause to want.  
**Efiwyz**, *s. m.* (efiw) A state of want.  
**Efiwyzawl**, *a.* (efiwyz) Neccessitous, or needy.  
**Efiwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efiwyz) A feeling want.  
**Efiwyzu**, *v. n.* (efiwyz) To experience want.  
**Efmwyth**, *a.* (mwyth) Soft, or smooth to the feel; easy; quiet; agreeable, comfortable.

*Efmwythav gwaith yw methu.  
 The easiest work is to fail.*

*Adage.*

*Mivum efmwyth a llawn dawn,  
 A baçlle bawn, a brywus,  
 A llawenav dyn i'm plwy,  
 A hezyw 'z wy'n ovalus!*

I have been comfortable, and full of enjoyment, and proud wherever I was, and wanton, and the merriest man in my community, and to-day I am oppressed with care! *Hop. T. Phylip.*

**Efmwythâad**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A softening; a quieting; a mollifying, or assuaging.  
**Efmwythâawl**, *a.* (efmwyth) Mollificative.  
**Efmwythator**, *ger.* (efmwyth) Making easy.  
**Efmwythâu**, *v. a.* (efmwyth) To soften, to mollify; to become easy, or composed.  
**Efmwythaw**, *v. a.* (efmwyth) To soften, to make soft and easy; to ease, to emollify; to assuage; to quiet; to be easy, or quiet.  
**Efmwythawl**, *a.* (efmwyth) Mollient, assuasive.  
**Efmwythder**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) Softness; easiness; quietness; tranquillity; ease, rest.

*Tri dyn ni çarant eu gwlad: à garo ei vol, à garo gyvoeth, ac à garo efmwythder.*

Three persons who have no regard for their country: that loves his belly, that loves wealth, and that loves ease. *Barzas.*

**Efmwythdra**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) Softness to the feel, easiness; quietness, stillness, rest.  
**Efmwythedig**, *a.* (efmwyth) Softened, mollified.  
**Efmwythedigaeth**, *s. m.* (efmwythedig) Mollification.  
**Efmwythiad**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A softening; a quieting; mollification.  
**Efmwythiant**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease.  
**Efmwythid**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease, rest.  
**Efmwythitor**, *sup.* (efmwythid) To be easing.  
**Efmwythyd**, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease.  
**Egogryn**, *s. f.* (gogryn) An inflammation about the jaws, the mumps.

**Esplyz**, *a.* (plyz) Delicate, tender, or soft.

*Avallen beren blodau esplyz—  
 A dyv yn argel yn argoedyz.*

Sweet apple tree with delicate blossoms—that grows a shelter in the forests. *Myrddin.*

**Esplyzen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esplyz) A pippin.  
**Efill**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fill) Offspring, or issue.  
**Efilliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efill) A generation.  
**Efilliaw**, *v. a.* (efill) To beget offspring.  
**Efilling**, *s. m.* (efill) An origin, or source.

*O'r cedyrn cedawl hawl hirziving:  
 O Gadell ener o gadelling;  
 O'r glan efillid gloyw efilling;  
 O'r glyw glew dywal ni dal ni ding.*

Of the munificent mighty ones of far extending claim; of Cadell's stock of Cadellian power; of the pure offspring of the splendid source; of the chief brave and fierce that will not concede, that will not flinch. *Cynxelw, i Riryd Vlaix.*

**Efillt**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (efill) Offspring, issue.  
**Efilltyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.  
**Efillyd**, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, or issue.  
**Efillyz**, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.

*Pedwarez welygorz, pedweryz molawd,  
 Molavi lyw ai dyrlyz;  
 Mawr dorv darv gyvarv gyweithyz,  
 Madogion Madawg efillyz.*

The fourth community; a fourth panegyric, I will praise him who deserves it; a mighty host striking terror when an auxilliary with the mutual weapon, Madogion, the offspring of Madog. *Cynxelw.*

**Eft**, *s. m.* (es) A partition, or parting from.  
**Eftawl**, *a.* (eft) Tending to separate, or part.  
**Estrawn**, *s. m.*—*pl. estronion* (trawn) One of a separate community; a stranger, a foreigner.

*Dal llið, govid, ac avar,  
 A ças wrth estrawn a çar.*

Holding malice, pain and vexation, and hatred to stranger and friend. *Gw. ab Seunyn.*

**Estriciad**, *s. m.* (estrig) A hastening, a bustling.  
**Estriciaw**, *v. a.* (estrig) To bustle, to brush away, to make haste; to be active.  
**Estrig**, *a.* (estyr) Apt to dart away; quick.  
**Estronaiz**, *a.* (estrawn) Strange, extraneous.  
**Estronawg**, *a.* (estrawn) Extraneous; strange.

*A'th volav, vilwr pedrydawg;  
 A'th volant pymtheccant cadeiriawg;  
 Rhythvawl ar ys fyz estroniawg.*

I will praise thee, warrior of swift career; fifteen hundred praising bards will extol thee; thou wilt be greatly praised by such as are strange. *Ll. P. Moç, i Lywelyn I.*

**Estronawl**, *a.* (estrawn) Tending to estrange; foreign, extraneous.

*Carawn à erçis genad—i gadw ynys Prydain ar longau ar y moroç yn i çylç rhag gormeloç y gan eironolion genedloç.*

Caron demanded permission to guard the isle of Britain with ships, upon the seas surrounding it, against the depredations of foreign nations. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Estronedig**, *a.* (estrawn) Estranged, alienated.  
**Estroneiziad**, *s. m.* (estronaiz) An estranging.  
**Estroneiziaw**, *v. n.* (estronaiz) To be estranged.  
**Estroneiziawl**, *a.* (estronaiz) Tending to estrange.  
**Estrones**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (estrawn) A strange female.

*Onid yn estronefau y cyvrivoez eve nynt?*

Did he not reckon us to be strangers? *Genesis xxxi. 15.*

**Estroni**, *v. a.* (estrawn) To estrange, to alienate.

*Ni ellid ei wahanu i wrtho, na'i estroni er a zywetai neb.*

He could not be separated from him, nor could he be alienated for what any body could say. *H. Bown o Hamtwn—Mabinogion.*

**Estroniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (estrawn) An estranging; estrangement; alienation.



# ESY

**Estroniaeth, s. m.** (estrawn) An estrangement.  
**Estyl, s. m.—pl.** estlon (est—yl) What ranges.  
**Estyll, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od** (astell) Slit boards, or shingles; laths, or staves. *Estyll dyrwyn*, winding blades.

**Estyllawg, a.** (estyll) Having shingles, or boards.  
**Estyllibedig, a.** (estyll) Being done with boards.  
**Estyllen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au** (estyll) A shingle, or thin split board; a board; a closet stool.

**Estyllva, s. f.—pl. t. au** (estyll) A board yard.

**Estyllibodi, v. a.** (estyll) To slit into boards.

**Estyllu, v. a.** (estyll) To do with shingles.

**Estyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (es—tyn) Extent; in law, a grant, or investiture; the act of investing with possession when feisin is given of an estate.

**Estyn, v. a.** (es—tyn) To extend, to stretch out, to enlarge; to stretch, to reach, to hold out; to invest, or make a grant of.

*Dyn wyv o glwyv yn dwyn gloes;  
 Os dyn wryn estyn v'cinioes.*

*I am one bearing the smart of a wound; if thou art a kind maid lengthen my life!*  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Estynadwy, a.** (estyn) Extensible, ductile; that may be extended, stretched, or reached out.

**Estynawl, a.** (estyn) Extensive, extending; stretching, or reaching out; invested, or having feisin.

*Or dervyz i'r arglwyd geisfaw cymhell o luyz y rhai ni bont estynellon o dir o'vwn ei gyvoeth ev, ni zyiyr ddyz izynt o gyvraith.*

*If the prince should attempt to compel those that are not invested with feisin of land within his jurisdiction to serve in the army, the law says they ought not to be obliged to serve.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Estynedig, a.** (estyn) Extended, stretched out.

**Estynedigaeth, s. m.** (estynedig) An extension.

**Estynedigawl, a.** (estynedig) Of an extending quality.

**Estyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (estyn) A reaching out, stretching, or extending; extension; continuation; a giving possession, investiture.

**Estyniawg, a.** (estyn) Having extension, extended.

**Estynu, v. a.** (estyn) To extend, to stretch, to reach.

**Estynwevyl, s. f.—pl. estynwevlau** (estyn—gwevyl) A pouting lip, a long snout.

**Estynwr, s. m.—pl. estynwyr** (estyn—gwr) An extender, one who stretches, a reacher out; a grantor.

**Estynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (estyn) An extender.

**Estyr, s. m.—pl. estrod** (est—yr) That darts away.

**Efu, v. a.** (es) To push away; to range out.

**Efwrn, s. m.—pl. efyrnau** (fwrn) The joint next to the foot, of animals, the fetlock-joint.

**Efyzyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fyzyn) A mansion, a dwelling place.

*Tri friv lys arbenig fyzi dri mycdeyrn dyledawg Cymru yn efyzynau breiniawl izynt: un yw Aberfraw yn Ngwynnez, Dinevwr yn y Deheu, a Mathraual Wynva yn Mhowys.*

*There are three appropriate courts for the three supreme princes of Wales as privileged mansions for them: one is Aberfraw in Gwynnez, Dinevwr in the South, and Mathraual Gwynva in Powys.*  
*Trioz.*

**Efyzynawg, a.** (efyzyn) Having a dwelling.

**Efyzynawl, a.** (efyzyn) Relating to a dwelling.

**Efyzyniad, s. m.** (efyzyn) A fixing a dwelling.

**Efyzynu, v. a.** (efyzyn) To settle a habitation.

**Efyllt, s. f.** (fyllt) That is fair, or open to view.  
 The name of several famous women.

**Efyllwg, s. f.** (fyllwg) That abounds with prospects. It is the name of a part of South Wales, latinized *Siluria*, and was of considerable extent in ancient times.

**Efyth, s. pl. aggr.** (afeth) Sharp sticks, waggets.

# ETH

**Efythu, v. a.** (efyth) To drive a stake through; to impale.

**Etewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (tewyn) A firebrand.

*Gwell y llyfg dau etewyn nag un.*

*Two firebrands will burn better than one.*

*Adage.*

**Etivaw, v. a.** (tivaw) To inherit, to possess.

**Etivawg, a.** (tivawg) Having an inheritance.

**Etivawl, a.** (tivawl) Hereditary, hereditary.

**Etivez, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (tivez) A birth; an heir; an infant.

*Nid hofuer ond etivez.*

*The supreme pleasure is an heir.*

*Adage.*

**Etivezawg, a.** (etivez) Having a child, or lying in childbed.

**Etivezawl, a.** (etivez) Hereditary, hereditary.

*Nid etivezawl neb i dalu dyled dros ei rieni.*

*No body is hereditary to pay a debt on account of his parents.*  
*Welsh Laws.*

**Etivezedig, a.** (etivez) Made hereditary.

**Etivezes, s. f.—pl. t. au** (etivez) A female inheritor, an heiress.

**Etiveziad, s. m.** (etivez) An inheriting; possession.

**Etiveziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (etivez) An inheritance, or heritage.

**Etiveziant, s. m.** (etivez) An inheritance.

**Etivezu, v. a.** (etivez) To inherit, to possess by hereditary right.

**Etivezwely, s. m.** (etivez—gwely) A child-bed.

**Etivezwr, s. m.—pl. etivezwyr** (etivez—gwr) An inheritor.

**Etiviad, s. m.** (tiviad) A getting an inheritance.

**Etiviant, s. m.** (tivant) Heirship; heritage.

**Etto, conj.** (ed—to) Yet, still, also; however; nevertheless. *adv.* Yet, again, once more, another time, still; hitherto.

*Gwraig a'vz marw etto yn Rhiw Vabon.*

*An old woman will die again in Rhiw Vabon.*

*Adage.*

**Etton, conj.** (ed—ton) Yet, still. *adv.* Again.

*A çav—*

*Y çan hon etton ateb?*

*Shall I obtain from this female yet an answer?*

*G. ab D. ab Tudur.*

**Etwa, conj.** (ed—gwa) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet, again.

**Etwaeth, conj.** (ed—gwaeth) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet, again.

**ETH, s. m. r.** That is in motion, or progression; a pervading quality.

**Ethais, s. m.** (tais) What is spread out.

*Caravi yr ednan a'i llarian llais,*

*Cathlvozagw coed, cadyr i hethais.*

*I love the little bird with her mild voice, filling the woods with song, firm is her seat.*  
*Gwalmai.*

**Ethol, s. m.** (tol) Choice, election. *a.* Select.

**Ethol, v. a.** (tol) To elect, to select, to choose.

**Etholadwy, a.** (ethol) That may be chosen.

**Etholedig, a.** (ethol) Elected, elect, chosen.  
*Etholedigion i sidrauc boenau*, chosen as objects of eternal torments.

**Etholedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (etholedig) The act of choosing, or electing, selection.

**Etholi, v. a.** (ethol) To elect, to choose, to select.

**Etholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ethol) An election.

**Etholiadawl, a.** (etholiad) Elective, selecting.

**Etholiant, s. m.** (ethol) Election, or choice.

**Etholwr, s. m.—pl. etholwyr** (ethol—gwr) One who elects, an elector.

**Etholyz,**



**Etholyz, s. m.**—*pl. t. ion* (ethol) An elector.  
**Etholyziaeth, s. m.** (etholyz) Electorship.  
**Ethreviad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (treviad) Domestication.  
**Ethrevig, a.** (trevig) Domestic, homely.  
**Ethrevigaw, v. a.** (ethrevig) To domesticate.

Ni'm ethrevig Duw a dig-vryd ofeb;  
 Ni lluziwn i neb newid breuzwyd.

God will not domesticate me with an angry-minded guest; I  
 would not obstruct any one to change a dream. *Gwalmai.*

**Ethrevigawl, a.** (ethrevig) Tending to domesticate.  
**Ethrevu, v. a.** (trevu) To domesticate.  
**Ethrewyn, v. a.** (trewyn) To conciliate, to pacify.  
**Ethrin, s. m.** (trîn) A conflict; a toil.

Castell Mathraual, mwyth werin wythawg,  
 Du peithiawg poeth ethrin.

The castle of Mathraual where there is a pampered furious  
 throng, is black and open from fiery conflict. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Ethrinaw, v. a.** (ethrîn) To conflict; to toil.  
**Ethriniaid, s. m.** (ethrin) A conflicting.  
**Ethriniawl, a.** (ethrin) Conflicting; toiling.  
**Ethryb, s. m.**—*pl. t. oz* (tryb) Cause, or occasion.  
*O ethryb, because.*

Peliynig vy nghôv yn nghynteivin,  
 Yn ethryb caru Carwys vebin.

Distracted is my memory in the spring season, on account of lov-  
 ing a young fair one of Caerwys. *Gwalmai.*

**Ethryswil, s. f.**—*pl. t. od* (try—swîl) A lizard.  
**Ethrylith, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (trylith) Intuition;  
 genius.  
**Ethrylithawg, a.** (ethrylith) That is instructed.  
**Ethrywyllt, a.** (trywyllt) Ferocious, furious.  
**Ethrywyn, v. a.** (trywyn) To conciliate.

Byth nid ethrywyn, heb wg,  
 Y zwy-wlad i zau olwg.

Never will the two countries draw the attention of his eyes so  
 as to take away the frown. *Bedo Aurdreim.*

Pan zel aneu—  
 Ni zigon neb ateb yn  
 Daith rywyr, nag ethrewyn.

When death comes no body will be able to answer to us a long  
 journey, nor to parify. *Dr. S. Cent.*

**Ethu, v. a.** (eth) To go, to proceed, to move off.

Can ethyw dy bwyll gan wyllion mynyz,  
 A thy hun yn agro;  
 Pwy wledyç gwedy Iago?

Since thy intellect is gone with the dark spirits of the mountain,  
 and thyself dejected, who shall reign after Iago? *Cyvoesi Myrazin.*

Ethwyv o wiw-nwyv yn iaç.

I am become well from excess of passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ethw, a.** (eth) Of a pervading quality.

**Ethy, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (eth) A spur.

Grezyv gwr, oed gwas  
 Gwyçyr un dias—  
 Clezyvawr glas glan,  
 Ethy aur a fan.

The perfection of a man, the age of a youth had the gallant one  
 of tumult; a gashing sword blue and bright, golden spur and  
 érmue. *Aneurin.*

**Eu, pron. pl.** (ei) Their; them. *Eu tadau*, their  
 fathers; *eu bunain*, themselves; *eu llaz á wnai*,  
 kill them he would; *garw eu bod yma*, their  
 being here is terrible.

**Euaid, s. f.**—*pl. euaid* (au) The veronica, or  
 speedwell. It is also called *gwrnerth, y zeilen*  
*zu, dail duon da, craith unnos*, and *llyfiau llyzwelyn*.  
*Euaid zu*, black yles; *euaid goç*, red yles.

**Euain, v. a.** (au) To be moving, or wandering.

Bid euain alltud;  
 Bid zyfeithrin drud;  
 Bid swannawg ynvyd i gwerthin.

Let the exile be wandering; let the furious be raving; let the  
 fly be fond of laughing, *Alywarg Hen.*

**Euawg, a.** (au) Guilty; false; imperfect.  
**Euzon, s. pl. aggr.** (au) Acarus, or mites.  
**Euzonawg, a.** (euzon) Abounding with mites.  
**Euzoni, v. a.** (euzon) To breed mites; to become  
 mity. *Blawd wedi euzoni*, meal having become  
 mity.

**Eugi, v. a.** (aeg) To bawl, to cry out, to shriek.  
**Eulon, s. pl. aggr.** (aul) Excrements, dung. *Eul-*  
*on geivyr*, goat's dung.

**Euloni, v. a.** (eulon) To void excrements.  
**Eulun, s. m.**—*pl. t. od* (au—llun) A false image.  
**Euocâad, s. m.** (euawg) A making guilty; a be-  
 coming guilty, or wicked.  
**Euocâawl, a.** (euawg) Tending to make guilty.  
**Euocâu, v. a.** (euawg) To make guilty; to be-  
 come guilty.

Euocâu a wnaethoç, a llaz y cyviawn, yr hwn nis gwrthwyneb-  
 oez çwi.

Become guilty was what you did, and slay the righteous, the one  
 who did not oppose you. *W. Salfbury, Iago 5.*

**Euod, s. pl. aggr.** (au) Worms in the liver of  
 sheep.

**Euogâad, s. m.** (euawg) A making guilty, or  
 condemning; a becoming guilty.

**Euogâu, v. a.** (euawg) To make guilty; to con-  
 demn.

Ni zawnones Duw i Vab i'r byd i enogâu y byd.

God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world.  
*Marçawg Crwydrad.*

**Euogvarn, s. f.**—*pl. t. au* (euawg—barn) A sen-  
 tence of guilt.

**Euogvarniad, s. m.** (euogvarn) Condemnation.

**Euogvarnu, v. a.** (euogvarn) To judge guilty,  
 to condemn.

**Euogi, v. a.** (euawg) To make guilty, to condemn.

**Euogrwyz, s. m.** (euawg) Guiltiness, guilt.

**Euon, s. pl. aggr.** (au) Bots, a species of worms  
 in the entrails of horses.

**Euraval, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (aur—aval) An orange.

**Euravallaç, s. f.** (aur—avallaç) An orangery.

**Euraid, a.** (aur) Golden, of gold, or like gold.

**Euraiz, a.** (aur) Of the nature of gold, golden.

**Euraint, s. m.** (aur) What is made of gold.

**Euraw, v. a.** (aur) To do with gold; to gild; to  
 make splendid, to embellish.

Euroez Iorwerth, gein-werth gan,  
 Erlynez gwir gyvez gwin,  
 Arawd teg o oren tôn;  
 O roz Duw, a euroez dyn.

Iorwerth, of high-prized song, last year at a true banquet of  
 wine, embellished a fair oration of purest accent, the gift of God,  
 and which man hath embellished. *Seunyn.*

Swyzau a gavas y fyz gyvion;  
 Swyz i law euraw i gerzorian,

He obtained offices that are just; the office of his hand is mid-  
 streis to supply with gold. *L. G. Colbi.*

**Eurawd, s. m.** (aur) The act of doing with gold.

**Eurawg, a.** (aur) Abounding with gold.

**Eurawl, a.** (aur) Belonging to gold; auriate.

**Eurben, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (aur—pen) The gilt-head,  
 a fish; called also *banwes*.

**Eurbibau, s. pl. aggr.** (aur—pîb) Orpiment.

**Eurdavawd, s. m.** (aur—tavawd) A golden tongue.

**Eurdavodiawg, a.** (eurdavawd) Golden tongued.

**Eurdalaeth, s. f.**—*pl. eurdaleithiau* (aur—talaeth)  
 A gold fillet, or coronet.

**Eurdaleithiawg, a.** (eurdalaeth) Golden-crowned.

**Eurdo, s. m.** (aur—to) A gold covering. *a.* Co-  
 vered, or plated, with gold. *Lluryg eurdo*,  
 gold-covered corslet.

**Eurdonen,**



**Eurdonen, s. f. (aur—tonen)** Golden-wave; the river Jordan. *a.* Golden-waved.

Boed ev y talwyv hael rwyv rhiau,  
Ar lan Eurdonen, er i zoniau.

Be it that I repay the bounteous Lord of lords, on the banks of Jordan, for the sake of his merits. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

**Eurdorç, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—torç)** A golden wreath; being an ornament of distinction worn by the ancient warriors.

**Eurdorçawg, a. (eurdorç)** Wearing a gold wreath.

Or a aeth Cattræth o eurdorçogion,  
Ar neges Mynzawg mynawg maon,  
Ni zaeth yn ziwarth o barth Vrython  
Ododin wr bell well no Cynon.

Of all that went to Cattræth of those wearing the golden torque, on the errand of Mynzawg gentle leader of the throng, there came not void of shame on the part of the Britons of Gododin, a mighty man better than Cynon. *Aneurin.*

**Eurdreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (aur—treth)** Gold tribute.

**Eurdywod, s. m. aggr. (aur—tywod)** Gold dust.

**Eurzail, s. pl. aggr. (aur—dail)** Gold leaves.

**Eurzalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—dalen)** Gold leaf.

**Eurzalenyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eurzalen)** A gold-beater.

**Eurze, a. (aur—de)** Covered with gold, gilt.

**Eurzaenen, s. f. (eurzrin)** The barberry tree. It is also called *pren melyn*.

**Eurzrain, s. pl. aggr. (aur—drain)** Barberry trees.

**Euredig, a. (aur)** Done with gold; auriate.

**Eurein, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—em)** A golden jewel.

**Eureinaw, s. pl. aggr. (aur—genau)** Golden lips. *a.* Golden-mouthed; eloquent.

**Eurvaen, s. m.—pl. eurvain (aur—maen)** A chrysolite.

**Eurvail, s. f.—pl. eurveiliau (aur—mail)** A golden goblet.

**Eurval, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—bâl)** An orange.

**Eurvanadyl, s. pl. aggr. (aur—banadyl)** Sweet broom; also called *corvanadyl, gruglwyn, and banadlos*.

**Eurvlawd, s. m. (aur—blawd)** Gold powder. *Eurvlawd ei ysgwyd, his shield powdered with gold.*

**Eurvodrwy, s. f. (aur—modrwy)** A gold ring.

**Eurvodrwyawg, a. (eurvodrwy)** Wearing a gold ring.

**Eurvrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—brodiad)** Gold embroidery; gold brocade.

**Eurvrodiaw, v. a. (aur—brodiaw)** To embroider with gold; to brocade.

**Eurvrodiawg, a. (aur—brodiawg)** Embroidered with gold; brocaded with gold.

**Eurgaen, s. f. (aur—caen)** A golden surface. *a.* Covered, or sprinkled over with gold.

**Eurgain, a. (aur—cain)** Of golden brightness.

Eurgain, merch Maelgwn Gwynez, a roes y ganwyll wrth yr adar gwylltion i zangaws y forz i'w çariad.

EURGAIN, the daughter of Maelgwn Gwynez fastened a torch to the wild fowls to shew the way to her lover. *Mabinogion.*

**Eurgalg, s. m. (aur—calç)** Gold enamel. *a.* Gold-enamelled.

Glyw glew—

Gwalç yn eurgalg, yn eurgaen.

A brave leader, a hawk in gold enamel, in gold armour *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

**Eurged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (aur—cêd)** A gold treasure.

Rhed eurged ergyd tros Wynez;

Rhyd gwynvyd gwan-varz Arleçwez.

The gold treasure will take a course over Gwynez; the poor bard's road to happiness is Arleçwez, *Sevnyin.*

**Eurglawr, s. m.—pl. eurgloriau (aur—clawr)** A golden cover, or flat surface.

Oez argledyr gwir dir dyls  
Ar eurglawr yr arglwyz Rhys.

He was truly and doubtless the trusty protection of the golden plain of the lord Rhys. *Prydyç Byçan.*

**Eurgoron, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—coron)** Gold crown.

**Eurgoronawg, a. (eurgoron)** Wearing a gold crown.

**Eurgrawn, s. f. (aur—crawn)** A collection of gold; a treasure.

Or claz dyn dir dyn arall er cuziaw peth ynzo, pedair ceiniawg cyvraith a geif perçenawg y tir ain agori daear, a'r guzva; onid eurgrawn yz, canys brenin biau bob eurgrawn.

If a person shall dig the land of another person for the purpose of hiding something in it, the owner of the land shall have four pence in law for opening the earth, and the hoard; except it shall be a treasure of gold, for the king owns every hoard of gold. *Welsh Laws.*

**Eurgrwydyr, a. (aur—crwydyr)** Strewed with gold, scattered over with gold.

Tal ysgwyd eurgrwydyr totynt yn vuan.

The front of the gold-bespangled shield they quickly broke.

*O. Cyveiliawg.*

**Euriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur)** A doing with gold.

**Eurin, a. (aur)** Of gold, like gold, golden.

Ar llaw Owain hael, hawl dilyn  
Gwrvalç, y mae gorlwg eurin.

Upon the hand of generous Owain, the pure claim of heroic pride, there is the golden casket. *Cynzelw.*

**Eurinaw, v. a. (eurin)** To make like gold.

**Eurinawg, a. (eurin)** Having the nature of gold.

**Eurinawl, a. (eurin)** Of the nature of gold.

Ti eryr ongyr angerzawl,  
Tau yth lys lefri eurinawl.

Thou eagle of the vehement spear, thine the court with golden vessels. *Ll. P. Aeg, i D. ab Owain.*

**Eurlaw, a. (aur—llaw)** Gold handed; munificent.

**Eurlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (aur—llen)** Arras.

**Eurlin, s. m. (aur—llin)** The raw filk.

**Eurliw, s. m. (aur—lliw)** Gold colour. *a.* Of the colour of gold; yellow-hued.

**Eurlliw, s. m. (aur—lliw)** Orpiment, yellow arsenic.

**Eurllys, s. m. aggr. (aur—llys)** Orach. It is also called, *y llew gwyn*.

**Eurmydezawg, a. (aur—mydezawg)** Abounding with golden circles, or arches.

Eurmydezawg lyn erbyn eurban—  
Eurgyn buelin; bueligyn ban,  
Erioed y perthiait parth ag attan.

The gold-circling beverage the golden flagon receives; the golden horns of the buffalo; the high horns of the ox, thou hast ever directed towards us. *Cynzelw, i Mad. ab Meredyç.*

**Euron, s. f. (aur—on)** The barberry tree, or some kind of tree, either of a light green foliage, or bearing yellow flowers.

Euron delis bryd,  
Almyr eiç allvryd.

The barberry tree held in mind that your wild nature was foreign. *Taliejin, Cad Gocœu.*

**Eurrwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur—rhwy)** A gold ring.

**Eurrwyawg, a. (eurrwy)** Wearing a golden ring.

**Eurfiderawg, a. (aur—fiderawg)** Laced with gold.

**Eurwaith, s. m. (aur—gwaith)** A gold work.

**Eurwawd, s. m. (aur—gwawd)** Golden panegyric.

**Eurwawn, a. (aur—gwawn)** Golden goffamer.

Teivi, dwvyr tyviad eurwawn,  
Gad i'r dyn gadeiriaw dawn.

Teivi, whose water is the source of golden flying circles, let the fair person establish grace. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Eurwawr,**



# E W I

**Eurwawr**, *s. f.* (aur—gwawr) A golden dawn.  
**Eurwç**, *s. m.* (aur) What is made of gold.  
**Eurwez**, *s. f.* (aur—gwez) A golden, or fine appearance. *a.* Golden-hued, yellow-hued.  
**Euryç**, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (aur) A goldfiner, a worker in gold; a goldsmith; a worker of metal; a brazier; a tinker.

Mal dau euryç.  
 Like two tinkers. *Adage.*

**Euryçaeth**, *s. m.* (euryç) The trade, or art, of a goldsmith; the art of working metals.

Er açub creft euryçaeth,  
 I avail o' zail yz aeth,

To preserve the trade of jewelry she went to a smithy of leaves.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i Vorvuz.*

**Euryçawl**, *a.* (euryç) Relating to goldsmith's trade.

**Euryçwaith**, *s. m.* (euryç—gwaith) Goldsmith's work.

**Euryz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (aur) A goldsmith.

**Euryll**, *s. m. dim.* (aur) A golden jewel, or toy.

**Euryn**, *s. m. dim.* (aur) A golden trinket.

**Euryigwyd**, *s. f.* (aur—yigwyd) A gold shield.  
*a.* Having a golden shield.

**EW**, *s. m. r.* What has aptness to glide; what is clear, smooth, or sleek.

**Ewa**, *s. m. dim.* (ewythy) An uncle, in fond language.

**Ewaç**, *s. m.* (gwaç) A weakling, or a fribble.

**Ewaint**, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwaint) Youth, young people.

Bid anhygar diriad, bid fer pob ewaint,  
 Bid henaint i dylodez,  
 Bid azwyn yn anwyn mez.

Let the mischievous be disgusting, let all young people be strong,  
 to poverty let old age come, let mead be pleasant in the feast.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Ewerzon**, *s. f.* (gwerzon) A green spot of ground; the welsh name of Ireland.

**Ewerzonig**, *a.* (ewerzon) Like green Erin; irish.

**Ewi**, *v. a.* (ew) To listen, to hear, to attend.  
*Ewais ar lais adar*, I have listened on the song of birds.

**Ewiar**, *a.* (ew) Smooth; clear; sleek, glossy.

Nis car—  
 Meirç mawrthig, frwythig, fraeth, anwar,  
 Frawzus, a freiziau ewiar.

He loves not thy magnificent steeds, prolific, noisy, unruly, and wanton, nor the sleek herds.  
*Ll. P. Moç, i Lywelyn I.*

**Ewig**, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (ew—ig) A hind; a deer.

Ewigod fy yn rhodiaw,  
 Yn wezwon ry drymion draw;  
 Rhedant, a neidiant yn wylt,  
 Eifiau gwr asau gorwyllt.

Hinds are wandering about yonder, in widowhood and very heavy; they run, they wildly skip about for want of a wanton-bodied husband.  
*T. Prys, i Iovyn carw.*

**Ewin**, *s. f.—pl. t. ez* (ew—in) A nail of the fingers, or toes; a talon, or claw, of birds; a division of the horny substance of the foot of any animal, that is divided, or cloven. *Ewin ebill*, the screw, or edge of an auger.

**Ewinallt**, *s. f.* (ewin—allt) A steep cliff.

**Ewinaw**, *v. a.* (ewin) To use the nails, to claw.

Da i gwyzoft, yd i gwezyn,  
 Yn i dop ewinaw dyn,

Well thou knowest, they suit thee, to claw a person's head.  
*Rbts. Iorwerth.*

**Ewinawg**, *a.* (ewin) Having nails, or claws.

Clywn wraç—  
 Ewinawg, gravangawg grev.

I could hear a hag, furnished with claws and strong of grasp.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ewinbren**, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (ewin—pren) A cockloft.

# E W Y

**Ewinvez**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (ewin—bez) A nail's measure, a nail.

Nl çai—  
 'Winvez oll o'i anvoz wr.

Thou wilt not, man, get a nail's breadth against his will.  
*E. Brywynllys.*

**Ewingraf**, *a.* (ewin—craf) That is sharp clawed.  
*s. f.* A grimalkin.

**Ewingrwn**, *a.* (ewin—crwn) That is turned as a nail. *s. m.* German text writing.

**Ewinor**, *s. f.* (ewin—gor) A whitlow.

**Ewinrew**, *s. f.* (ewin—rhe) Nipping frost; numbness of the fingers, or toes, from a cold.  
*a.* Frostbitten.

**Ewinwafg**, *s. f.* (ewin—gwafg) An agnail.

**Ewn**, *a.* (gwn) Powerful; impetuous; bold.

**Ewnder**, *s. m.* (ewn) Impetuosity; boldness.

**Ewni**, *v. n.* (ewn) To become impetuous.

**Ewybraiz**, *a.* (ewybyr) Of a swift nature.

**Ewybraw**, *v. a.* (ewybyr) To move with velocity; to brandish; to vibrate; to glitter, to shine with a trembling light; to dart.

**Ewybrawl**, *a.* (ewybyr) Tending to be swift.

**Ewybrzrud**, *a.* (ewybyr—drud) Swiftly-fierce.

Ymlithraw a orug Arthur y gantho, a'i guraw yn ewybrzrud.

Arthur slid out of his hold, beating him with blows swiftly-fierce.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Ewbrez**, *s. m.* (ewybyr) Velocity, or swiftness.

**Ewybren**, *s. f.* (ewybyr) Firmament, atmosphere.

**Ewybrenawl**, *a.* (ewybyren) Atmospheric.

**Ewybriad**, *s. m.* (ewybyr) A moving with velocity.

**Ewybyr**, *s. f.* (gwybyr) What abounds with velocity; the firmament; the atmosphere.

**Ewybyr**, *a.* (gwybyr) Having velocity, full of motion; quick; nimble. *Yn ewybyr*, quickly.

—Gwir mai dihrav,  
 Rhag ei zarvod, zyvod yr hâv;  
 A llednais wybyr ewybrav  
 A llawen haul.—

Truly it is vexatious, lest it should have an end, that ever the summer should come; and the garish swiftest moving welkin, and the smiling sun.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ewydnaw**, *v. n.* (ewydyn) To become viscous.

**Ewydnez**, *s. m.* (ewydyn) Toughness, clamminess.

**Ewydnu**, *v. n.* (ewydyn) To become viscous.

**Ewydyn**, *a.* (gwydyn) Tough, clammy, viscous.

Yn barawd ei waed ewydyn.  
 Ready is his clammy blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ewyll**, *s. m.* (ew—yll) The will, the action, or determination of the mind.

**Ewylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ewyll) A volition.

**Ewylliaw**, *v. a.* (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

**Ewyllu**, *v. a.* (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

Divevyl ys talas,  
 Huzid ewyllias,  
 Cyn bu clawr glas  
 Bez Gwrweling vraisg.

If he did requite there is no disgrace, Huzid willed it, before the grave of the gigantic Gwrweling became a greenward.

**Ewyllys**, *s. m.—pl. ion* (ewyll) Will, inclination, desire.

Deuparth rhoz yw ewyllys.  
 Two parts of a gift is the will. *Adage.*

Y genedyl noeth ziarvau a ymgwelasant ar fo i'r lle y cefynt v. a. gawd ac amzifyn; ac ni bu an kohir, yn y lle daly Gillamwri a wnaethbwyd, a'i gymhell wrth ewyllys Arthur.

The naked and unarmed nation returned back flying to the place where they could obtain shelter and protection, and there was no delay, for immediately Gillamwri was laid hold of, and dealt with according to the will of Arthur.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewyllysgar,



**Ewyllysgar**, *a.* (ewyllys) Willing, apt to comply.  
**Ewyllysgarwg**, *s. m.* (ewyllygar) Willingness.  
**Ewyllysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ewyllys) A willing, or wishing; volition.  
**Ewyllysiaw**, *v. a.* (ewyllys) To will, to desire.  
**Ewyllysiawl**, *a.* (ewyllys) Voluntary, willing.  
**Ewyllysiolrwyd**, *s. m.* (ewyllysiawl) Voluntaryness.  
**Ewyllysiwr**, *s. m.—pl. ewyllysiwyr* (ewyllys—gwr) A willer, a desirer. *Ewyllysiwr da*, a wellwisher.  
**Ewyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (ew—yn) Foam, spume, froth. *Malu ewyn*, to foam, to scatter foam about.

*Ewyn dwr azewid gwās.*

A youth's promise is like the froth of water.

*Adage.*

**Ewynawg**, *a.* (ewyn) Foamy, full of froth.  
**Ewynawl**, *a.* (ewyn) Foaming, or apt to foam.  
**Ewynez**, *s. m.* (ewyn) Foaminess, frothiness.  
**Ewynvriw**, *s. m.* (ewyn—briw) The spraying of foam.  
**Ewyingaen**, *s. f.* (ewyn—caen) A surface of foam, a covering of foam. *Hoen ewyingaen*, the briskness of the foamy surface.  
**Ewyngant**, *s. m.—pl. ewyngaint* (ewyn—cant) A

circle of foam, or foamy circle; the breakers on the sea shore.

*Ei gwallt melyn—*

*Gerllaw y wen-gern gorlliw ewyngant.*

Her yellow hair around the white chin, passing the hue of the foamy circle. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Ewyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ewyn) A foaming.  
**Ewynllyd**, *a.* (ewyn) Apt to produce foam.  
**Ewynllydrwyd**, *s. m.* (ewynllyd) Foaminess.  
**Ewyariw**, *s. m.* (ewyn—rhiw) The fall of foam.

*Molav iawn i dawn, gne gwawn gwawd-gweg;  
 Eliw ewynriw gwyn-vriw gwaneg:—  
 Gloyw-deg Wenlliant.*

I will praise her of perfect accomplishment, of the hue of the sweet flowing gossamer: like the passing white falling foam of the wave: Gwenllant brightly fair. *Casnodyn.*

**Ewynu**, *v. a.* (ewyn) To foam, to froth; to gather into foam, froth, or scum; to despumate.  
**Ewythyr**, *s. m.—pl. ewythrez* (gwythyr) An uncle; also a term of respect to an elderly man. *Ewythyr a modryb*, Uncle and aunt; familiarly used in the same sense as *master and dame*, or *gaffer and gamer*.

*Ewythyr yw brawd tād, neu vam, neu hendad, neu henvam, neu orhendad, neu orhenvam.*

An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or grand-father, or grand-mother, or great-grand-father, or great-grand-mother. *Welsh Laws.*

## F

## F A E

**F** *A, s. m. r.* What is enveloped, or covered over. *s. pl. aggr.* Beans. *Fa freinig*, french beans; *facoion*, scarlet beans; *fa'r gors*, marshmallows; *fa'r moç*, henbane.  
**Faced**, *s. m.* (fag) Curd; posset curds.  
**Fâd**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (fa) That is disguised or masked.

*Fo a wna'r Bedo o'r badell; drew-son,  
 Fêd gweision fad gysyllt;  
 Fugyl ei waith, val fagyl o wellt;  
 Filoreg fleiryn  
 Foiz yz vawzyn,  
 Fôd anghlod englyn.*

That Bedo will runaway out of the pan; disgusting is the conduct of the youths of hidden connection; his work is all wind, like a blaze of straw; the babbling of the feister of the ditches is fave of the scandal verse of the dirty fellow.

*Bawyn Buellt, i B. Brwynllys.*

**Fadu**, *v. n.* (fâd) To be disguised; to be covered over.

**Fael**, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ael) A failing, a fault.  
**Faeledig**, *a.* (fael) Failed, miscarried; fallible.  
**Faeliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fael) A failing.  
**Faelu**, *v. a.* (fael) To fail, to miss, to miscarry.  
**Fâen**, *s. f. dim.* (fa) A bean, a single bean.  
**Faeth**, *a.* (fy—aeth) Luxuriant, fruitful, rich, fecund; mellow, ripe. *Tir gwyd a thir faeth*, wild land and cultivated land.  
**Faethawl**, *a.* (faeth) Tending to make mellow.  
**Faethder**, *s. m.* (faeth) Luxuriancy, richness, fecundity; mellowness, uberosity.  
**Faethedig**, *a.* (faeth) Fecundated; mellowed.  
**Faethez**, *s. m.* (faeth) Luxuriance; mellowness.  
**Faethiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (faeth) A mellowing, a ripening; fecundation.  
**Faethiant**, *s. m.* (faeth) Uberosity, fecundity.  
**Faethu**, *v. a.* (faeth) To make rich, mellow, or fruitful, to ameliorate; to become luxuriant; to ripen; to fecundate.  
**Faethus**, *a.* (faeth) Luxuriant, of a rich quality.  
**Faethusrwyd**, *s. m.* (faethus) Mellowness, richness.

## F A I

**Fag**, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (fa) What unites together, or meets, in a point.  
**Fagiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fag) A gathering round to a point.  
**Faglawg**, *a.* (fagyl) Blazing, or flaming.  
**Fagliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fagyl) A blazing.  
**Faglu**, *v. a.* (fagyl) To blaze, to flame, to conflagrate; to be all in a flame.  
**Faglwr**, *s. m.—pl. faglwyd* (fagyl—gwr) A blazer, one who bears a blaze, or torch; one who sets on fire.  
**Faglyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (fagyl) A blazer.  
**Fagod**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (fag) A faggot, a bundle of sticks, or twigs.

*Coed mawr yn fagodau mân.*

Great trees in small faggots.

*H. Davi.*

**Fagoden**, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. i* (fagod) A faggot.  
**Fagodi**, *v. a.* (fagod) Totie in faggots, to bundle.  
**Fagyl**, *s. f.—pl. faglau* (fag) A blaze, a flame.  
**Fai**, *s. m.* (fa) An extreme; a stop; a cessation; forgetfulness, or a cessation of memory.  
**Faig**, *s. f.—pl. feigiau* (fai) An extremity, or farthest point; a stop; a turn; a nonplus, or embarrassment. *Mae e meron faig yn awr*, he is under an embarrassment at present; *pa voz y daetho'r faig hyn?* How did he come out of this difficulty?

*Rhaf gadarn, ryw faig ydoez,  
 Duw'n dôt, am danad a oez!*

A strong rope, severely, O God! the kind of restraint that was round thee. *I. ab H. Cae Llwyd, i Grist.*

*Frawd-gryc val rhaiadyr fryd-graig  
 O frydiau fynnoniau faig.*

A boiling agitation, like the cataract of the rock of torrents, from the streams of the springs of extremity. *R. Gog Eryri.*

*— Bonezigion medrus  
 Syz a'u gwezi yn mhob faig  
 I gyfuro'i wraig wylofus.*

Gentlefolks of information are, with their prayers, in every embarrassment, ready to comfort the mourning widow.

*S. Morgan.*

*Faint.*



Fain, *s. m.* (fai) What rises round into a point; a cone.

Fair, *s. f.—pl.* feiriau (fai) An eminence; a public place; a forum; a fair.

Ev a gyvyd fair rhwng pedair fynnon.

There will arise an *eminence* between four springs. *Taliesin.*

O daw i'r fair, diva i'r dyz.

If he comes to the *public spot*, may the day determine it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Pawb o'r fair

A zengys a bys dy boen.

Every body of the *fair* will with the finger point at thy torture. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r pawl bav.*

Faith, *s. m.—pl.* feithiau (fai) A fact; an act.

Fal, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fa) What goes round; a closure; the heel of a shoe.

Fald, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (fal) A fold; a pinfold.

Ugel

Li leveryz wrth vugelyz, gwylwyr faldau.

Loud his voice to the shepherds, the watchmen of the *folds*. *Beez'n Varz.*

Faling, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (fal) A mantle; a cloak.

Mal y Gwytyl am y faling.

Like the Irishmen for the *cloak*. *Adage.*

Guto wnacth faling gotwm.

Guto made a shaggy *cloak*. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Falingaw, *v. a.* (faling) To cloak, or to robe.

Falingiad, *s. m.* (faling) A cloaking; a robing.

Falm, *a.* (fal) Turning round; whirling. — *Gwynt falm*, a whirlwind; a strong gust of wind.

Fals, *a.* (fal) Covered, or masked; false, deceitful; unfaithful.

Yr orlais—cabler ei bryd,

Coluzyn fais celwyzawg,

Cnyciau ci yn cnechian cawg.

The clock—curfed be its face, with its *false* guts full of lies, and its dog-joints knocking against a bowl. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fallder, *s. m.* (fals) Falseness, deceitfulness, craftiness.

Falsez, *s. m.* (fals) Falseness, deceitfulness.

Falst, *a.* (fals) Masked; false, deceitful; wily, cunning.

Falstez, *s. m.* (falst) Hypocrisy, dissimulation; falsity, deceitfulness.

O açaws trais, a bradiad, anwirez, ac amryw falstez.

On account of oppression, and treachery, and injustice, and a variety of *deceit*. *Car. o Langarvan.*

Falsu, *v. a.* (fals) To use falsity, or to deceive.

Fall, *s. f.* (fy—all) What spreads out, what is squabby, bulky, or thickset. *a.* Broadset.

Fallaç, *s. c.—pl. t. au* (fall) A short punch, one that walks waddlingly. *Dôs y fallaç wront!*

Begone, thou nasty squab! *Y wab fallaç yw o!* What a punch he is!

Llawer celi yn hon zifaith bellaç,

Llawer fau ellyu, llawer ranaç,

Llawer cyw wyth-ryw cyathraç dan lwyn,

Llawer twyn o wrwyn a gyvraç.

Many a chamber in ruins at length will be in her, many a monster's den, many a *squabby* fright, many a brae from the connexion of eight breeds under a hedge, many a tump of rushes and sacred haunts. *L. G. Colbi, i Gaerlleon.*

Fallaçawg, *a.* (fallaç) Having a squabby form; waddling.

Fan, *s. m.* (fa) A covering, or surface.

Fanwg, *s. m.* (fan) Coveredness; shelter.

Fanygyl, *s. m.* (fanwg) What covereth; protection; safety.

Ni foened neb wrth fenestyr,

Rhwng fanugyl nôs a rhos rhestyr,

Heb huno, val i'n poenwyd.

No body has been tormented under a window, what with the covering of night, and a pane of lattice work, divested of sleep, as I have been tormented. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Faon, *s. pl. aggr.* (fa) Pod fruit; beans.

Faonwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (faon—gwyz) Bean trees.

Far, *s. m.* (fa) That extends out, or over.

Faràon, *s. pl. aggr.* (far) The higher powers.

Fargod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (far—côd) A big paunch.

Fâs, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fy—as) A ligature, a band.

Fasg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (fas) A tie; a bundle, a fagot, or any things bound together.

Fasgawl, *a.* (fasg) Being bundled, or tied up.

Fasgedig, *a.* (fasg) Bundled, fagotted, tied together.

Fasgell, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. au* (fasg) A bundle.

Cynghawau a gydymgydiant y nail yn y llall, oni byzont yn un, fasgell.

The combined rhymes are connected one with the other, so that they become as one *tissue*. *Barzas.*

Fasgellawg, *a.* (fasgell) In bundles, or bunches.

Fasgelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fasgell) A bundling.

Faigellu, *v. a.* (faigell) To tie up in a bundle.

Faigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fasg) A ligation, a tying in a bundle.

Fasgu, *v. a.* (fasg) To bind, or tie in a bundle.

Fât, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (fy—at) A smart blow, a pat; a stripe, or stroke.

Fatiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fât) A patting, a striking lightly.

Fatiaw, *v. a.* (fât) To strike lightly, to pat.

Fatiwr, *s. m.—pl.* fatiwr (fât—gwr) A patter.

Fau, *s. f.—pl.* feuau (fa) A den, or cave, a hole; a lurking-place of wild beasts.

Nid cau fau ar lwynawg.

Not to shut a *den* on a fox.

*Adage.*

Tywydloez wybyr vanteilau

Y forz, val petwn mewn fau.

The mantles of the firmament darkened the way as if I were in a *dungeon*. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r niwl.*

Faw, *s. m.* (fy—aw) A flowing from; radiancy; glory; pre-eminence; honour.

Canys Rhyzerç biau faw,

A Cymru oll y danaw.

For Rhyzerç enjoys the *bencur*, and all Wales subject to him. *Myrziin.*

Brodyr a'm bwyd a zyg Duw rhagov;

Vy anfadw a'u gorug!

Ni obrynynt faw ei fag.

Brothers to me there were whom God hath taken from me; my misfortune was the cause! they did not acquire *glory* through deceit. *Llywarc Hen.*

Carav i meufyz a'u mân veillion arnaw,

Man yd gavas faw fyrr orvolez.

I love its fields and their delicate trefolls its covering, where I obtained *glory* of lasting celebrity. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Pôr eisor aefawr weiniadiad,

Pond rhagdaw bu faw, bu fygiad!

The guardian chief and manager of the shield, preceding him what *glory* was there seen; and what haste! *Ll. P. Moç.*

Gwra obryn faw heb fo un droedvez;

Nid maw i' di drefez heb ni dreifo.

A man who meets his *fame* without ever retreating a foot; he is not great in transgression who doth not oppress. *Llygad Gwr, i R. ab Madawg.*

Faw, *a.* (fy—aw) Radiant; glorious; honourable.

I lwydiz vy nghywyd y' nghywir gred;

Y' nghrevyz, yn fyf, yn faw ganfed.

Prosperous be my muse in perfect orthodoxy; in religion, in faith, in a *glorious* pursuit. *Gwalchmai.*

Duw! wyd—

Brenin pob fân, pob faw dynged.

God! thou art the sovereign of every extremity, and every *glorious* destiny. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Fawd, *s. m.—pl.* fodiau (faw) Fortune, luck; prosperity; happiness.

Ni luz anmraint fawd.

Want of privilege will not hinder *good fortune*. *Adage.*

Gweini fawd hyd vrawd ys dir.

Fortune must be followed till doomsday. *Adage.*

Da vu fawd ei wawd i Wiawn zewin;

Da Vyrzin, a'i lin o lwyth Meirg awn.

Good was the *fortune* of the praise of Gwion the divine; and good to Myrziin, with his descent from the tribe of Meirgion. *Seuyn.*



**Fawdus, a. (fawd)** Fortunate, or prosperous.  
**Fawz, s. m. (faw)** Radiation, splendor.  
**Fawg, s. m. (faw)** Delight; pleasure. *a. Delightful; glorious; pleasing.*

Dy rŷd a'rh gariad—  
 A gafwyv, perfformi-nwyv fawg,  
 Trwy gur Brenin trugarawg.

Thy grace and thy love may I obtain, a perfect state of pleasure,  
 through the suffering of the merciful King. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwr â fyz un fyz, a fawg,  
 A'r tri gwir Iôr trugarawg.

A man that is one in faith and delight with the three truly merciful divine Persons. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Merc a gawfant, fyniant fawg!  
 Mair oez hon.

A woman they found, delightful fortune! this was Mary.  
*T. Derlysg.*

**Fawliw, s. m. (faw—lliw)** A splendid yellow hue.  
*a. Of a yellow hue.*

Rhag Madawg—o veirg—  
 Lliaws cog cein-wiw,  
 Cynan forz fawliw,  
 Felaig riw redecawys.

Before Madog there are of steeds, numbers of bay truly fair,  
 white-fronted of the gold-coloured road, and on the king's ascen-  
 running led by hand. *Gwalmai.*

**Fawr, s. m.—pl. foriau (faw)** A running from;  
 a course.

Mawr yw i'm draig, wawr fawr faw fwyr fygiad,  
 Fyfg-lew cad, ced wallaw,  
 Bod azev nev yn eiziaw,  
 A'r byd a'gan y danaw.

It is great to my sovereign, the light of the course of glory in the  
 vehement pursuit, the active lion of battle distributing treasure,  
 that the mansion of heaven should be his, and all the world submit-  
 ting to him. *Philip Brydyz, i Rys Ieuanc.*

**Fawŷz, s. pl. aggr. (fa—gwyz)** The beech wood.

Mal y môg am y fawŷz.

Like the fwine after the bean trees. *Adage.*

**Fawyz, s. m. aggr. (faw)** Pines, or firs; deal.  
*Coed fawyz, fir trees; byrzu fawyz, deal boards.*

Morawg a Moryd,  
 Fawyz tynielyd.

Morawg and Moryd were made prosperous in pines. *Taliesin.*

**Fawyzawg, a. (fawyz)** Abounding with pines.

**Fawzen, s. f. dim. (fawyz)** A pine, or fir tree.

**FE, s. m. r.** What is outward, or exterior.

**Fêd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fe)** An outside, appearance,  
 or presence; demeanour, carriage, manner, or  
 behaviour. *a. Exposed; outward.*

Truth noeth! traethu a wnaethost,  
 Na cant hwy (gwn agwyn tôt,  
 Groen du fôl, graen yw dy fêd)  
 Geuryz nev yn agored.

Manifest ribaldry! thou hast declared that they shall not obtain  
 (I know of sad complaint, thou foolish black skin of rough outside)  
 the portals of heaven open. *Dr. S. Cent, i'r Llyvyr.*

Pwy a wnai, pe annuwiol,  
 Niwed i zyn di fêd fôl.

Who would, even if ungodly, do harm to a foolish person void of  
 demeanour. *Edm. Prys.*

Gwr annuwiol fôl ei fêd,  
 Huw Maeno cono caened.

An ungodly man of foolish conduct, Huw Maeno a brazen chap.  
*R. Wyn ab Cadwaladr.*

Yr henryn o'r cornel, wrth wrando'r ei gwedyl  
 Ai' teboez e'n ugel, yn dra fêl ei fêd:  
 M'rh zyigav.

The old man at the fire-side, listening to his narrative, answered  
 him aloud, with a most impressive demeanour; I will instruct thee.  
*H. ab Ieu. ab Robert.*

**Fedawg, a. (fêd)** Covering over, or before. *s. f.—*  
*pl. fedogau, What is put on, before, or to appear*  
*in, a covering; an apron.*

**Fedel, s. f.—pl. t. au (fêd)** The lap. *Gofoda brwn*  
*yn dy fedel, Place this in thy lap.*

**Fedogaid, s. f.—pl. fedogaidiau (fedawg)** An apron—  
 full.

**Fedogi, v. a. (fedawg)** To put into the apron.

**Fedon, s. f. (fêd)** What is put before; a screen.

**Fedonas, s. f. (fedon)** What screens; a fan.

**Fedu, v. a. (fêd)** To place forward, or outward;  
 to expose, to make manifest.

**Fedus, a. (fêd)** Apparent, manifest, plain.

Fedus wad—

Fei! galw o Zuw! fugio'z wyd.

A manifest denial: fie! calling upon God! thou art dissembling.  
*Edm. Prys, i W. Cynwal.*

**Fei, interj. (fe)** Begone! off! shame! fie!

Fei o ieuencyd am fo;  
 Ni fy nenaint; fei hono!

Fie that youth should run away; old age will not flee; fie upon  
 him! *W. Cynwal.*

Fei hono ganwaith! ni bu i zifeithiaç;  
 Fei o'i is-olwg! a fwy fy waslaç?

Shame on it a hundred times! there never was its worse; shame  
 of his sneaking look! and who can be more vile? *T. Prys.*

**Feiad, s. m. (fei)** A shaming away; a fying.

**Feiaw, v. a. (fei)** To put to shame; to hoot.

**Feigiad, s. m. (faig)** A driving to extremity.

**Feigiaw, v. a. (faig)** To drive to extremity; to  
 embarrass.

**Feigiawl, a. (faig)** Ultimate, extreme; embar-  
 rassing, or puzzling.

**Feinid, s. m. (fain)** A rising into a point.

**Feinidwyz, s. pl. aggr. (feinid—gwŷz)** Pine trees.

Feinidwyz y'ng hynntez,  
 Cadair gyngwryfiez.

Pine trees in the porch, a seat of disputation.

*Taliesin.*

**Feiriad, s. m. (fair)** An exposing in a mart; a  
 trafficking; a changing.

**Feiriaw, v. a. (fair)** To exchange, to change.

Safir vaen ni's feiriaw vi  
 Sy'n Mhenal dros vy mhoeni.

The sapphire stone, that is in Penal, I will not exchange though I  
 were to be tortured. *S. Pysan.*

**Feiriawl, a. (fair)** Commerical; trading.

**Feiriwr, s. m.—pl. feirwyr (fair—gwr)** A chap-  
 man, a trafficker; a changer.

**Feithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (faith)** An effectuating.

**Feithiant, s. m. (faith)** Effectuation; operation.

**Feithiaw, v. a. (faith)** To effectuate; to make.

Hyn nid faith yn faeth pob farug;  
 Gwr gorvawr gorvlwg pan amug.

This will not render pliant every stubborn one; a great man is  
 irritable in the extreme when put on the defence. *Ll. P. Moç.*

**Feithiawl, a. (faith)** Effectuating; operative.

**Feithiedig, a. (faith)** Effectuated; performed.

**Fêl, a. (fy—el)** Subtile, fine; cunning, wily.

*Fêl cadno, wily is the fox.*

Phylip ab Rhys gyf hael-wys,  
 Fel yw i gorf.—

Phylip the son of Rhys of a generous and brave stock, fine is his  
 body. *L. G. Gochi.*

Gwiliwç, mae'n fêl y gelyn,  
 A'i dwyll yn bradycu dyn.

Take heed, the enemy is crafty, with his deception deluding  
 man. *Parç. E. Evans.*

**Fêlaiz, a. (fêl)** Of a subtle nature; apt to be fly.

**Felaig, s. m. (fel—aig)** Preceptive source; a so-  
 vereign, or governor.

Cyvlavan taer-dan rhag teyrnon,  
 Cain felaig, pen draig, a fen dragon.

The devastation of fierce fire precedes the prince, a splendid  
 source of knowledge, chief dragon, and chief leader. *Gwalmai.*  
*Felaig,*



Felaig, *a.* (fêl—aig) Preceptive; governing.

A dwy zraig felaig faw gymman,  
Val deu-lew ny'n dyloſafan'.

And the two *leading* dragons of glorious onset, like two lions they were protecting us. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Grezawl Lywelyn, grym geir-ber torv,  
Tervynwyd ei amfer!  
Yfgrud vud draig felaig fêr,  
Yfgrwn yfgrwyd rhwyf rhagder.

The accomplished Lywelyn, the theme of the sweetly-speaking host, his time is closed! The dragon *formost*, and mighty, with the uplifted shield ready in resisting, is now a dumb corpse. *Ll. P. Moq, i Lywelyn I.*

Fêlder, *s. m.* (fêl) Subtilty; craftiness, wiliness.

Fêldra, *s. m.* (fêl) Subtileness; craftiness, cunning.

Fêliant, *s. m.* (fêl) Subtilty; cunning, craft.

Fêlrywyz, *s. m.* (fêl) Subtileness; craftiness, wile.

Fêlu, *v. a.* (fêl) To act subtilly; to become subtle, wily, or discreet.

Fên, *s. f.* (fy—en) Flowing principle; air.

Fenestrawg, *a.* (fenestyr) Having windows.

Fenestrawl, *a.* (fenestyr) Fenestral; windowed.

Tôred diawl, fenestrawl fau,  
A fwl arv ei filerau.

The windowed den, may the devil with a blunt weapon, break its pillars. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r fenestyr o'zerw.*

Fenestru, *v. a.* (fenestyr) To make an opening; to make a window.

Fenestyr, *s. f.*—*pl.* fenestri (fen—estyr) An opening, or passage; an air hole; a window. It is also figuratively used, the same as *gwerzyr* and *fwrç*, for the vagina, in speaking of animals; as *fenestyr burwç*; *fenestyr pob benyw*.

Rhieingerz Eva â vawréynt;  
Tremyn y treizwni trevyn a gedwynt,  
Treizle glyw Powys, pei a'm getynt;  
Pan dreizeifi yno yn yz o'zynt,  
Trwy fenestri gwydyr yz ym gwelynt.

The epithalamium of Eva they were used to extol; in the scene I was used to pass through they were used to keep order, should they bear with me in the place of audience of the sovereign of Powys; when I appeared there as they were present, through glass windows they beheld me. *Cynxelw.*

Fenigyl, *s. m.* (fên) Fennel. *Fenigyl belen luyzarwg*, spicknel, wild dill.

Fêr, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fy—er) What is hard, or solid, what is congealed, or fixed with cold; a concrete; a severe cold; also the ankle, or ankle-bone.

Fêr, *a.* (fy—er) Dense, solid; fixed; strong.

Nid muner na fêr, na fýnedig;  
Nis diveirn cedeirn cad argloddig.

Not a placid one either the strong or the prosperous; the mighty ones will not condemn a splendid battle. *Gwalchmai, i Rodri.*

Ni thegai nêr fêr frawzus;  
Mab Owain bro goelwain brys.

The sovereign strong and active would not flee; the son of Owain, the quick omen of the happiness of a country. *Prydyz Byçan.*

Llywelyn—  
I zyliv cynniv cynhebycer;  
I zylan am lan, am leifiad fêr,  
Tervyfg tôn dylyfg dyleinw aber.

Llywelyn—to the progress of tumult he is compared; to the flood covering the shore, covering the strong falmons, or the raging of the wave that fills the bay with wreck. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Feradwy, *a.* (fêr) Congealable, that may be fixed with cold.

Ferawl, *a.* (fêr) Concretive, or coagulative.

Ferdawd, *s. m.* (fer) Concreteness; coagulation; a numbness with a cold; a freezing.

Ferder, *s. m.* (fêr) Concreteness, congealedness.

Ferdra, *s. m.* (fêr) Concreteness; congealedness.

Ferz, *a.* (fêr) Substantial; solid, firm; thick.

Aeth yn wan darn o'r deyrnas;  
Clidro ail Iago a las!  
Ai gwir yw llaz y gwr llon?  
Os gwir, Duw groeso Garon!  
Mac eisiau pynciau pencerz,  
A gwn i'wrrw, ac awen ferz.

A part of the kingdom is become feeble; Clidro, like Iago, has been slain! Is it true that the pleasant man is cut off? If true, God prosper Caron! There is the lack of the notes of a chief of song, and the fur gown, and the strong genius. *S. Tudur.*

Feredig, *a.* (fêr) Congealed, or fixed with cold.

Feredigaeth, *s. m.* (feredig) Congealment.

Ferv, *a.* (fêr) Substantial; solid; firm; thick.

Feriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fêr) A congelation.

Feriant, *s. m.* (fêr) Concreture, congealment.

Feris, *s. f.* (fêr) Hard metal; steel. *Feris dân*, a steel to strike fire with.

Ferllyd, *a.* (fêr) Apt to congeal, or fix with cold; benumbing, chilling.

Ferllydrwyz, *s. m.* (ferllyd) Aptness to congeal, or fix with cold; freeziness; numbedness; chilliness.

Fern, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fêr) The ankle-bone.

Feru, *v. a.* (fêr) To concrete, to congeal, to fix with cold; to freeze; to numb, to be numbed with cold, to be chilled; to be very cold.

Feryll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fêr) A chymist; a metallurgist, or one skilled in working metals; an artist in any branch which respects bodies that undergo the operation of fire.

Llygyrn clyr; llygaid gwyr gynt;  
Lluniau lleuadau ydynt—  
Drychau o feiriau feryll.

The lamps of the minstrels; eyes of men of yore; forms of moons they seem; or mirrors from the fairs of metal. *D. ab Gwilym, i blu paen.*

Or myni wybod ardymeru tîr, a'i ziwylldraeth, dyfg lyvyr feryll yr hwn â elwir Virgil.

If thou wouldst know the ameliorating of land, and its cultivation, learn the book of *georgics* the which is called Virgil. *Cato Gymraeg.*

A'i vur yn debyg, wrth vwriad feryll,  
I dri o gestyll ar dir gwaftad.

With its wall similar, after the designation of an artist, to three castles on level land. *L. G. Colbi.*

Gweithiaw i maent, rhag wythwynt,  
Gwaith feryll ar gestyll gynt.

They are working, to make secure against eight winds, the work of a chymist on castles in former times. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Feryllawl, *a.* (feryll) Chymical; relating to metallurgy.

Ferylliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* ferylliad (feryll) A chymist; one skilled in the science of metallurgy.

Ferylliaeth, *s. m.* (feryll) Chymistry; metallurgy.

Feryllt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (feryll) A worker of metals; a smith.

Ei gwr y fyz, nid gwýz gwyllt,  
O fyrv gelvyzyd feryllt.

The top of its angle is, not of splitting wood, but of the firm work of the smith. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r delyn.*

Mae'r dager o waith feryllt;  
Gythrei o hil Gwyzel gwyllt.

The dagger is of the work of a cutler, an imp of the offspring of a wild Irishman. *R. Gog Eryri, i Ffil. Ormes.*

Ferylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* ferylltiad (feryllt) A worker of metals; a hardwareman; a smith; a cutler.

Ferylltiad oez yn trigaw yn Rhydyçain cyn gwneuthur o Alfred yfsgol ynzi.

Hardwaremen were dwelling in Oxford before Alfred had erected a school in it. *Hen Hanesion.*

Ferylltiaeth, *s. m.* (feryllt) Chymistry; metallurgy.

Fês, *s. m.* (fy—es) What penetrates; subtilty; knowledge.

Fesawd, *s. m.* (fês) Knowledge; subtilty.

Fesawg, *a.* (fês) Full of subtilty, or knowing.

Fesawl, *a.* (fês) Of a subtle nature; clever.

Fesig, *a.* (fês) Having subtilty; clever; cunning.

Fêst, *a.* (fês) Fast, speedy, hasty, or quick; adroit, clever. *Cerzed yn fêst*, to walk fast; *gwlarwio'n fêst*, to rain fast.

Tôst yd gwyn pob colledig;  
Fêst yd hawl eifwiedig.

Piteously doth every condemned one complain; every necessitous one claims with speed. *Taliesin.*

Fêst a glew y mae'n rhewi.  
Fast and severe it is freezing.

*D. ab Gwilym.*  
Festyn,



**Festín, a. (fêst)** Of an active nature; hasty.  
**Festiniad, s. m. (festin)** A hastening; festination.  
**Festiniaw, v. a. (festin)** To festinate; to hasten.

Tarv ar ysgwydau, terwyniaw a zyfg  
 Tervyig tyfg festiniaw.

Shields being scattered, a becoming enraged will teach the tumult of quickly *hastening*. *Cynzelw.*

**Festiniawl, a. (festin)** Hastening; hurrying.  
**Festiniawr, s. m.—pl. festinorion (festin)** A hastener.  
**Festrwyz, s. m. (fêst)** Speediness; adroitness.  
**Festu, v. a. (fêst)** To make speed, or to hurry.  
**Fefu, v. a. (fês)** To penetrate; to pervade; to have perception, or knowledge.  
**Fetan, s. f.—pl. t. au (fêd)** A budget, a bag; a saucy girl.

Ni frynav gath yn fetan.

I will not buy a cat in a bag.

*Adage.*

Gwell i'r gwr a aeth a'r vaneg i yta nag a'r fetan.

Better for the man that went with the glove to beg for corn, than with the bag. *Adage.*

**Fetaniad, s. m. (fetan)** A budgeting, a bagging.  
**Fetanu, v. a. (fetan)** To budget, or to bag.  
**Fetanwr, s. m.—pl. fetanwyr (fetan—gwr)** One who sacks; a bag-man, a budget man.  
**Fetur, s. m. (fêd)** What is all outside; wild oats.  
**Fetus, a. (fêd)** What is under cover; subtil.  
**FI, s. m. r.** The act of casting off, or loathing.  
*Inter. Fie!*  
**Fiaiz, a. (fi)** Loathsome, abominable, detestable.

Fiaiz ni çarer.

What is not loved is *detestable*.

*Adage.*

**Fiawg, a. (fi)** Having aptness to recede.  
**Fieizdra, s. m. (fiaiz)** Loathfomeness, abomination; disgust; disdain.  
**Fieiziad, s. m. (fiaiz)** A loathing, or detesting; detestation, abhorrence.  
**Fieiziaw, v. a. (fiaiz)** To loathe, to abominate, to detest; to be disgusted at.  
**Fieiziawl, a. (fiaiz)** Abhorrent, abominable.  
**Fieiziwr, s. m.—pl. fieiziwyr (fiaiz—gwr)** A loather; a detester, an abhorrer.  
**Fieizrwyz, s. m. (fiaiz)** Abhorrence; disgust.  
**Fil, s. f.—pl. t. au (fy—il)** That is ejected, or thrown from; a scud, a quick dart.  
**Filawg, a. (fil)** That scuds, or darts. *s. f.—pl. filogod.* A wing; also a young mare, or filly; a wanton girl.

Gan vaint trwst-grwydyr ar lwydrew  
 Dwy filawg y taiawg tew,  
 Tygetym—mai trwst eizig.

From the greatness of the noisy course on the bare froth of the two wings of the fat rogue, methought it was the blustering of the jealous churl. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r cyfyllawg.*

**Filcas, s. pl. aggr. (fil)** Offcasts, old rags.  
**Filoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (filawg)** A flirting female.  
**Filor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fil)** A minstrel; a fidler.  
**Filoreg, s. f. (filor)** Vain babbling, idle talk.  
**Filores, s. f.—pl. t. au (filor)** A female minstrel, or player on the violin.  
**Fill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fy—ill)** A writhe, a turn.  
**Filliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fill)** A writhing, a wreathing, or turning about.  
**Filliaw, v. a. (fill)** To writhe, to move twistingly.  
**Filliawg, a. (fill)** Having a wreathing motion.  
**Fîn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—in)** A bound, boundary, or limit.

Gorwyliais nôs yn açadw fîn

Gorloes rydiau dwyr Dygen Vreizin.

I anxiously watched the night guarding the boundary of the murmuring fords of the water of Dygen Vreizin. *Gwalgmai.*

**Finez, s. m. (fin)** A confinity; a boundary.

Arleçwez, Arvon, Eizionyç,  
 O finéz eu hanez i'r mynyç—  
 A glyw.

Arleçwez, Arvon, and Eizionyç, from the vicinity of their habitation to the mountains, will hear. *Meigant.*

**Finva, s. f.—pl. finvëyz (fîn)** A boundary.  
**Finvaen, s. m.—pl. finveini (fîn—maen)** A boundary stone; a landmark.  
**Finiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fîn)** A bounding, a setting a boundary, or limit.  
**Finiaw, v. a. (fîn)** To set a boundary; to border upon.  
**Finiawl, a. (fîn)** Limitaneous; bounding.  
**Finiedig, a. (fîn)** Terminated, bounded, limited.  
**Fiogen, s. f. dim. (fiawg)** A coney, a rabbit.  
**Fion, s. m. (fi)** The foxglove, or digitalis; a crimson, or ruddy hue. *a.* Crimson; ruddy; blushing. *Gruziau fion*, ruddy cheeks; *dail fion frwyth*, the leaves of the digitalis.

Duw mawr amercawdyr dyniadon,  
 Billwng dy walç terwyn-valç tirion:  
 Dewr Owain deuruz liw fion.

Great God the sovereign of the fons of men, liberate thy mild and ardently towering hawk: the brave Owain with cheeks of the colour of crimson. *H. Voel ab Grifri.*

Yftola gri o fion.

A new robe of crimson.

*R. Goç Eryri, i'r gurregys.*

**Fith, s. m. (fy—ith)** A gliding motion.  
**Fithell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. ôd (fith)** A young salmon.  
**Fithlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (fithyl)** A darter, or what moves forward by gliding.

Fithlen vain, a foethlawn vo—  
 Y neidyr.

A slender glider, and that is full of heat is the snake.

*W. Lleyn.*

Fithlen geg-vain goegvalç—  
 Yw'r z'n.

A narrow-mouthed eel pertly proud is the fair one.

*T. o'r Nant.*

**Fithliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fithyl)** A gliding.  
**Fithliaw, v. a. (fithyl)** To glide, to dart forward.  
**Fithyl, s. m. (fith)** A glide, a dart forward.  
**Fla, s. m. (fy—lla)** A parting off, or from.  
**Flaced, s. f.—pl. t. au (flag)** A mass; a flock.

Flacedau a flu coedyz.

Flocks and plumage of trees.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r enau.*

**Flad, s. m. (fla)** What throws, or gives out.  
**Fladraiz, a. (fladyr)** Doting; oafish; fondling.  
**Fladrawl, a. (fladyr)** Apt to be complying.  
**Fladriad, s. m. (fladyr)** An acting dotingly.  
**Fladru, v. a. (fladyr)** To act the dotard.  
**Fladyr, a. (flad)** Doting, oafish, foolish; fondling; using fair words, flattering.

Y zylluar—

Wyl fladyr a gan i'r hadron.

The owl gloomy and stupid that sings to the thieves.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Flag, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fla)** What parts from; what is separated, or rifted, from; a flag.  
**Flaim, s. f.—pl. fleimiau (fla)** A lancet, a fleam.  
**Flair, s. f.—pl. fleiriau (fla)** A feist.  
**Flais, s. m.—pl. fleishau (fla)** A break, opening, or rent. *a.* Open; exposed.  
**Flam, s. f.—pl. t. au (fla)** A flame; a blaze.

Duryn flam y daran fwc,  
 Bug warwyva'n digriwç.

The flame bolt of the pervading thunder it took away the pleasure of our play. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwafgwyn o flam a haiarn a anrheithiws, a'i thywyfogion a zaroç yngws i Arthur.

Gaïcogne with flame and iron he devastated, and her princes became subjected to Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Flamaiz.*



# F L E

Flamaiz, *a.* (flam) Like a flame, flaming.  
 Flamboer, *s. m.* (flam—poer) A vomiting of fire.  
*a.* Vomiting a flame, flammivomous.  
 Flamdan, *s. m.* (flam—tân) A blazing fire.

Gnawd yd gyrç—  
 Mal pan gyrç flamdan flamdo yspwng.

He is used to assault as when the flaming fire pervades the perforated vault of fire.  
*Ein. ab M. Rhaawd.*

Flamdo, *s. m.* (flam—tô) A covering, or vault of fire.

Flamdrais, *s. m.* (flam—trais) Ravage of flames.

Flamzwyn, *a.* (flam—dwyn) Flammiferous.

Fwyr fygiad mal fleimiad flamzwyn,  
 A hastening tumult like a flame-bearing conflagrator.  
*Cynxelw.*

Flameg, *s. f.* (flam) Inflammation; blearedness.

Flamgyrç, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (flam—cyrç) An attack with flames; a carrying flames. *a.* Flammi-gerous.

Hirbell, val Flamzwyn, ei flamgyrçau:  
 Far-extending, like Flamzwyn, were his fire-attacks.  
*Llygad Gwr.*

Flamiad, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (flam) Flammation.

Flamiaw, *v. a.* (flam) To flame; to inflame; to be inflamed.

Flamiawg, *a.* (flam) Abounding with flames.

Flamiawl, *a.* (flam) Flaming, or blazing.

Flamliw, *s. m.* (flam—lliw) Flame colour.  
*a.* Flamecoloured.

Flamlyd, *a.* (flam) Flammeous, flamy.

Flamlydrwyz, *s. m.* (flamlyd) Flammability.

Flamwç, *s. m.* (flam) A flaming state.

Flamyçadwy, *a.* (flamwç) Inflammable.

Flamyçawl, *a.* (flamwç) Inflammatory.

Flamyçu, *v. a.* (flamwç) To emit flames.

Pan ruzam ruz-flam flamyçai hyd nev,  
 Yn azev ni nozai.

When we should kindle the ruddy flame it would blaze up to heaven, a dwelling would yield no safety.  
*H. ab Owain.*

Flasg, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (fla—afg) A vessel made with wicker, or straw work; a basket. *Flasg zillad*, a clothes basket.

Flasgaid, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (flasg) A basket-full.

Flasged, *s. f.* —*pl. t. i* (flasg) A vessel of straw, or wicker work; a large vessel of straw bound with briars, like the work of a beehive. *Flasged wladw*, a meal receptacle.

Flasgu, *v. a.* (flasg) To put in a basket, or hamper.

Flau, *s. f.* (fla) A spreading out; radiation.

Flaw, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (fla) A piece rent, or shivered off; a ray; a dart; a shiver, a splinter; a flaw.

Flaw clær, o bob aer cafael gwyfion.  
 A bright ray, from every battle obtaining hostages.  
*Cywryfex Gwynex a Deheu.*

Fle, *s. m.* (fal) A hem round; a closure.

Fleç, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (fle) A confined utterance.

Nid tebyg, enyd tybiais,  
 Ei fleç lom i flwç lais.

Not at all like (long have I thought) is his naked squeak to a prompt voice.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Baç.*

Flêd, *s. f.* —*pl. t. ion* (fle) Restraint; refusal.  
*Rbag olyn flêd*, for fear of refusal.

Taled, gwrthoded flêd i ellmyn.  
 Let him pay, let him refrain from a refusal to foreigners.  
*Taliesin.*

Pan brynafant Daned, drwy flêd callez,  
 Gan Hors a Hengys, oez yn eu rhyfey;  
 Eu cynnyz bu i wrthym yn anyonez.

When they bargained for Thanet, through lack of discretion, with Hors and Hengys, who where in their career; their prosperity was derived from us without honour.  
*Taliesin.*

# F L O

Flêd, *a.* (fle) Restricted, stinted; scarce.

Y ffym aur ac arian nid flêd.

I am possessed of gold and silver not scanty. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Ac o'r pryd y provav nad flêd,  
 Na'th adws fesu ei fued.

And from the time I shall prove that it was not scarce, that Jesus left thee not to want.  
*Ll. P. Meç.*

Flêg, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (fle) Confined utterance.

Flegain, *a.* (flêg) Squeaking; chuckling. *Iâr flegain*, a chuckling hen.

Fleimgoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (flaim—coed) The spurge.

Fleimiad, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (fleimiad) A bearer of flames, a conflagrator.

Pan gycwynws—

Oez fygiad fleimiad flam gan uger.

When he arose he was the quick blazer of the flame at evening.  
*Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Fleimiaw, *v. a.* (flaim) To lance, to use a fleam.

Fleirgi, *s. m.* —*pl. t. on* (flair—ci) A feisting dog.

Fleiriad, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (flair) A feisting.

Fleiriast, *s. f.* (flair—gât) A feisting bitch.

Fleiriaw, *v. a.* (flair) To feist, to make a stink.

Fleiriawg, *a.* (flair) Apt to feist, or to stink.

Fleiryn, *s. m. dim.* (flair) A feister, a stinkard.

Flemawr, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (flemorion) A burner, or conflagrator.

Ail dyn anrheithozev y vyz flemawr.

The next person liable to be outlawed is a burner. *Welsh Laws.*

Flês, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (fleisïon) The dregs.

Flew, *s. f.* —*pl. t. ion* (fle) That keeps in.

Llew a flew, glew ei glôd;  
 Llew Eneon Ewell hynod.

A lion and a guardian, of fair fame; the lion of the famed Eneon the Twin.  
*Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Fliciad, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (flig) A darkening.

Fliciaw, *v. n.* (flig) To become overcast.

Flicws, *s. m. dim.* (flig) That is dripping with rain, or dew. *a.* Drizzling.

Fliç, *s. f.* —*pl. t. iau* (fal—iç) A squeak, a squeal.

Fliçiaw, *v. a.* (fliç) To squeak, or to squeal.

Fliçiawg, *a.* (fliç) Squeaking, or squealing.

Dymunai—

Dair gwilog wedi'r gwyliau;

Fliçiawg lancesi flyçion,

Fromedig ar wrig y vron.

He would desire three fillies after the holidays; squealing and fleet prancers, proud on the brow of the hill.  
*T. Prys.*

Flig, *a.* (fal—ig) Tending to overcast.

Flôad, *s. m.* (flaw) A darting from; radiation.

Floç, *a.* (flwç) Flying about; rife; abrupt.

Cyd el y dywargen floç  
 Yn briz hagr, y brawd dugoc;  
 Nid a lewyç cnawd mirain,  
 Pryd balç, ond yn llw'r calç cain.

Though the transient cloud turns to ugly mould, thou friar in black; the appearance of the delicate flesh of dignified aspect will only turn to the colour of the splendid chalk. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Floçen, *s. f.* —*pl. t. au* (floç) A splinter, a rift.

Floçenawl, *a.* (floçen) Splintered, or shivered.

Floçeniad, *s. m.* (floçen) A splintering, a shivering.

Floçenu, *v. a.* (floçen) To splinter, to shiver.

Floçi, *v. a.* (floç) To dart suddenly from.

Floçiad, *s. m.* —*pl. t. au* (floç) A darting out.

Floi, *v. a.* (flaw) To diverge; to radiate; to ray.

Flôyn, *s. m. dim.* (flaw) A shiver, a small splinter; a shred. *Ni thâl o flôyn*, it is not worth a straw.

Flôyn! nonsense! Sil.

Flôyw, *a.* (flaw) Radiant, lucid, bright.

Y zraig goç —

Flôyw ei mynwair flam unwez.

The red dragon with radiant collar like a flame.

*R. Goç Iryri.*  
 Flu,



Flu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (fy—llu) A breaking out.  
Flur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (flu) Bright hue; bloom.

Rhybu Ull Ceifar ceisafai flur  
Y gan uz Prydain, prid i hefur;  
Rhybu Vran ab Llyr, llu rwyviadur mād  
Yn nghamp, yn nghywiad, yn nghad, yn nghur.

There has been Julius Cæsar who went to obtain the *bright gem* from the sovereign of Britain, of meritorious course; there has been Bran the son of Llyr, a leader of a host good in the feat, in society, in battle, and in toil.

*Ll. P. Moç.*

Digon i'r byd o degwç  
Eigyr bryd flur, a brad flwç.

Enough of beauty for the world is the *blooming* countenance of the nymph of ready deceit.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Cafglav—  
Hoev veilion, dilynica llawr,  
A glwys-bert flur y glaibawr—  
Ar vez Ivor.

I will collect the sprightly trefoils, the jewels of the ground, and the purely gay *bloom* of the green pasture, upon the grave of Ivor.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Fluraiz, *a.* (flur) Of a glowing, or blooming nature.

Fluraw, *v. n.* (flur) To seem bright; to bloom.

Flureg, *s. f.* (flur) The prow of a ship; the fore-castle.

Fluw, *s. m.* (flu) A diverging, a running out.

Fluwç, *s. m.* (fluw) Full or bushy hair.

Fluwçaiz, *a.* (fluwç) Of a bushy nature.

Fluwçawg, *a.* (fluwç) Waving about.

Flw, *s. m.* (fy—llw) A tendency to spread out.

Flwç, *a.* (flw) Prevalent, ripe, abundant; full; brisk, lusty.

Cyw a'r hôf lev cywair flwç;  
Cyveilyz can cōv elwç.

The bird with the lovely voice correct and brisk; the inventor of the song of the memorial of joy.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r vwyalç.*

Llesteirioez briv zigrivwç,  
Llaes ei ffa a'i lleisiau flwç.

She hindered supreme delight, she with her trailing plumage and prompt cries.

*D. ab Gwilym, i'r vran.*

Duryn flam y daran flwç  
Dug warwyva'n digrivwç.

The flaming point of the *abrupt* thunder, it took away the pleasure of our diversion.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Flwr, *s. m.* (flw) A scattered state; flour.

Flygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (flwç) A breaking out abruptly; a prevailing.

Flygiaw, *v. a.* (flwç) To break out abruptly.

Flygiawl, *a.* (flwç) Breaking out suddenly.

FO, *s. m. r.* A going from; flight, retreat.

Rhag angeu ni thycia fo.

From death *flight* will not avail.

*Adage.*

Fo, *v. a.* (fo, s) To flee, to retreat, to run away.

Trwst taran—  
Gwylltio'r vorwyn vwyn veinwen,  
Gwaflu a fogwyç ei fen;  
Fynnu'n deg, foen ninuau'n dau;  
E foes hou, a fois innau!

The rumbling of the thunder it scared the kind and delicate maid, who wrapping herself close *ran off* head foremost; fairly prospering we both *fled away*; she fled, and I fled too.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Föad, *s. m.* (fo) A running away, a fleeing.

Föadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (föad) A fugitive.

Föaduriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* föaduriaid (föadur) A fugitive, a retreat.

Föadurus, *a.* (föadur) Fugitive, fugacious.

Föadwy, *a.* (föad) Capable of retreating, or fleeing.

Föawd, *s. m.* (fo) The act of retreating, or fleeing.

Föawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* föodron (föawd) Fugitive.

Föodron rhag holion.

*Fugitives* from claims.

*L. G. Cothi, Deçyru Rhuxlan.*

Föawl, *a.* (fo) Fugitive, retreating, fleeing.

Foc, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fy—oc) A focus; a fireplace, a furnace; a cauldron.

Mal dala gél bendoll i'm toftes yr haiarn dur! Poed emendigaidd y foc y berwid ynz, a'r gōv a'i digones: Môr dōst yw!

Like laying hold of an open leech has the tempered steel pained me! Let the *furnace* wherein it was melted be accursed, and the smith who made it: How severe it is!

*H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Föd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fy—od) A shank, a leg.

Yr aradyr—  
A'i fōd, bellaç baç di bwl,  
A'i gebystyr a'i glust yn gwbwl.

The plough with its small sharp *shank*, with its band, and lastly its loop.

*L. G. Cothi.*

Fodawg, *a.* (fōd) Having thick shanks; squabby. *Dyna bwtan fodawg*, there is a thick-legged runt. *Mōn.*

Fodiant, *s. m.* (fawd) Prosperity, good fortune.

Fodiaw, *v. n.* (fawd) To prosper, to be fortunate.

Fodiawg, *a.* (fawd) Prosperous, fortunate, lucky.

Bez Meilyr Molwynawg, falw vozawg synwyr,  
Fygiad fwyr fodiawg,  
Mab i Vrwyn o Vregeiniawg.

This is the grave of Meilyr Molwynog, of feebly-furnished sense, the hastener of a *fortunate* career, son to Brwyn of Bregeiniog.

*E. Bezzau Mihwyr.*

Yn llys Aberfraw, er faw fodiawg,  
Bum o du gwledig yn lleithiawg.

In the court of Aberfraw, for the honour of the *fortunate*, I have been seated by the side of a sovereign.

*Meilyr.*

Fodiawl, *a.* (fawd) Tending to luck, prospering.

Fodiogrwyz, *s. m.* (fodiawg) Fortunateness.

Fozadwy, *a.* (fawz) That may be made light, or shining.

Fozawl, *a.* (fawz) Of a shining quality.

Fozi, *v. a.* (fawz) To cast a splendor, to illumine.

Foziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fawz) An illumining.

Föedig, *a.* (fo) Fugitive, fleeing, retreating.

Föedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (föedig) Fugation.

Föedigrwyz, *s. m.* (föedig) Fugacity; flightiness.

Foi, *v. a.* (fo) To run away, to flee, to retreat.

Ni geif ei zewis gam à föo.

He will not get his choice of *flee* that flies.

*Adage.*

E foe ziawl hawl wrth holi  
I'r tan rhag ovin dy bryd ti.

From disputing a claim the devil himself *would fly* into the fire for fear of thy countenance.

*T. Prys.*

Fôl, *a.* (fy—ol) Round; blunt; silly, simple, foolish, vain. *Llawur fôl*, useless labour; *dyn fôl*, a foolish man; *fôl geni*, an idiot.

Fôl pob tylawd.

Foolish is every poor one.

*Adage.*

Ymryfon à fôl ti a vyzi folaç.

Dispute with the *foolish* and thou wilt be *more foolish*.

*Adage.*

Tri gwerthin fôl: am ben y da, am ben y drwg, ac am ben na's gwyr beth

The three *laughters* of the *silly*: at what is good, at what is evil, and at what he knows not.

*Barzas.*

Folez, *s. m.* (fôl) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

Yn mhob peçawd y mae folez.

In every *sin* there is *folly*.

*Adage.*

Folen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fôl) A buttock, a haunch.

Pa beth—dros gamwez a rozwn izo? A hwy a zywedafant, pump o iolenau aur, a fump o lygod aur.

What shall we render him for transgression? And they said, five *haunches* of gold, and five mice of gold.

*I. Samuel, vi. 4.*

Folenawg, *a.* (folen) Having buttocks; having large buttocks.

Folenig, *s. f. dim.* (folen) A little buttock.

Folenu, *v. n.* (folen) To become rotund.

Foles, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fôl) A foolish female.

*Foli,*



# FOR

Foli, *v. a.* (fôl) To condemn as foolish; to deride.  
*Maent yn wy foli yn arw,* 'They accuse me greatly of folly.

Folineb, *s. m.* (fôl) Sillinefs, foolishness, folly.

Nid folineb ond mezwdawd.

There is no *folly* except drunkenness. *Adage.*

Folog, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (fôl) A silly female.

Foll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fy—oll) A broad mafs.

Gorwyn blaen coll geir Digyll bre;

Diawg yz pob foll:

Gweithred cadarn cadw arvoll.

Glittering the top of the hazel by the hill of Digoll; every *squabby* one will be lazy: it is the action of the mighty to keep a treaty.

*Llywarc Hen.*

Follaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (foll) A short round body.

Y vrân wyd—

Follaç wegil-graç gul-greg.

Thou crow art a scabby necked *waddler* with a fraitened hoarseness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Follaçawg, *a.* (follaç) Having a bulky form; thick set. *Ei çerzediad sy'n follaçawg,* her walking is *waddling*.

Fôn, *s. f.*—*pl. fyn* (fy—on) A staff, or stick; a cudgel. *Fyn càr* the sticks of a drag-frame; *fyn rhesel*, the sticks of a crib; *fôn dân*, a tube used in blowing the fire; *fôn zwybig*, a quarter staff. *Fôn y bugail*, henbane; *fyn-zwewyr ellyllon*, *fyn-zwewyr y plant*, cat's tail; plants so called.

Trydyz troed i hên ei fôn.

The third foot of the aged is his *staff*. *Adage.*

Cyftal ar draed a marçogaeth fon.

As good on his feet as the riding of a *stick*. *Adage.*

Fônawd, *s. f.*—*pl. fonodiau* (fôn) A stroke with a stick.

Fondoriad, *s. m.* (fôn—toriad) A striking with a stick.

Fondoriaw, *v. a.* (fôn—toriauw) A beating with a stick, a cudgelling.

Fonodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fônawd) A cudgelling.

Fonodiaw, *v. a.* (fônawd) To beat with a stick.

Fonwayw, *s. f.*—*pl. fynwewyr* (fôn—gwaew) A javelin.

Fôr, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (fy—or) An opening; a pass, or a road.

Forç, *s. f.*—*pl. fyrç* (for) A fork, a parting into two blades, or shanks.

Forçaid, *s. f.*—*pl. forçeidiau* (forç) What is taken upon a fork.

Forçawdyl, *s. f.*—*pl. forçodlau* (forç—awdyl) A kind of alternate rhyme.

Forçawg, *a.* (forç) Forked; pronged; straddling.

Forçawl, *a.* (forç) Tending to part into two; forked; divaricating.

Forçdroed, *s. m.*—*pl. forçdraed* (forç—troed) A divided or cloven foot. *a.* Bisulcous.

Forçi, *v. a.* (forç) To fork, to part into two blades.

Forçiad, *s. m.* (forç) A forking, a parting into two.

Forçogi, *v. n.* (forçawg) To divaricate, to divide, or become forked; to cleave the hoof; to straddle.

Forçogiad, *s. m.* (forçawg) A forking; a straddling.

Forçwain, *s. f.*—*pl. forçweiniau* (forç—gwain) A small rustic cart, contrived to be drawn either by hand or by horses; it is made of a forked tree, the car that holds the load being built upon the fork, which rests upon the axletree.

Forz, *s. f.*—*pl. fyrz* (fôr) A passage, a road, a way. *Forz wawr*, a high way; *forz draed*, a foot way; *forz*, away; *myned i forz*, *myned i forz*, *myned*

# FOR

*i waes*, *myned i bant*, *myned ymaith*, *myned brwnt*, to go away.

Deuparth forz ei gwybod.

Two parts of a *road* is to know it.

*Adage.*

Advyd Franc ar fo forz ni ovyn.

The tribulation of a Frank on the retreat the *way* he doth not seek. *Myrszin.*

Forzawl, *a.* (forz) Relating to passage; travelling, wayfaring. *s. pl.* Forzolion, travellers.

Maith o'th râd, heb raid eu heiriawl,

Mythion veirç fwyr tyweirç forzawl,

Abundantly of thy grace, without the necessity of interceding for them, fleet steeds throw up the *way* clouds.

*L. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

Ei gaeau i gyd—

Yr holl forzolion a'u rhêd

Drwy yspail a gormail gwyd.

His fields entirely will be run over by all the *travellers* intent on spoil and mischievous trespasses. *W. Midaleton, ps. 89.*

Forziad, *s. m.* (forz) A making out, or exploring the way; a directing.

Forziaw, *v. a.* (forz) To explore the way; to direct.

Forzoli, *v. a.* (forzawl) To direct in the way.

Forzoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. forzoliaid* (forzawl) One who shews the way; a guide.

Mae i ni forzoliad trwy fyz at y rhâd hyn; yn yr hwn yz ym yn fevyl, ac yn ymlawenygu dan obaith y gogoniant.

There is a *guide* for us through faith to this grace; in whom we stand, and rejoice under the hope of glory.

*W. Salisbury, Rom. 5.*

Forzryç, *a.* (for—dryç) Having sight of the way, acquainted with the road; wayfaring; wandering.

—Dwyn dyn gwawd-air,

A gado Blez yn gidwin,

Forzryç druan cryman crwm:

Taking away a man of good word, and leaving Blez yn the rapacious one, a *vagabond*, miserable, and bent like a fickle.

*Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

Forz yr aeg yn forzryç iawn.

The way that ye would go very *readily*. *Adage.*

Forzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. forzwyr* (forz—gwr) A wayfaring man, a traveller.

Forzwyz, *s. m.* (forz—gwyz) A wayfare; a road.

Gwell yw'r març a vo'n ei forzwyz, nag a vo'n ei bresb.

Better is the horse that shall be on his *way*, than that shall be in his stall. *Adage.*

Forest, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* yz (for—est) An impassable place; a forest.

Forestawl, *a.* (forest) Relating to a forest.

Forestiad, *s. m.* (forest) A rendering impassable; a making into a forest.

Forestu, *v. a.* (forest) To make void of ways; to make into a forest; to forest.

Y gweirgloziau a forestir rhag y môç bob amfer o'r vlywz yn; canys llygru y tir a wnant.

The meadows shall be shut up from the swine at all times of the year; for they will hurt the land. *Welsh Laws.*

Forestwr, *s. m.*—*pl. forestwyr* (forest—gwr) A forester.

Myn Lleuzad! O daw dy wr

Ar frwl ar ben forestwr—

Ni'n gwêl.

By Saint Lleuzad! should thy husband come in a hurry upon the *forester*, he will not see us. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Forfed, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (for—fed) A forfeit.

Gwell eniwd forfed fug

Na fori'n wladaiz farug.

Better is the harm of a false *demand* than to be boorishly affronted. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Rhoes ei gorf, heb zim forfed,

Ar bren croes i brynu cred.

He resigned his body, without any *obligation*, on a cross, to redeem the believing world. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Foriad,



Foriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (for) Exploration.  
 Foriaw, *v. a.* (fôr) To explore a way; to scout;  
 to travel; to shew the way.  
 Foriawl, *a.* (fôr) Exploratory; shewing the way.  
 Foriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. forwyr* (fôr—gwr) One who  
 explores a way; a scout.  
 Fôs, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (fy—os) A ditch, a mote, a  
 trench.

Yr eiry mân—  
 Somiant bryn a fant a fôs.

The driven snow is the deception of the hill, the hollow, and the  
 ditch. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fofawd, *s. m.*—*pl. fofodau* (fôs) A gash; a stroke,  
 or cut, with a sword.

Er perygyl preizwyr peri fofawd.

To cause a *gash* that shall be a peril to the ravagers.  
*Meilyr.*

Bolç ei lavyn o lavur fofawd.  
 His blade is notched from the toil of *gashing*.  
*Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Fofawg, *a.* (fôs) Abounding with trenches.  
 Fofi, *v. a.* (fôs) To make a trench, or dyke.  
 Fofiad, *s. m.* (fôs) A making a trench.  
 Fofodiad, *s. m.* (fofawd) A gathing, a flashing.  
 Fofodiaw, *v. a.* (fofawd) To gash, to flash.  
 Fosp, *s. m.* (fôs) A breach, gap, or entrance.

Ev yw'r—cynhorawr fosp.  
 He is the vanguard of the *breach*. *Gwalchmai.*

Fofwn, *s. m.* (fôs) A gasher; a sword.  
 Foth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fy—oth) A round vessel.  
 Fothell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (foth) A wheal, a blister.  
 Fothellawg, *a.* (fothell) Having blisters.  
 Fothelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fothell) A blistering.  
 Fothellu, *v. a.* (fothell) To raise blisters  
 Fra, *s. m.* (fy—rha) A state of readiness, prompt-  
 itude, or activity.  
 Fraeth, *a.* (fra) Prompt; ready; fluent; articu-  
 late; clear of speech; eloquent.

Gnawd fo ar fraeth.  
 The *loquacious* is wont to fly. *Adage.*

Fraethag yw hon mewn bronallt  
 Y nôs na'r êos.

More *loquacious* is she in the towering cliff, at night, than the  
 nightingale. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r syltuan.*

Fraethaiz, *a.* (fraeth) Of fluent utterance.  
 Fraethair, *s. m.*—*pl. fraetheiriau* (fraeth—gair) A  
 repartee.  
 Fraethawg, *a.* (fraeth) Having free utterance.  
 Fraethawl, *a.* (fraeth) Freely uttering; fluent.  
 Fraethder, *s. m.* (fraeth) Fluency of speech.  
 Fraetheb, *s. f.* (fraeth) An oration; oratory.  
 Fraethebawl, *a.* (fraetheb) Oratorical.  
 Fraethebiad, *s. m.* (fraetheb) A haranguing.  
 Fraethebu, *v. a.* (fraetheb) To harangue.

Mae fraethineb yn dyfgu fraethebu, ac areithiaw yn hyawdyl.  
 The science of elocution teaches to *harangue* and to discourse  
 fluently. *H. Perri.*

Fraethedig, *a.* (fraeth) Endued with fluency.  
 Fraethez, *s. m.* (fraeth) Fluency; eloquence.  
 Fraethineb, *s. m.* (fraeth) Fluency; eloquence.  
 Fraethogi, *v. a.* (fraethawg) To make eloquent;  
 to become eloquent.  
 Fraethoneg, *s. f.* (fraeth) Art of elocution.  
 Frain, *a.* (fra) Abounding with promptitude, frank-  
 ness, or freedom of action.  
 Frainc, *s. f.* (frain) France. *Frainc zwyreiniaw!*  
 Franconia.

Frâl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (fra) A skipper. *Rbyw frâl*  
*o zyn*, a hair-brained sort of a person. *Sil.*  
 Franc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (fra) A prompt, or active one;  
 a youth; a freeman; a frenchman. Different  
 tribes of Celts went under the appellation of  
 Franks. The people about the river Seine were  
 so called before the Franks of Germany settled  
 in Gaul.

Franc, *a.* (fra) Prompt; active; free, or frank.  
 Francon, *s. pl. aggr.* (franc) The beaver.

Frau, *s. m.* (fra) A flux, a stream, a torrent, *a.*  
 Flowing, streaming, or gushing.

Lliaws twr twn-vriw,  
 A gwaed-frau ar friw.

Many a mouldering tower, and *streaming* blood on a visage.  
*Gwalchmai.*

Oez trabluz gwyr  
 A lliw crau a lliw frau ar frwyn.

There was the anguish of men, with the flowing of blood and  
 the colour of a *stream* on the bridle. *Cynzelw.*

Fraul, *s. m.*—*pl. freulon* (fra) A rippling.  
 Fraw, *s. m.* (fra) Promptness to move; agitation;  
 activity. *a.* Agitated, full of motion. *Llys fraw*,  
 a court full of bustle; *uz fraw*, an alert leader.  
*Aber-fraw*, in Môn, the fall of the river *Fraw*  
 into the sea; a place celebrated for being the  
 chief residence of the princes of North Wales.

Tervysg yn rhag-fysg yn rhagder a wnaeth,  
 Twryv ton fraeth fraw aber.

In forwardly hurrying in opposing he raised a tumult, like the  
 noise of a sonorous wave of the *agitated* conflux.  
*Cynzelw, m. Ein. ab M. ab Isen.*

Ywain vab Grufuz—  
 Eryr fraw, ni zaw i'w zaioni neb,  
 Am glôd ac wyneb, Gwynez loçi.

Owain the son of Grufuz, the *active* eagle, not one will come up  
 to his goodness, for fame and candour, the protector of Gwynez.  
*Elexyn Parz.*

Frawd, *s. m.*—*pl. frodiau* (fraw) Commotion. *Ni*  
*wnaeth wator o frawd*, he did no great bustle.

Ni waeth côr fraeth lle cair frawd  
 Na Samfon os a i ymfawd.

A pert dwarf is as good where a *tumult* takes place as Samfon,  
 if he should go to engage. *E. Prys, i'r gwn.*

Frawz, *s. m.* (fraw) Promptness of action; agita-  
 tion; tumult, or confusion.

Dâr a dywys ar y clawz  
 Gwedi gwaedfrau, gwedi frawz:  
 Gwae wrth win ymdrin ymdrawz.

An oak hath grown upon the dyke after the spilling of blood,  
 after *tumult*: woe from the dispute and contention over wine.  
*Rhobert Tywysawg Norzmandi.*

Duw a'n gwnel goçel frawz oerfel frau,  
 Friwd ufern a'trus frawzus frydiau.

God make us to escape the *tumult* of the streaming cold, the  
 torrent of confused hell of tumultuous torrents.  
*Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Frawz, *a.* (fraw) Prompt or ready to move; tu-  
 multuous; agitated.

Emys fraeth yn frwynvawr a'm daw  
 O frawz vez uz heb luziaw.  
 Cafwn i radau;  
 Cafawd an gwawdau;  
 Cathlau clau carzau caw.

The ready steeds highly trained to the bridle will come to me,  
 from the *prompt* good will of the sovereign, without obstruction.  
 We obtain his gifts; he shall obtain our praises; unceasing strains  
 of well-combined songs. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.*

Frawzawl, *a.* (frawz) Of an active tendency.  
 Frawzen, *s. f.* (frawz) Emotion; humor, or fancy.  
 Frawzenus, *a.* (frawzen) Humoursome.  
 Frawzged, *a.* (frawz—cêd) Prompt of gift; pro-  
 fuse, liberal.

Frawziain,



**Frawziain, a. (frawz)** Abounding with activity, or motion.

Llewelyn, vab Iorwerth—  
Vab Owain frawziain fwyth cynnar,  
Ev dyvu draig llu yn llafar zillad.

Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, the son of Owain, the animated early fruit, he has been the leader of a host in blue garments.

*Ll. P. Moq.*

**Frawziaint, s. m. (frawziain)** Plenitude of motion; agility, or nimbleness.

**Frawzu, v. a. (frawz)** To move promptly; to be active, or full of bustle.

**Frawzun, s. m. (frawz)** A commotion.

**Frawzuniad, s. m. (frawzun)** A putting in a state of motion.

**Frawzuniaw, v. a. (frawzun)** To put in a state of motion; to agitate.

Heb y Culhwg: ni zeuthym i yma er frawzuniaw bwyd a llyn,  
namyn or cafar vy nghyvarws.

Saith Culhwg; I did not come here for the sake of consuming meat and drink, but that I may obtain my boon.

*H. Culhwg—Mabinogion.*

**Frawzuniawl, a. (frawzun)** Tending to agitate.

**Frawzus, a. (frawz)** Full of commotion; tumultuous; agitated.

Rodri hael, ei haval ni gwnaid,  
O zwyr ac awyr, ac enaid a friz,  
A frawzus tan ni faid.

Rodri the generous, his fellow has not been formed, of water and air, soul and matter, and active fire that ceaseth not.

*Ll. P. Moq.*

Tranc ar bob Franc frawzus gylc.

An end to every Frank of tumultuous career. *Prydyz Bygan.*

**Frawzurfwyz, s. m. (frawzus)** Tumultuousness; a state of activity, or bustle.

**Fre, s. f. (fy—rhe)** A prompt motion, or noise; a clack.

**Fréc, s. f. (fre)** A chatter, a chattering, a babbling; gibberish.

Ugel ei fréç mewn tec-coed.

Loud is her chatter in the fair wood.  
*D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.*

**Freg, s. f. (fre)** A chatter, a chattering, a babbling; gibberish.

**Fregawd, s. f.—pl. fregodau (freg)** A preachment.

Oç it, ond tég dy fregawd!

The deuce take thee, how fair thy preachment!  
*D. Llwyd Gorleq.*

**Fregodi, v. a. (fregawd)** To chatter, or speak affectedly.

**Freinig, a. (frain)** Of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth. *Dyn freinig*, a gigantic person. *Collen freinig*, a walnut tree; *cnau freinig*, walnuts; *eithin freinig*, the greater furze; *ber-wr freinig*, garden cresses; *fa freinig*, french beans; *y wreç freinig*, venereal pox; *llygod freinig*, rats; *ceiliawg freinig*, a turkey cock.

**Frengig, a. (franc)** Prompt; frank, free; of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth; french.

Nid oez debig, frengig friw,  
Dynuziant doe i hezyw.

The pleasure of yesterday, of frenchified face, was nothing like that of to-day.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Frés, a. (fre)** Active, vigorous; pure, fresh.

Fres twv blagur a bynull, val tarz dail a glaswellt, a balant biodau.

Fresh the growth of shoots and germs, like the breaking out of leaves, and green grass, and the buds of flowers. *Barzas.*

**Frefg, a. (frés)** Active; pure, or fresh.

**Frefgaiz, a. (frefg)** Of a fresh nature; refreshing.

**Frefgawl, a. (frefg)** Tending to make fresh.

**Frefgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frefg)** A freshening.

**Frefgu, v. a. (frefg)** To freshen; to grow fresh.

**Frefiad, s. m. (fres)** A freshening, a becoming brisk.

**Frefiaw, v. a. (fres)** To freshen; to grow fresh.

**Frefiawl, a. (fres)** Freshening; refreshing.

**Freuad, s. m. (frau)** A spouting, a gushing out.

**Freuaw, v. a. (frau)** To gush, to spout out, to spuit; to flow, to stream. *Gwaed yn freuawu*, blood spouting out.

**Freuawl, a. (frau)** Gushing, spouting, spurting.

**Freulad, s. m. (fraul)** A purling; a rippling.

**Freulaw, v. a. (fraul)** To purl; to ripple.

**Freulawg, a. (fraul)** Purling; rippling.

**Frew, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhew)** A state of stillness.

**Frewi, v. a. (frew)** To make still; to quiet; to make up a quarrel, or to pacify.

**Frewiad, s. m. (frew)** A quieting; a tranquillizing; a pacifying.

**Frewyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (fraw)** A scourge, a whip.

**Frewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frewyll)** A scourging, whipping, or flagellation.

**Frewylliaw, v. a. (frewyll)** To scourge, to whip.

**Frewylliedig, a. (frewyll)** Scourged, whipped.

**Frewylliwr, s. m.—pl. frewyllwyr (frewyll—gwr)** A scourger.

**Frewyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (frewyll)** A scourger.

**Frewyn, v. a. (frew)** To still; to quiet; to make up a quarrel.

**Frewynawl, a. (frewyn)** Tranquillizing; tending to pacify.

**Frewyniad, s. m. (frewyn)** A stilling; a tranquillizing; pacification.

**Frewynu, v. a. (frewyn)** To still; to quiet; to put an end to an affray.

**Frewynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (frewyn)** A stiller; a peace-maker.

**Frid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhid)** A sudden start, rise, or motion.

**Fríz, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fy—rhiz)** A forest; a plantation; a track of ground inclosed from the mountains; a sheep-walk; a track inclosed on the side of hills to turn cattle into at all times; in the extent of Anglesey, it signifies a tenantless farm, or land. *Fríz Celyzon*, the Forest of Caledonia.

Mae'r fríz o wýz Moreizig  
Wedi bwrw oll hyd y bríg;  
Etto hevyd i tyvant  
O egin coed ugain cant.

The park of the wood of Moreizig has shed its leaves quite to the top, again nevertheless they will grow in thousands of young trees.

*L. G. Cuthi, i argl. Blesvag.*

**Fril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fy—rhil)** A fickle one; mean thing. *Fril o zyn*, a fribble of a man.

**Frill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fy—rhil)** A twitter, a chatter. *Frill adar*, the twittering of birds.

**Frin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhin)** A brow of a cliff. *Sil.*

**Fring, s. m.—pl. t. au (fy—rhing)** The brow of a hill. *Sil.*

Yz wy'n darvod—  
Val pres rhwng y maen ai vling,  
Neu'r hyf ar fring y llethri.

I am consuming like brash on the stone that grinds it, or the drift of snow upon the brow of cliffs. *Cavalus.*

**Fris, s. m.—pl. iau (fy—rhis)** What is raised up; a nap, or frieze.

**Frist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fris)** What is formed into sides; a dice.



**Fristial, s. m.—pl. t. au** (frist) A dice-box.  
**Fristialu, v. a.** (fristial) To throw the dice.  
**Fristiol, s. m.—pl. t. au** (frist) A dice-box.

Gwerin fristiol a tho'bwz,  
 Claer eu gwaith, clawr awyr gwrz;  
 Nodwyzau, ni a'u di'awr  
 Gwisg pen y furvayn vawr;—  
 Meillion ar wynebion wybyr.

They are the men of the chessboard; elegant their workmanship,  
 on the vast surface of the sky; for what concerns us they may be  
 the pins of the head-drets of the great firmament; or trefoils  
 strewn on the aspects of the revolving space. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Frit, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (frid) A sudden start, jerk,  
 or leap.

**Friten, s. f. dim.** (frit) A flighty female; a little  
 pert girl.

**Frityn, s. m. dim.** (frid) A little flighty fellow.—  
*Frityn o zyn*, a fribble of a person

**Frith, s. f.—pl. t. oz** (fy—rhith) A forest; a plan-  
 tation; woodland; a track inclosed from the  
 mountain.

Rho'th gnôd, valfrwd, ar bob frith,  
 A'r gweuny, a'r tîr gwenith.—

Send thy produce, like a fireain, upon every lawn, and the mea-  
 dows, and the wheat land. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Friw, s. f. (fy—rhiw)** A mien, a countenance.

Meirg canaid—  
 Yn erwawr froen-vawr friw euraid.

Splendid steeds, great of growth, nostril wide, and golden front.  
*Ll. P. Alog.*

Uda'n fraeth; adwaen ei friw;  
 Eden Gwyn ab Nuz.

She howls loudly; I know her phiz; she is the bird of Gwyn  
 the son of Nuz. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.*

**Fro, s. m. (fy—rho)** A violent motion, or impulse.  
*a. Ardent, fierce.*

**Frog, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (fro) Fury, violence. *a. Fu-*  
*rious, fierce, ardent.*

**Frogwyllt, a.** (frog—gwyllt) Furiously wild.

**Froell, s. m. (fiaw—ell)** Inflamed flesh in a  
 wound.

**Froen, s. f.—pl. t. au** (fraw) A nostril.

Emys—  
 Fraeth leision leisiaid cynhebig  
 Friw eurdo, frwyn-gno, froen zyvrig.

The noisy gray stallions like salmon with gold-covered front,  
 gnawing the bridle and with hating n' strils. *Cyn Zenob.*

**Froenvoll, a.** (froen—moll) Having a distended  
 nostril.

With generous fury glows his quivering frame,  
 And from his nostril bursts the fierce collected flame.

**Froengraf, a.** (froen—craf) Sharp-scented.

**Froengrafder, s. m.** (froengraf) Sharpness of scent.

**Froengrafu, v. a.** (froengraf) To scent sharply.

**Froeni, v. a.** (froen) To work the nostrils, to  
 snort.

Froeni byth, frwynaw ei ben  
 I'z ydoez at i ziden.

He is ever snorting and bridling his head towards his pap.  
*T. Penllyn, i bibys.*

**Froeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (froen) A snorting.

**Froeniaw, v. a.** (froen) To blow, or breathe out  
 of the nostrils. to snort; to snaffle.

**Froeniawg, a.** (froen) Having nostrils; having large  
 nostrils.

**Froeniawl, a.** (froen) Relating to the nostrils.

**Froeniwr, s. m.—pl. froenwyr** (froen—gwr) One  
 who exerts the nostrils.

**Froenlliv, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (froen—lliv) Snivel.

**Froenlliwaw, v. v.** (froenlliv) To run at the nose.

**Froenlliwawg, a.** (froenlliv) Having snivel.

**Froenllym, a.** (froen—llym) Sharp of scent.

**Froenllymder, s. m.** (froenllym) Sharpness of scent.  
**Froenllymez, s. m.** (froenllym) Sharpness of scent.  
**Froenllymu, v. a.** (froenllym) To use the sense of  
 smelling.

**Froenugel, a.** (froen—ugel) Of a high gait.

**Froenwawd, s. m.** (froen—gwawd) A disdainful  
 scoff, a sarcasm; mycterismus, in rhetoric.

**Froeny, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (froen) A snorter.

**Froes, s. f.** (fraw—es) A dish of flesh and eggs  
 fried; an omelet.

**Fróm, a.** (fro) Fuming, in a chafe, violent;  
 angry.

Taro a wnaeth,—  
 Trwt taran tros y tiroz,  
 A frydiaw croyw-wlaw creulawn  
 A foeri mellt yn from iawn.

The rumbling of the outrageous thunder reverberated over the  
 lands, and the fast blustering rain streamed, and the lightnings spit  
 most violently. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Frómaiz, a.** (fróm) Of a haughty nature, testy.

**Frómawl, a.** (fróm) Apt to be touchy, or testy.

**Frómder, s. m.** (from) Testiness, touchiness.

Gwrthod draw zigaw, za agwez a gwyrrh;  
 Gwrthod lid a fróme.

Refrain there to be angry, commendable the condition and holy;  
 refrain thee from wrath and passion. *W. Middleton.*

**Frómi, v. n.** (fróm) To chafe, to fume; to be in  
 a fume; to grow angry, to be in a pet.

Gwyn vyd y Cymru—  
 Pan zel llynges i Aberdeuglezau,  
 Ac Engilbiant yn to ar zyw iau,  
 A'r meirg yn fromi yn eu frwynau,  
 Gan wacen i clywon eu cyvrwyau.

Happy the state of the Welsh, when a fleet shall come to Aber-  
 deuglezau, and the Englishmen retreating on a Wednesday, and  
 the needs chasing in their bridles from feeling their saddles so  
 light. *Gronw Zu.*

**Frómiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fróm) A becoming testy,  
 a taking fire at, a becoming angry.

**Frómwr, s. m.—pl. frómwyr** (fróm—gwr) An ir-  
 ritable man, one that is testy.

**Frómwyllt, a.** (fróm—gwyllt) Haughtily, fierce.

**Frómy, s. m. dim.** (fróm) A testy person.

**Fronc, s. m.—pl. t. on** (fro) A shelter; a cage; a  
 hut. *a. Sheltered, or covered over.*

**Fros, s. m.** (fro) An abrupt rise, or toss.

**Frôst, s. m.** (fros) A strong emotion; a swell, a  
 brag, a vaunt; pomp, ostentation.

Etto zyn yw iti zyfg:  
 Pan zel a'r frôst ar ofteg,  
 Rhag d'enaid dywaid yn dëg.

Again, my fair, there is instruction for thee: when he comes  
 openly with his swaggering, for thy life speak fairly.  
*D. ab Gwilym, cynghor i wraig.*

**Froftiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (frôst) A swaggering.

**Froftiaw, v. a.** (frôst) To vaunt, to brag.

**Froftiawl, a.** (frôst) Vaunting; bragging.

**Froftiwr, s. m.—pl. froftwyr** (frôst—gwr) A vaunt-  
 er, a bragger, a braggadocio.

**Frowyll, s. m.** (fro—gwyll) A quickly moving  
 violence; outrage; commotion, or tumult.

Ac am zwylyan Fraw frowyll.  
 And on both banks of Fraw there was violence.  
*Llywarc Hen.*

**Frowyllaiz, a.** (frowyll) Of a violent nature.

**Frowyllaw, v. a.** (frowyll) To act furiously; to  
 move violently; to brandish.

Pwyllais i pan lās Elgno;  
 Frowyllai lavyn a reizio Pyll,  
 A febyllaw o'i vro.

I pushed onward when Elgno fell; the blade which Pyll should  
 hurl would gleam with wrath, if tents were pitched in his  
 country. *Llywarc Hen.*

**Frowyllawg,**



**Frowyllawg, a. (frowyll)** Abounding with violence, or fierceness.

**Frowylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frowyll)** A moving violently; a swelling with fury; a raising a tumult.

**Frowys, a. (fro—gwys)** Of a violent course; turbulent, outrageous.

Cwmp frowys ar yr eglwys.

A terrible fall on the church.

*Myrddin.*

From olwg, ond drwg y tro,  
Frowys yn mynyg fraeo.

Was not the time accursed: haughty look, and turbulent, frequently quarrelling.

*T. Prys.*

**Frw, s. m. (fy—rhw)** A strong effort, or impulse.

**Frwg, s. m.—pl. frygion (frw)** A violent breaking out, or ruption.

**Frwd, s. f.—pl. frydiau (frw)** A stream, a torrent.

Rhodie'r wyf frwd yr avon,  
A dyn a'i daith dan y don;  
A llyma'r moz y bozav,  
Eilpai'n frydiau tonau Tav.

I am travelling the stream of the river; I am a person whose journey is under the wave; and thus behold the way I shall be drowned, as if in the torrents of the waves of the Tav.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwanar frwd, gwenwyna'r friw;  
Gwen gaigeid-len gygeid-liw.

An extensive torrent, it will blight the countenance; a veil white like chalk, of a surrounding appearance.

*Gywelyn Gog.*

**Frwg, s. m. (frw)** Violence; outrage, tumult.

**Frwgwd, s. f. (frwg)** A tumult; a squabble; a fray, a brawl.

**Frwm, a. (frw)** Displaying power, or vigour; luxuriant. *Tyvu'n frwm iatwn*, to grow very luxuriantly.

**Frws, s. m.—pl. frysoz (frw)** A sudden emotion.

**Frwst, s. m. (frws)** Quick emotion; hurry, haste, bustle.

Fwyr drafwyr dra llwyr dra Lloegyr vethlu;  
Frawz dra frawz dra cawz dragynnu;  
Frwst dra frwst dra thrwst trethau o Lundain;  
Traethadur Prydain wyv yn prydu.

Force upon force to the entire discomfiting of Lloegyr; tumult upon tumult towards curbing of too much bickering, bustle upon bustle from the din of bringing tributes from London; I, the historian of Britain, in song record it.

*Gw. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.*

**Frwt, s. m.—pl. frytiau (frw)** A quick impulse; a jet; a tofs.

**Frwy, s. m. (frw)** A strong effort, or impulse.

**Frwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwy)** Pulsion; impulse.

**Frwydraw, v. a. (frwydyr)** To make an explosion, to blast.

**Frwydrawl, a. (frwydyr)** Blasting, exploding.

**Frwydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwydyr)** An exploding, or blasting; explosion.

**Frwydyr, s. m.—pl. frwydrau (frwyd)** A violent expulsion; an explosion.

**Frwyl, s. m. (frwy)** Drizzling rain, mist.

**Frwylaiz, a. (frwyl)** Drizzly, apt to drizzle.

**Frwylaw, v. a. (frwyl)** To drizzle, to fall in mist.

**Frwylad, s. m. (frwyl)** A falling in small drops.

**Frwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (frwy)** A bridle; a restraint.

Devin-vab—

Dywed, dan Gron fynnon fery,  
Pa voz y llithroez llathr-wynt  
Y gerz, a vu anwyl gynt;  
Ti a wyzoft, tau azaw,  
Tori frwyn marçawg tir Fraw.

Son of Prophecy, below the round and potent fountain, tell me, how has the song of gentle air thus stolen away? Thou knowest well; 'tis owned by thee; broken is the bridle of the knight of the land of Fraw.

*Gr. ab Gronw Gethin.*

**Frwynadwy, a. (frwyn)** Restrained, that may be bridled.

**Frwynaw, v. a. (frwyn)** To bridle, to curb, to restrain.

**Frwynawl, a. (frwyn)** Bridling, restraining.

**Frwynzov, a. (frwyn—dov)** Tamed to the bridle.

**Frwynedig, a. (frwyn)** Having a bridle, bridled.

**Frwynawr, a. (frwyn)** Easily restrained.

**Frwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwyn)** A bridling.

**Frwynwr, s. m.—pl. frwynwyr (frwyn—gwr)** One who bridleth.

**Frwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (frwyn)** A bridler.

**Frwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwy)** Ardency, vehemency.

**Frwys, a. (frwy)** Of a violent quality; violent, vehement.

**Frwysaw, v. a. (frwys)** To act violently.

**Frwysawl, a. (frwys)** Tending to be vehement, or violent.

**Frwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwys)** An acting violently.

**Frwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (frwy)** Fruit; vigour, strength. *Nid oes dim frwyth ar y pren*, there is no fruit on the tree; *collais frwyth vy mraig*, I have lost the use of my arm; *nid oes dim frwyth ynno*, there is no strength in it.

Minnau—o gnau—

A dalav bwyth frwyth y friz.

And I, with nuts, will return the kindness of the fruit of the grove.

*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Frwythadwy, a. (frwyth)** That may be made prolific.

**Frwythaw, v. a. (frwyth)** To invigorate; to fructify, to be fruitful, to bear fruit.

Can rhyz Duw Dovydz dawn ehaeth,  
Can ran goeu-zewr frwythaw fraeth.

As the Lord God will confer ample talent, for a distinguished and energetic portion to invigorate an eloquent one.

*Cynan.*

**Frwythawl, a. (frwyth)** Fructuose; fertile.

**Frwythedig, a. (frwyth)** Fructified; fertilized.

**Frwythiad, s. m. (frwyth)** A making powerful; a making productive; fructification.

**Frwythiannawl, a. (frwythiant)** Fertilizing, tending to make fruitful.

**Frwythiannu, v. a. (frwythiant)** To fructify; to make fruitful, to fertilize.

**Frwythiannus, a. (frwythiant)** Fructiferous; producing fruit; tending to make fruitful.

**Frwythiant, s. m. (frwyth)** Fructification.

**Frwythig, s. m. (frwyth)** Capable of producing; powerful; fruitful, prolific.

E'm donia a—

Meirg mawrthig frwythig fraeth anwar.

He bestows on me amply grown steeds, vigorous, noisy, and untractable.

*Ll. P. Abeg.*

**Frwythineb, s. m. (frwyth)** Fructuosity; strength.

**Frwythlawg, a. (frwyth—llawg)** Fructiferous; congenial to fruit.

Gwnaethof vôr tawg,  
A thir frwythlawg,  
Awg ugeiliawyr.

Thou didst form the exhaling sea and the fruit-preserving land, of high-tending growth.

*Davyd y Goch.*

**Frwythlawn, a. (frwyth)** Fruitful, luxuriant; energetic.

**Frwythlondeb, s. m. (frwythlawn)** Fruitfulness.

**Frwythlonder, s. m. (frwythlawn)** Fruitfulness.

**Frwythlonez, s. m. (frwythlawn)** Fruitfulness.

**Frwythloni, v. a. (frwythlawn)** To make fruitful; to become fruitful, or prolific.

Duw Hollalluawg a'th frwythloni.

May the Almighty God make thee fruitful. *Genesis xxviii. 3.*

Tri feth a frwythloni'r awen: dyzanwg mezwl, colez daionus vezwl, a forthi cōv.

Three things that enrich genius: placidness of mind, the cherishing a good mind, and the strengthening the memory.

*Barzas.*



# F U A

**Frwythloniad, s. m.** (frwythlawn) A becoming fruitful.  
**Frwythlonrwyz, s. m.** (frwythlawn) Fruitfulness.  
**Frwythlonus, a.** (frwythlawn) Tending to render fruitful; tending to enrich.  
**Frwythus, a.** (frwyth) Of a fruitful nature.  
**Frygwyllt, a.** (frwg—gwyllt) Outrageously wild; very rapid, or furious.  
**Frydan, s. f. dim.** (frwd) A streamlet, a stream.  
**Frydiad, s. m.** (frwd) A streaming; a flowing.  
**Frydiaw, v. a.** (frwd) To flow, to stream; to run out, or to gush.  
**Frydiawl, a.** (frwd) Streaming; flowing.  
**Frydiolez, s. m.** (frydiawl) Flowingness, fluidity.  
**Frydiolrwyz, s. m.** (frydiawl) Fluidity; fluency.  
**Frymaiz, a.** (frwm) Of a powerful nature; energetic; luxuriant.  
**Frymiad, s. m.** (frwm) A rendering or becoming luxuriant.  
**Frymiaw, v. a.** (frwm) To make prolific or luxuriant; to become luxuriant.  
**Frymiawl, a.** (frwm) Of an energetic quality; tending to be luxuriant.  
**Fryn, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (fy—rhyn) A quiver, a shudder, a quake.  
**Frysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (frws) A briskly driving, impelling, or hastening.  
**Frysiaw, v. a.** (frws) To impel briskly; to be hurrying.

Yr wylan—  
 Verg hoew-lan ar varç heli,  
 Yn fryso tön, fres wyd ti.

The sea-mew, like a brisk fair lady on a speed of brine hurrying on the wave, thou art pure. D. Llwyd ab Ll. ab Grufur.

**Frysiawl, a.** (frws) Briskly impelling; hurrying; bustling.  
**Frystell, s. m.—pl. t. oz** (frwst) A combustion, a bustle.  
**Frystellac, s. m.** (frystell) Combustion, or bustle.  
**v. a.** To bustle, or to be all in motion.  
**Frystelliad, s. m.** (frystell) A bustling, or hurrying about.  
**Frystellu, v. a.** (frystell) To bustle, or to hurry about.  
**Frystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (frwst) Festination.

Gwae a gar, na gwar, na gwyllt frystiad  
 Gwawr trev, dweithyr nev tangnev yn Täd?

Woe to him that loves any thing, either what is gentle or wild combustion of a town scene, instead of Heaven the blest abode of our father! Llywelyn Zu.

**Frystiaw, v. a.** (frwst) To bustle, to hurry; to make haste; to accelerate.

Deceuais, frystiais yn fraeth,  
 Ganu awdyl i'r geneolaeth.

I did begin, I hurried fluently, to compose an ode to the tribe. T. Penllyn, i'r Sacson.

**Frystiawl, a.** (frwst) Bustling, full of hurry.  
**Frystiedig, a.** (frwst) Accelerated, or hastened.  
**Frystiwr, s. m.—pl. frystwyr** (frwst—gwr) One who is full of haste, a hustler.  
**FU, s. m. r.—pl. t. on.** A fleeting state; a passing, or vanishing nature; a state of being veiled over.  
**Fuannaiz, a.** (fuant) Apt to dissemble; feigned.  
**Fuannawl, a.** (fuant) Feigning, dissembling, counterfeiting, canting, hypocritical.  
**Fuanniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fuant) Dissimulation.  
**Fuannu, v. a.** (fuant) To feign, to dissemble.  
**Fuant, s. m.—pl. fuannoz** (fu) A feint, disguise, colour, pretence, or hypocrisy.

# F U L

**Fuantiad, s. m.** (fuant) A feigning; a disguising.  
**Fuantu, v. a.** (fuant) To feign, to make a feint, to dissemble, to counterfeit; to pretend; to cant.  
**Fuantus, a.** (fuant) Feigning, dissembling; canting.  
**Fuantwr, s. m.—pl. fuantwyr** (fuant—gwr) A feigner, a dissembler, a hypocrite.  
**Fug, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (fu) Delusion; a feint, disguise; guile, deception, or dissimulation.

Hawz talu fug i söl.

It is easy to retaliate a *trick* on the silly. Adage.

Rhythyr a zug, nid fug fwyr zilyn,  
 Brynaig, braw izynt a dygryn!

An assault he will make, not a feint of the attack in the pursuit, the Highlanders, dismay to them and terror. Gwgon.

**Fugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fug) A deluding; a feigning, a veiling over, a dissembling; dissimulation.  
**Fugiaw, v. a.** (fug) To delude; to feign, to dissemble, to deceive; to deal hypocritically.  
**Fugiawl, a.** (fug) Deluding, illusive; obscure, deceiving; dissembling; apt to counterfeit, or to falsify.  
**Fugiedig, a.** (fug) Feigned, glossed over, dissembled.  
**Fugiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (fugiad) A feigner, a dissembler.  
**Fugiwr, s. m.—pl. fugwyr** (fug—gwr) A deluder; a dissembler, a deceiver, a falsifier.  
**Fugliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fugyl) An inflating, a puffing; an inflation.  
**Fugliaw, v. a.** (fugyl) To inflate, to puff with wind.  
**Fugliawg, a.** (fugyl) Inflated, flatuous, puffed up with wind.  
**Fugliegrwyz, s. m.** (fugliawg) Flatulentnes, or flatuosity.  
**Fugliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (fug—lliw) False colour.  
**Fugyl, s. m.—pl. fuglion** (fug) Flatus; a puff of wind.  
**Fugyr, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fug) A type; a figure.  
**Fugyrin, s. m. dim.** (fugyr) A semblance; a figure.  
**Full, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (fu) Haste, speed, celerity.

Ni çar full na çuraw fëst,  
 Na çau dwyn o çaid ornest.

He loves not *bustle*, nor much fighting, nor of clenching the fist should a strife take place. Gronw Owain.

Liemais à mawr full ymaith  
 Yn bruz wedi çyruç daith.

I bounded away with great *haste*, pensively after a fruitless journey. Gronw Owain.

**Fulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (full) Festination; a hastening.  
**Fulliaw, v. a.** (full) To hasten, to make haste; to be in haste, or impatient.

Y rhoz—  
 Arçav, a fulaw, ym na falled.

I will ask, I will be impatient, let not the gift fail to come to me. Sw. Tew.

**Fulliawg, a.** (full) Full of bustle, or hurry; of a hurrying disposition.  
**Fulliawl, a.** (full) Tending to produce bustle, or hurry.  
**Fulliwr, s. m.—pl. fullwyr** (full—gwr) One who hurrieth, a hustler.

Fun,



# FUR

**Fun, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fy—un)** What is united, or combined together; a bundle.

A fan oez ym funoz yd.  
And when there were to me *sheaves of corn*.  
*Bedo Brwynllys.*

**Funell, s. f.—pl. t. au (fun)** A little bundle; a handful.

**Funen, s. f.—pl. t. au (fun)** A band, a lace, a riband; a swathe; a head-band; a fishing line.

Drwy fenestyr dyro funen  
Dy vam haeli doi vy mhen.  
Through the window give thy generous mother's head-band to cover my head.  
*D. ab Edmunt.*

**Funeniad, s. m. (funen)** A binding together, a bundling.

**Funenig, s. f. dim. (funen)** A bandlet, or a small band.

**Funenu, v. a. (funen)** To bind round, to tie in a bundle.

**Funiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fun)** A combining or tying together.

**Funud, s. m. (fun)** Figure, form, manner. *Mae'r zau yn union yr un funud a'u gilyz*, the two are exactly of the same form with one another.

Sev a orug Hingestyr yna mezyliaw o bob mezwyl twyllodrus pa funud y gallai ev zyvod i'r tir.  
What did Hengist then do was to devise by every deceitful means in what *wife* he should be able to come to the land.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Fuon, s. m. aggr. (fu)** That is of a blushing, or red nature.

Coçaç oez ei deuruz no'r fuon coçav.  
Her two cheeks were more red than the reddest *roses*.  
*H. Culhwç—Mabirigion:*

**Fûr, a. (fy—ur)** Of a penetrating, or subtle nature; cunning, wary, wily, crafty; wise.

Fur iti iolav,  
Buzig o Veli,  
Ab Manogan ri,  
Rhygeidwei deithi  
Ynys vel Beli;  
Teithiawg oez iti:

*Cunningly* I will give thee praise, having pre-eminence from Beli, the son of Manogan the prince: thou wilt uphold the honours of the honey island of Beli.  
*Talhaiarn.*

**Furaw, v. a. (fûr)** To act warily; to be cunning, wary, or crafty; to be wise.

**Furawl, a. (fûr)** Of a penetrating power, of a subtle nature.

**Fured, s. f.—pl. t. au (fûr)** That is subtle; a ferret.

Vo eifi rodiauw yn vwy furedaç  
Na çi, na baili.  
He will go to take his range *more craftily* than a dog, or a bailiff.  
*T. Prys, i glwr.*

**Furedaiz, a. (fured)** Of the nature of, or like, a ferret.

**Furediad, s. m. (fured)** A acting craftily.

**Furedu, v. a. (fured)** To act subtilly; to ferret.

**Furedwr, s. m.—pl. furedwyr (fured—gwr)** A ferreter.

**Furv, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fur)** What is designed, or contrived; shape; form; order; manner.

**Furvaven, s. f. (furv—men)** The firmament.

Ni frovais dan furvaven  
Gwe mor gaeth a'r Gynraeg wen.

I have not tried under *heaven* a structure so exact as the fair Welsh tongue.  
*Edm. Prys.*

# FWR

**Furvaiz, a. (furv)** Shapely; orderly; formal.

**Furveiziad, s. m. (furvaiz)** A making orderly.

**Furveiziaw, v. a. (furvaiz)** To frame, to form.

**Furveiziawl, a. (furvaiz)** Tending to make orderly, or formal.

**Furveizrwyz, s. m. (furvaiz)** Shapeliness.

**Fuft, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fu)** A flail; a threshier.

**Fuftva, s. f.—pl. fuftvëyz (fuft)** A beating, a boxing match.

**FW, s. m. r.** Volatility, or quickness of motion.

**Fwd, s. m. (fw)** An abruptness; a quick motion, or impulse.

**Fwdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwd)** Bustle, hurry; flurry, or agitation.

Gresyn oez na 'mgroesai ev,  
A feidiaw, annoeth fwdan  
Taith gwael, a'i lateiaeth gwan.

It were a pity that he should not take warning, and cease with his feeble pining, a silly *toil*, and a vile journey,  
*T. Prys.*

Oç, o'r fwdan i'm anerc;  
Yn tôri trwyn er mwyn merç!

Dear, what *trouble* am I assailed with, breaking my nose for the sake of a girl!  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

**Fwdanllyd, a. (fwdan)** Full of bustle, or flurry; fidgety, restless.

**Fwdanu, v. a. (fwdan)** To bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation, or restless.

**Fwdanus, a. (fwdan)** Full of business, or hurry; fidgety, or hurried.

**Fwçg, s. m. (fw)** What is volatile, or light; long dry grafs.

**Fwgws, s. m. (fwçg)** Dry grafs, or leaves; tobacco.

**Fwl, s. m. (fw)** What is light, or dry.

**Fwl, s. m.—pl. fyliaid (fy—wl)** A blunt one, a stupid one, a dolt, a fool.

A çwmwl yw fwl y fair.—  
I'w çuzio.

And the *fool* of the fair is a cloud to hide her. *S. Tudur.*

**Fwlaç, s. m. aggr. (fwl)** Refuse; the light, or empty corn.

**Fwlbri, s. m. (fwl)** Refuse, trash, or dregs.

**Fwlbriaiz, a. (fwlbri)** Of the nature of trash, or refuse.

**Fwn, s. m. (fw)** A state of proceeding from, or originating; a source; the breath, or respiration; a puff of breath expelled; a sigh.

**Fwnt, s. m. (fwn)** A produce, or what is generated.

**Fwçr, s. m. (fw)** A divergency, or going away. *prep. Off. v. imp.* Away, off, begone.

**Fwrç, s. m.—pl. fyrçod (fwr)** An angle from which any thing branches out; the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body.

Gwelwn—llwynog coç—  
Yn eiste val dinas-dwrç  
Ger ei fau ar gwr ei fwrç.

I could see a red fox, sitting like a city hog, by the side of his den, on the bottom of his *haunch*.  
*D. ab. Gwilym.*

**Fwrz, s. m. (fwr)** A divergency, a going away. *prep. Off. from. adv. Away. v. imp.* Hence, be gone. *Dos i fwrz*, get thee away; *fwrz*, avaunt! begone!

**Fwrn, s. m. (fwr)** A point of divergency; a focus; a furnace; an oven.

**Fwrw, s. m. (fwçr)** What is apt to diverge, or fly about; fur.

Friw fad mewn fwrw fidan  
Frdw môr uwç oferiaid man.

A firm aspect in *silken fur*, like the torrent of the sea above little parsons.  
*T. Alled.*  
**Fwrwr,**



**Fwrwr, s. m. (fwrw)** Fur, or the soft hair of animals.

Broç a'i vol attog val twr  
Brawn fyrv mewn brwyn a fwrwr.

A badger with his belly towards you, like a heap of solid brawn in rushes and fur. *Rhys Nannor.*

**Fwtiar, s. m. (fwd)** A short person, a squab, or punch.

**Fwtog, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwd)** A scut, a short tail.

**Fwy, s. m. (fw)** Volatility, or aptness of motion.

**Fwyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwy)** A drive, or impulsion; a stroke upon; a foil.

Ei hwg anwyl—  
Hi gavoey yn dren ar ei fen y fwyl;  
Hyll oez Martha ar ei llaz a mwrthwyl.

Her beloved sow, woefully has she received the foil on her head; furious was Martha, to kill her with a hammer. *G. Dav. Meredyz.*

**Fwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwy)** What is produced, or thrown out; hay; hay newly cut given to cattle when it is green.

**Fwynen s. f.—pl. t. au (fwyn)** A bandage of hay, such as is used in grafting.

**Fwynog, s. f.—pl. t. yz (fwyn)** A meadow, or hay-land.

**Fwyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwy)** A vehement propulsion, or drive; an onset; or assault.

Mor gyvran gyvred y donion  
Mur mawr-gor, Morgant arwyzion;  
Mor gadarn i fwyr ar faraon France,  
Ac ar frawz o wyllon!

How complete and accordant the endowments of the far-extending bulwark with the banners of Morgant; how mighty his onset on the heroes of France, and on the tumult of hostages. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynex.*

Gwr creulawn, creulan ai cyfry,  
Cyfraw cad cadellu weyl;  
Gwr a wyr yn nyz fwyr na ty.

A furious man, who will be agitated by the bloody plain; the terror of the battle of the Cadellian tribe; a hero who knows in the day of onset not to flee. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Arthur gynt, fwyr luynt flam,  
A'i ceisai val y cawlam.

Arthur of yore, whose course was the darting of flame, made effort to obtain it as we have done. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Gnawd Franc rhag fwyr dranc a fo arno.

It will be common to see a Franc on flight, for fear of the deadly assault. *D. Benfras.*

**Fwyrad, s. m. (fwyr)** Impulsion; an assaulting.

*Fwyrad arwel, a gust of wind. Arm.*

**Fwyrav, v. a. (fwyr)** To impel, or drive, violently; to assault.

**Fwyrawl, a. (fwyr)** Violently impelling; assaulting.

**FY, s. m. r.** Aptness to move, or impel. It is used as a prefix in the composition of words, denoting agency, or cause.

**Fyd, s. pl. aggr. (fed)** Coverings, garments, raiment.

Dig hevyd, a'i fyd i forz,  
Yw'r eilgob; gwaelyw'r ysgorz.

Envious also, divested of his robes, is the bishop; miserable is the reflection. *Dr. S. Cent.*

**Fyz, s. f. (fy—yz)** Faith, or confidence; reliance, dependance.

Deuparth fyz y'nghalon.  
Two parts of faith lie in the heart. *Adage.*

Gobaith nid oes ond gwibio  
Y dyz, ar vy fyz, a fo!

Hope there is not but of wandering through the day, upon my faith, and fleeing away! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwir fyz—  
Duw, cynnal vy amcanion  
O wrés harz yr eilias hon!

True faith—God support my endeavours by the rising heat of this fire! *H. D. ab Iwan.*

**Fyzvrawd, s. m.—pl. fyzvrodyr (fyz—brawd)** A brother in the faith.

**Fyziad, s. m. (fyz)** A having faith, a relying, or confiding.

**Fyziaw, v. a. (fyz)** To have faith; to trust, to rely, or to confide.

**Fyziawg, a. (fyz)** Having faith, faithful.

Ys imi uz—  
Fyziawg fodlawg i ymdro.

I have a faithful sovereign of prosperous course, *Phyllip Brydyz, i R. Gryg.*

**Fyziawl, a. (fyz)** Relating to faith; faithful.

Trueiniaid gweiniaid gwynion a'u gobaith,  
Ni zifyz eilwaith i fyzolion.

Feeble miserable ones blessed with their hope, which again will not be extinguished to the faithful ones. *W. Middleton.*

**Fyzlawn, a. (fyz)** Faithful. *Fyzloniaid, faithful ones, or believers.*

**Fyzlondeb, s. m. (fyzlawn)** Faithfulness.

**Fyzlonder, s. m. (fyzlawn)** Faithfulness.

**Fyzloni, v. n. (fyzlawn)** To become faithful.

**Fyzloniad, s. m.—pl. fyzloniaid (fyzlawn)** A faithful one, or a believer.

**Fylor, s. m. (fwl)** Powder, dust, or any thing reduced small.

**Fyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (fy—yll)** That shades, or covers over. *a. Overgrown; gloomy.*

**Fylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyll)** A shading over; a becoming overgrown.

**Fylliaw, v. a. (fyll)** To overshade, to grow over; to become gloomy.

**Fylliawg, a. (fyll)** Shading over; abounding with dark coverts, or brakes.

**Fyllog, s. f.—pl. t. od (fyll)** A place that is overgrown, wild, or uncultivated. *Y Fyllog, a low plain so called in Glamorganshire.*

**Fyllon, s. pl. aggr. (fyll)** Gloomy recesses, or brakes. *Nant Fyllon, a place so called in Montgomeryshire.*

**Fyllwyllt, a. (fyll—gwyllt)** Darkly wild.

**Fynadwy, a. (fwn)** Productive; prosperous.

**Fyned, s. f. (fwn)** The act of generating, or expelling air; a breathing.

**Fynedig, a. (fwn)** Prosperous, fortunate.

Gwellwell pob fynedig.

Better and better every prosperous one. *Adage.*

**Fynedigrwyz, s. m. (fynedig)** Prosperousness.

**Fyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwn)** What generates, or produces.

**Fynegliad, s. m. (fynegyl)** A furrowing.

**Fyneglu, v. a. (fynegyl)** To furrow, to make into furrows.

**Fynegyl, s. f.—pl. fyneglau (fyneg)** A furrow.

**Fynel, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fwn)** An air-hole, or funnel; a chimney.

**Fynell, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwn)** An air-hole; a funnel.

**Fynetyr, s. f.—pl. fynetri (fyned)** A chimney.

**Fyniant, s. m. (fwn)** Production; generation; abundance; prosperity.

**Fyniaw, v. a. (fwn)** To produce; to generate; to abound.

—Fynwyd o genedyl  
Y Gwineu Deuvreuzwyd.

He was produced from the family of Gwineu Deuvreuzwyd. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Fynnadwy, a. (fwnt)** Capable of prospering.

**Fynnawn, s. f.—pl. fynnonau (fwnt)** A fountain, a spring, a source, a well. *Fynnonyz oerion, cold springs.*

Fynedig,



# F Y N

Fynnedig, *a.* (fwnt) Made lucky; prosperous.  
 Fynnedigrwyf, *s. m.* (fynnedig) Prosperousness.  
 Fynniannawl, *a.* (fynniant) Prospering.  
 Fynniannus, *a.* (fynniant) Prospering.  
 Fynniant, *s. m.* (fwnt) Prosperity; luck.

Wyrda! ymogyddiannwn ninnau yn fynniant a glewder; ac ymogeitwn rhag annhyngedven gywilyzus, eb y Bofó.  
 Good fellows! let us exalt ourselves also in good fortune and bravery; and let us guard against shameful ill luck, said Bofó.  
*Gr. ab Arthur.*

Fynnon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fwnt) A fountain, a source.

Ni wyzis eifieu y fynnon onid éi yn hefb.  
 The want of the spring is not known until it becomes dry.  
*Adage.*

Fynnonawg, *a.* (fynnon) Abounding with springs.  
 Fynnonell, *s. f. dim.* (fynnawn) A small spring, or fountain; an issue.  
 Fynnoni, *v. a.* (fyanon) To rise up in springs.  
 Fynnonws, *s. m.* (fynnon) A place full of springs.

Y berwr gwynion a dŷv y'ngover fynnonws.  
 The white cresses grow in the outlet of springs.  
*Llyvyr Moxyg.*

Fynnonwys, *s. m.* (fynnon) A place full of springs.  
 Fynnu, *v. n.* (fwnt) To be productive; to prosper, or to be fortunate.

Fynniant i'w gorf, a'i waneg,  
 Fynnon dyfeg yn fynnu 'n deg.

Success to him, and to his ways, the fountain of learning fairly prospering.  
*S. Vygan.*

Fynon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* yz (fwn) A spring, a well.  
*Fynon Lâs, Fynon Velen, Fynon Vreg,* lakes so called in Eryri.

Fynu, *v. a.* (fwn) To produce, to generate; to abound.

Fynus, *a.* (fwn) Productive; abundant; prosperous.

Fyr, *s. m.* (fy—yr) A substantial, or firm state; a solid.

Fyrv, *a.* (fyr) Substantial, thick; firm, strong; steady.

Rhym gelwir yn fyrv, yn fyfeg, arab hwyl,  
 Yn arab hawl dervyig,  
 Yn fyrz cyrz cerz davorwlyfeg,  
 Yn brydyz, yn brivvarz dyg.

I am denominated powerful, impetuous, of joyous course, of joyous claim or tumult in the ways of songs of the soothing muse, a poet, and a primary bard of instruction.  
*Cynzelw.*

Fyrvâad, *s. m.* (fyrv) A rendering thick, or firm; a becoming thick, or firm.

Fyrvâawl, *a.* (fyrv) Of a tendency to make thick, or firm.

Fyrvaiz, *a.* (fyrv) Of a solid, or firm nature.

Fyrvâu, *v. a.* (fyrv) To make substantial; to strengthen; to establish; to become substantial, to grow thick; to become firm.

Fyrvawl, *a.* (fyrv) Tending to make solid, firm, or thick.

Fyrvder, *s. m.* (fyrv) Substantialness, thickness; firmness; steadiness.

—Cyvriant  
 Fwyr fyvder fer fynant.

They reckon the impulse of firmness great prosperity.  
*Cynzelw.*

Fyrveiziad, *s. m.* (fyrvaiz) A rendering substantial, thick, or firm; a becoming substantial.

Fyrveiziaw, *v. n.* (fyrvaiz) To render substantial; to become thick, or firm.

Fyrveiziawl, *a.* (fyrvaiz) Tending to make substantial, solid, or thick.

Fyrveizrwyf, *s. m.* (fyrvaiz) Substantialness; bulkiness; thickness.

# F Y S

Fyrviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fyrv) A rendering, or becoming firm; a thickening.

Fyrviant, *s. m.* (fyrv) Substance; firmness; thickness.

Fyrnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* fyrneidiau (fwrn) A furnace-full; an oven-full.

Fyrnaiz, *a.* (fwrn) Focale; violent; pungent.

Fyrnawl, *a.* (fwrn) Focale; of a sharp, or violent quality.

Fyrnig, *a.* (fwrn) Penetrating; wily, cunning; violent; outrageous; fierce.

Mozion gwith! mezwon ni çant  
 Etivezu at veziant  
 Teyrnas Zuw; trwy naws ei zig,  
 Can' fwrn fy'n cynneu'n fyrnig.

Sad matters! drunkards, they shall not get to attain the possession of the kingdom of God; through the force of his wrath they shall have the furnace that burns furiously.  
*Ed. Morus.*

Nid fyrnig ond ci.

Nothing so fierce as a dog.

*Adage.*

Fyrnigaiz, *a.* (fyrnig) Of a violent nature; ferocious.

Fyrnigaw, *v. a.* (fyrnig) To act violently; to act subtilly, or cunning; to become violent, outrageous, or fierce.

—Pan ryveloez,  
 Poen ufern agaws pan fyrnigoez—  
 Daiar yn gynnar pan gwnoez zyrnawd  
 Gan ei arwawd a gynhyrvoez.

When he warred, he was nearly the torment of hell when he became outrageous: when he uplifted a stroke soon the earth did tremble from the motion of his weapon.  
*S. Tudur.*

Fyrnigawl, *a.* (fyrnig) Of a violent tendency.

Fyrnigiad, *s. m.* (fyrnig) A becoming fierce, or violent.

Fyrnigrwyf, *s. m.* (fyrnig) Aptness to penetrate through; subtilty; craftiness; violence; outrageousness; fierceness.

Sev yw fyrnigrwyf diwrynaw y da izo ei hun, ac i'r neb bieufo.

Outrageousness consists in the spoiling of property to himself, and to him that is the owner.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Sev yw fyrnigrwyf murnaw dyn, a liaz dyn, heb weli, neu â gwenwyn; a diwrynaw da izo ei hun, ac i'w berenawg.

Outrageousness consists in setting upon a man, and killing a man without a wound, or with poison; and to spoil property to himself, and to its owner.  
*Welsh Laws.*

Fyrnigwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* fyrnigwyr (fyrnig—gwr) A violent, or outrageous, man.

Fyfg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion, (fy—yfg) A quick course; impetuosity.

Cyvaillt grym yffym—  
 Cedawl wirawd wawd wahawz;  
 Cadyr fyfg rwyf hyzyfg, roz hawz.

I have a powerful friend, profuse of beverage and inviting praise; of mighty, free, and well-trained course, and frank of gift.  
*Llywelyn Brydyz Rodnant.*

Fyfg, *a.* (fy—yfg) Of a quick motion; sudden; abrupt, quick, hasty; or impetuous.

Uz yffym ezyw ar geir,  
 Nis arvaiz llew a dan lloer;  
 Gwaew crwn yn nyz trwm, trwy fwyr;  
 Gwan fyfg yn eur-wryfg yn aer.

To me there is a sovereign this day on the cars, there is not a lion beneath the moon that would dare him; he couched the spear on the sad day, with violence; impetuous his course, wearing golden branches in the battle.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Frawz yffryw efreion hual,  
 Fyfg dyffyg diwrys-gad ardal.

The ready device of the fetters of strangers, impetuously he hastens over the embattled plain.  
*Cynzelw, i O. Gwynn.*

Y geinaç—  
 Crair hy bron a fy ar fyfg.

The hare, a bold jewel of the lawn that on a sudden scuds away.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Angharad vein-llun!  
 Hoen fyfg za zyfg, nid oez un,  
 Huan 'wybyr, a ni nebun.

Angharad of slender form! The brisk whirl of the wave, of goodly instruction, there was not one and she not one, luminary of the firmament.  
*D. ab Gwilym.*

Fyfgiad,



Fyſgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fyſg) A moving with celerity, a going rapidly; a hastening.

Dyvrydez Gwynez! gwaie ni, ryallad  
Gwalſ fyſgiad, roziad ruz a fal!

The mourning of Gwynez! Woe to us the being deprived of the hawk of *impetuosity*, the bestower of crimson and velvet.

*Blexyn Varz.*

Gwaie Vôn, ac Arvon, gorvod colli rhwyv  
Rwyſgangerz Elivri;  
Gwaew gwaed, fyſgiad gâd gyni,  
Gwawr deivniawg; ruzvoawg ri.

Woe to Môn and Arvon, to be fated to lose a prince of the violent course of Elivri; with a spear of blood, the hastening of the anguish of battle; the accomplished luminary, and red-stained chief.

*Blexyn Varz, m. D. ab G: ab Llywelyn.*

Fyſgiaw, *v. a.* (fyſg) To move suddenly, to hurry; to go impetuously.

Gwryd diogel, diogan fyſgiad,  
Yn fyſgiaw biw garthan;  
Aerva vawr aer-wawr eur-wân;  
Eur-walſ balſ bolſ ei darian.

Of secure manhood, and unblemished impulsion, *hastening away* the kine of the depredation; of golden course gleaming death in the great slaughter; a towering golden hawk with broken shield.

*Cynxelw, i Wenwynwyn.*

Fyſgiawd, *s. m.* (fyſg) The act of moving quickly, or impetuously.

Mawr-byſg mirain fyſg fyſgiawd eigion.

The fair great fishes of the impetuous motion of the ocean.

*Einion Ofiriad.*

Fyſgiawl, *a.* (fyſg) Of a quick, or hasty nature; impetuous.

Fyſgiolin, *a.* (fyſgiawl) Of a quick, or impetuous course.

Bid Gymry ni gnaws yng ngnawd veithrin bar,

Ac ym cyvauilt car corv fyſgiolin.

Let the Welsh be not fond of being accustomed to cherish wrath respecting my associate, the friend with the *brisk* body.

*Gwalſmai, i Rodri.*

Fyſgiolyn, *s. m.* (fyſgiawl) One of a quick, or impetuous course; a hero.

Fyſgiolyn byzin, buz aſrev cerzau;  
Cerzwys hael yn nhangnev  
Carno, vro vreiniawl azev,  
A gwedi Carno caer Nev.

The *hero* of the army, the treasure of benevolence of songs; the generous one is gone to the tranquillity of Carno, the resting place of a privileged country, and after, Carno, the mansion of heaven.

*Ll. P. Aloc, m. Aer. ab Rboſpert.*







